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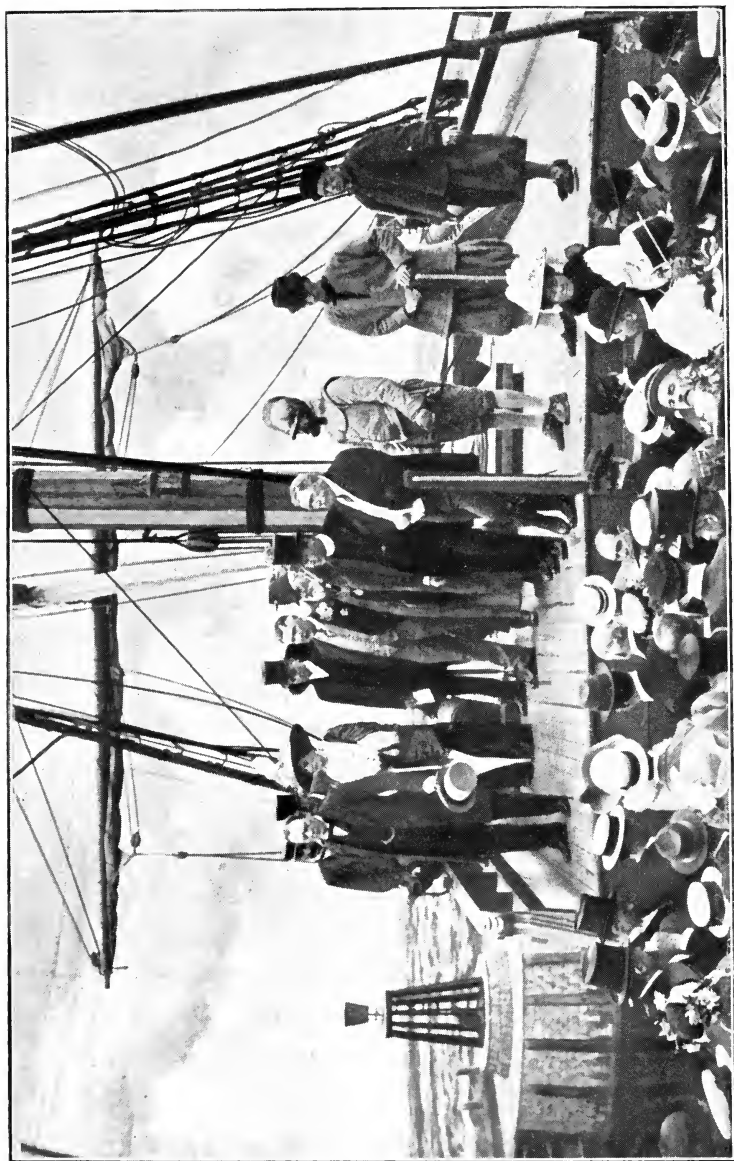


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DEVONIAN YEAR BOOK
1913



MRS. G. CORNWALLIS-WEST, THE MAYOR OF PLYMOUTH,
RT. HON. WINSTON CHURCHILL, M.P.,
COL. E. T. CLIFFORD, V.D.
(*First Lord of the Admiralty.*)
(*Chairman, London Devonian Assoc.*)

ARMADA DAY AT EARL'S COURT.

THE Devonian Year Book

FOR THE YEAR

1913_1915

(FOURTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION),

Edited by
R. PEARSE CHOPE, B.A.

"Breathes there the man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
 'This is my own, my native land!'"

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Year Book Sub-committee :

J. B. BURLACE, W. CROSBIE COLES, F. A. PERRY, W. H. SMART.

Note.—The Chairman of the Association, the Chairman of Committee, the Deputy Chairman, the Hon. Treasurer, and the Hon. Secretary are *ex-officio* members of all Sub-committees.

The Year's Work.

PROGRESS of no mean order has been made during the past year, progress which we may rightly claim to be of an Imperial nature. Inspired by the lead given by Colonel Clifford, and ably assisted by the Executive Council called into being last year for the purpose, the Association has been brought into contact with numerous Devonian Associations throughout the world, no less than forty being in correspondence with it, and the dream of Federation bids fair to become *un fait accompli*. This is a proud record for Devon, a high tribute to the love and affection for the homeland engendered in her sons, which no other County in England can equal. Truly has this been expressed by Lord Coleridge: "This delightful bond of union with the old home is a sort of thread of gold which runs through one's life, however far we travel." From Hong-Kong to Vancouver, from Sydney to Ottawa comes the same inspiring story, the same longing desire to be in closer contact with Devonians at home. News of the doings of our sister societies and of the influence they exert in their respective localities constantly reaches us, and we record with pleasure and satisfaction the great welcome given to the Duke of Connaught by the Devonian Society of Victoria, British Columbia, on the occasion of his recent visit to Western Canada.

On another page will be found an account of the celebration of Armada Day at Earl's Court Exhibition under the auspices of the Association, assisted by the other Devonian Societies in London. At our solicitation their Majesties the King and Queen, with the Princess Mary, graced the Exhibition with their presence on that day, and the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill addressed the great gathering of Devonians from the deck of the *Revenge*—a replica of Drake's own famous ship.

The idea of a memorial in London to Sir Francis Drake, which originated in the fertile imagination of Colonel Clifford, bids fair to be realized in a far shorter time than even that enthusiast could have dreamed. Propounded in an article in our last issue, it was enthusiastically endorsed at the succeeding annual dinner. The co-operation of the Navy League and of the West Indian Club has been secured, and a small but influential and representative organizing Committee has already been formed, constituted as follows: The London Devonian Association—Colonel Clifford and Mr. John W. Shawyer; The Navy League—Mr. Robert Yerburgh, M.P., and Mr. P. J. Hannon; The West

Indian Club—Mr. Hamar Greenwood, M.P., and Mr. W. A. M. Goode; The *London Budget* (to which our best thanks are due for its activity in directing public attention to the scheme)—Mr. J. Y. McPeake. Colonel Clifford has been elected Chairman, and Mr. P. J. Hannon Hon. Secretary.

The Committee has undertaken to form a National Committee to promote the movement, a considerable sum of money has already been promised, and there is no reasonable doubt that in a very short time Drake will have in London a memorial worthy of the man who did so much to found our Empire. The co-operation of the Devonian Societies and of Devonians throughout the world in assisting the achievement of this end will be cordially welcomed and, no doubt, enthusiastically given.

The establishment of a Benevolent Fund was unanimously decided upon at a Conference held at St. Bride Institute under the chairmanship of Alderman Pinkham, at which several of the local Devonian societies in London were represented. Although much time and thought have since been given to it by the Executive Council, no definite decision as to the form it should take has yet been made. It has been suggested that an orphanage in Devonshire should be founded, and perhaps this would be ideal if the necessary financial assistance is forthcoming. Such a conception is ambitious, but so were the ideas of Federation of Devonian Societies throughout the world, and the national memorial in London to Drake.

News of Captain Scott's Antarctic Expedition is awaited with interest. Although the supreme honour of being the first man to reach the South Pole appears to have been denied him, Devonians will rest confident that he will render a good account of himself, and that the world of science will be the richer for his arduous travels and investigations. The Association still holds a small balance in hand for the Fund which was raised to assist in relieving his anxiety for the families whom he and his gallant comrades left at home.

The Association is richer by the addition of the following gentlemen as Vice-Presidents: The Viscount St. Cyres, President of the Devonshire Association; Sir Roper Lethbridge, K.C.I.E., a distinguished Anglo-Indian and author; Sir Harry J. Veitch, the well-known authority on horticulture; Mr. John Galsworthy, author of "Devon to me!"; Mr. H. Michell Whitley, past Hon. Secretary of the Royal Institution of Cornwall and of the Sussex Archæological Society; and Mr. W. H. K. Wright, Public Librarian of Plymouth.

We record with pleasure that the Right Hon. George Lambert, M.P., Civil Lord of the Admiralty, received the honour of becom-

ing a member of H.M. Privy Council, and that Sir Wilfrid Peek, Bart., has been appointed High Sheriff of Devon. The presentation portrait of Mr. John Coles by Sir Hubert von Herkomer was hung at the Royal Academy, and was generally regarded as one of the successes of the year. To Blundell's School, Tiverton, has recently been added the Coles Physical Laboratory, to which Mr. Coles was a generous contributor.

One of our members, Mr. J. H. Taylor, a native of Northam, won the Golf Championship of Germany at Baden-Baden last August, after a tie with the Open Champion, Edward Ray. Taylor, who won the British Championship in 1894, 1895, 1900, and 1909, has made a noteworthy return to form, and on playing off the tie over nine holes gave a wonderful exhibition, winning with the remarkable score of 28, Ray taking 34.

The Association is greatly indebted to Sir Francis Carruthers Gould, Chairman of the Committee of "Devonians in London," for an excellent lecture on "The Fox in Art and Literature." The part played by Brer Fox in story and fable was told in the lecturer's own inimitable style, and was well illustrated by lantern slides taken from old manuscripts, miserere stalls, and other carvings, and drawings bearing the well-known initials "F. C. G." Mr. R. Pearse Chope, B.A., also gave an interesting lecture, illustrated by numerous slides from contemporary sources, on "The Civil War in the West," an abstract of which appears elsewhere. Three whist drives and a children's Christmas party were also given, in addition to the Annual Dinner presided over by the Earl of Halsbury, of which a full account follows. The children's Christmas party was an experiment fully justified by its success, and the thanks of the Association are due to the following ladies who so enthusiastically and ably assisted the Committee in the arrangements: Mrs. Andrews, Miss Churchward, Miss Doris Churchward, Mrs. N. Cole, Mrs. Hancock, Mrs. Hesse, Mrs. and Miss Inman, Mrs. Philp, Mrs. Powe, Mrs. Smart, Mrs. Vivian, and Miss Doris Vivian.

There is no change in the London affiliated societies, with the regrettable exception that the London Devonian Rugby Football Club has become defunct. The Devon County School Old Boys will in future be known as the West Buckland Old Boys, the school having felt reluctantly compelled to change its name. Cherished by Devonians as the first result of the movement in the late fifties, inaugurated by Hugh, the second Earl Fortescue, K.G., Lord-Lieutenant of Devon, and the Rev. Prebendary Brereton of West Buckland, to provide the middle classes with public-school education at moderate cost, the school has adopted this course in common with all others of its class to avoid con-

fusion with the more recently established secondary schools now known as County schools.

Two of the Provincial Devonian Societies—those of Swansea and Portsmouth—have become formally affiliated to our Association, and other Provincial Societies, besides several of the Foreign Societies, have expressed their intention of following this example. The affiliated Societies have the privilege of inserting in the YEAR BOOK an account of their doings during the year, and it is hoped that next year this feature will be more fully developed.

Messrs. A. T. Bowden and G. S. Bidgood ceased to be members of the Committee, the latter on account of considerations of health, and Messrs. G. W. Davey and W. J. McCormack were elected in their places.

The high standard reached by the YEAR BOOK needs no comment, but the expense of its issue makes sad inroads into the limited funds of the Association. To discontinue the publication would be a serious blow to the good work which is being achieved, and it therefore behoves all good Devonians who peruse our records to see to it that not only they themselves but all their friends from the old county join the Association, either as members or associates, and provide by their subscriptions or donations the necessary resources for the continuance of the work.

J. W. S.

England's Drake.

ONE of the gods of battle, England's Drake,
A soul that summoned Cæsar from his grave,
And swept with Alexander o'er the deep.

“Not unto us,”

Cried Drake, “not unto us—but unto Him
Who made the sea, belongs our England now!
Pray God that heart and mind and soul we prove
Worthy among the nations of this hour
And this great victory, whose ocean fame
Shall wash the world with thunder till that day
When there is no more sea, and the strong cliffs
Pass like a smoke, and the last peal of it
Sounds thro' the trumpet.”

Alfred Noyes.

[From “Collected Poems”—*Blackwood.*]

The Annual Dinner.

World-wide Scheme of Federation of Devonian Societies.

LONDON has many West-country gatherings each year, but none of them have rivalled in interest or in brilliance the annual dinner of the London Devonian Association, which was held at the Holborn Restaurant, on Saturday, March 2nd. The President, the Right Honourable the Earl of Halsbury, P.C., surrounded by a company of distinguished guests, made an ideal chairman, and the seating capacity of the Venetian Hall was taxed to its utmost capacity. His lordship was accompanied by the Countess of Halsbury, and was supported at the principal table by the Earl of Portsmouth, Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, Sir Wilfrid Peek, Bart., and the Hon. Lady Peek, Miss Gwendoline Peek, Sir William H. White, K.C.B., Sir Edwin A. Cornwall, M.P., Colonel C. R. Burn, M.P., Colonel E. T. Clifford, V.D. (Chairman of the Association), and Mrs. Clifford, Miss Clifford, Mr. A. Shirley Benn, M.P., Mr. George H. Radford, M.P., and Mrs. Radford, Mr. M. B. Snell, J.P., and Alderman and Mrs. Pinkham. The following were present as representatives of the affiliated London Societies: Mr. H. H. M. Hancock (Barumites in London), Mr. John Lovell (Ottregians), Mr. H. D. Powe (Exeter Club), Mr. F. Snell (Tivertonians), Mr. A. L. Tooze (London Devonian Rugby Football Club), and Mr. J. S. Underhill (Old Exonians). There were also present Mr. and Mrs. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Beste, Mr. G. S. Bidgood, Mr. R. Bidgood, Mr. Reginald Blunt, Mr. A. T. Bowden, Mr. G. Bridgeman, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Brodie, Mr. J. B. Burlace, Mr. and Mrs. Cann, Mr. T. W. Champion, Mr. W. Champion, Miss F. Chapman, Mrs. A. Chettleburgh, Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Miss Churchward, Mr. E. R. Cole, Mr. N. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. A. Collins, Misses E. and F. Columbine, Mr. A. E. G. Copp, Mr. Cox, Mr. R. H. Coysh, Mr. and Mrs. Cummings, Mr. G. W. Davey, Mr. J. Dawe, Mr. A. L. G. Distin, Mr. J. A. Dixon, Mrs. Dunn, Mr. W. Dyer, Mr. H. T. Easton, Mr. and Mrs. G. Edwards, Miss E. Baden Elmes, Mr. E. Fraser, Mr. G. Faulkner, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Glanville, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Grylls, Mrs. Hancock, Miss Harding, Miss B. A. Harris, Mrs. Hesse, Mr. G. H. Heywood,

Mr. F. Hockaday, Mr. A. H. Holmes, Rev. and Mrs. J. L. E. Hooppell, Miss L. Hutchings, Mr. Huxtable, Mr. Norman Ingall, Mr. and Mrs. W. Inman, Mr. W. H. Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Jeffery, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Jones, Mr. P. Keating, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Larkworthy, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lascelles, Miss Lascelles, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Lawrence, Mr. Cecil Lethbridge, Mr. J. Lone, Mrs. Loud, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. W. Loud, Mr. W. J. McCormack, Mr. J. W. Mahon, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Milton, Mr. and Mrs. Stafford Morgan, Mr. W. D. Owen, Mr. W. Parker, Mr. H. Parkyn, Mr. W. Parnell, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Parr, Miss E. Paterson, Mrs. Pawley, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. S. Philp, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Pike, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Pinn, Mr. W. V. M. Popham, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Price, Miss Price, Mr. G. W. Powe, Mrs. H. D. Powe, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Preston, Mr. Jas. Pullman, Mr. H. Rawle, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Roberts, Mr. J. Ryall, Miss K. Sexton, Mr. J. W. Shawyer, Mr. W. H. Smart, Miss E. L. Smith, Dr. Tennyson Smith, Mr. F. C. Southwood, Misses M. and D. Southwood, Lieut.-Col. E. R. Speirs, Mr. H. B. Squire, Mr. Stimpson, Mr. and Mrs. Stovell, Mr. J. H. Taylor, Mr. R. Thorn, Miss Thorn, Mr. W. H. Tickell, Miss Tonkin, Mr. J. W. Train, Mr. H. G. Treasure, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Turner, Mrs. Underhill, Mr. F. H. Vibert, Mr. and Mrs. F. Walker, Mr. F. Walker, Mr. J. R. Western, Mr. H. Michell Whitley, Mr. A. F. Wilson, Mr. Woodley, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Wreford, Mr. F. G. Wright, and many others.

The Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. W. Shawyer, read letters of apology for non-attendance from Earl Fortescue, Lord Seaton, Sir George W. Kekewich, K.C.B., Sir J. W. Spear, M.P., Mr. G. Lambert, M.P., Mr. W. Astor, M.P., Col. J. T. Woolrych Perowne, Mr. John Lane, and other gentlemen, and mentioned that greetings had been received from the Devonian Associations at Portsmouth and Swansea. (Applause.)

The Chairman read the following communication from the members of the Cornish Association, who were also holding their annual dinner at the Holborn Restaurant :—

“The Cornish Association, dining in the King’s Hall, sends hearty greetings to the Devon Association, and hopes they are having a good time.”

Lord Halsbury added that he proposed to return the following answer :—

“The Devon Association cordially responds to the kindly courtesy of the Cornish Association, and with hearty thanks wishes that they may have a good time also.”

THE BEAUTIES OF THE COUNTY.

After the usual loyal toasts had been duly honoured, Lord Halsbury rose to propose the toast of "Devon, our County," and was received with loud cheers. Excusing the brevity of his speech on the ground that he would have something to say later on about the "Worthies of Devon," his lordship remarked that the county itself presented a very wide and varied field for admiration. Among its beauties must first be recognized—and he was sure this would be done by universal acclamation—Devon women. (Laughter and applause.) He would have a great deal to say if he were to go through a list of all the beauties of their beloved county, but in such a company it was quite unnecessary. He was confident that there was nobody present who would not drink the toast with approbation and enthusiasm.

FOND RECOLLECTIONS.

Mr. George H. Radford, M.P., in responding, said it was extremely difficult to follow the excellent example of brevity and moderation set by the chairman. Devon was their county, and with the exception of a few favoured guests they were all Devon born and bred, both men and women. They looked backwards to their days in the county of their home, and remembered with affection those parts of it which had for many generations been the homes of their fathers and their forefathers. The fact that they had Lord Halsbury in the chair that evening was a proof that their county was still going strong. (Applause.) Although his lordship had reached the zenith of his career, having gained great honour and reputation, and was surrounded by crowds of friends, they were grateful to find that he had not forgotten his old county, but came among them with every appearance of perennial youth. (Hear, hear.) So long as Devon continued to produce such men as Lord Halsbury, so long would it remain the envy of all the other counties of England as the mother-land of those men who made themselves famous in the world. But it was not only in intellect that Devon took the lead. (Laughter.) The younger and more athletic members of the company were proud to think that Devon had that week won the Rugby championship in football, having beaten her formidable rival, Northumberland, in the final round. (Applause.) Devon men were not only among the greatest, but also among the gentlest, men in the world. (Hear, hear.) Their voices and their manners proclaimed it. But when there was a tough

job to be done, they were always ready to do it. He did not wish to be sentimental, but on such an occasion he could hardly help it. They naturally looked back to the county they loved, and thought of some sweet spot in it—on the coast, in the town, in the lovely pasture land, or on the wide sweep of the moor—that called up fond recollections; and, although they were living in exile in this modern Babylon, they were all united by common admiration and affection for Devon. (Applause.)

DEVON PATRIOTS.

Sir William H. White, K.C.B., in proposing the toast of "The Defenders of the Empire," said that nowadays they thought *imperially*. There seemed to be an idea in some quarters that "thinking imperially" was a modern development, but those who came from Devon knew better, for Devon men had thought imperially long ago, and, if they had not done so, there would have been no Empire. They were not men given to much talk; they were men of action, and men of thought, who pondered deeply on the principles of defence. It was Raleigh who said, "Whosoever commands the sea, commands the trade of the world, and whosoever commands the trade of the world, commands the riches of the world, and so the world itself." (Hear, hear.) That was the doctrine of sea power packed in a few words, which in modern days had been preached to them in many volumes. The British Empire was created by sea power, and it must be maintained by sea power. The British navy must be supreme at sea, for, as was well said a few days ago by the First Lord of the Admiralty, "to us supremacy at sea is existence, but to any other Power it is simply expansion." (Hear, hear.) The seas but joined the nations they divided. Freedom at sea we must have, or the nation would perish, but our making this demand did not prevent equal freedom for all the citizens of the world. The navy must always come first, but the army was equally important and must never be allowed to become unequal to its duties. Behind them both there was that important factor, the organization of victory which they were perhaps apt to forget, but without preparations and plans of campaign there could not be victory. Those who were planning the victory in offices at home might be quite as much heroes as those who risked their lives in the actual fighting. When he thought of the Armada, he liked to consider it not merely from the point of view of what that great fight was in the Channel after the fighting actually began. They must go farther back than that to get the whole picture, and think of old John Hawkins, that

worthy of Plymouth, who had prepared the navy before the fight took place. (Hear, hear.) If the navy had not been ready, there would have been no victory. They no longer thought of these islands as providing for the defence of the whole Empire, for they had sister nations growing up all over the world, who were as keenly interested in the defence of our Empire as ourselves. Throughout the length and breadth of Canada there was ample proof of that, and though Canada might seem for the moment to be behind other dominions in its contribution to imperial defence, he did not believe that that was really so. (Hear, hear.)

TRIBUTE TO THE DEVON REGIMENT.

Colonel C. R. Burn, M.P., in reply, said that Sir William White was quite right in maintaining that our first line of defence must always be the navy. So long as the navy was kept at the proper strength there would be little to fear, and they all welcomed the declaration of the First Lord of the Admiralty, that he intended to keep it up to the standard. (Hear, hear.) Devon had certainly many reasons to be proud of the navy. (Applause.) He would not refer to the heroes of the past who came from Devon and did such excellent service for their country. To-day they secured for the navy a large proportion of recruits from the south coast ports. It was not by the navy alone, however, that our shores could be defended. There must be an army as well. We had an army which, although small, was nevertheless, man for man, equal and more than equal to that of any nation in the world. (Hear, hear.) He firmly believed that the spirit of our army was just the same to-day as it was in past generations. In these days, when various influences were at work—especially Socialistic—when there were people who were trying to undermine the army and get at the men themselves, they must all be agreed that they were living in sad times. Let those people work as they liked, he firmly and honestly believed that as long as the army existed our soldiers would be loyal to their King and country. (Loud applause.) Than “Glorious Devon” there was no county in Great Britain that had more reason to be proud of its county regiment. (Hear, hear.) All who had studied the history of the South African war knew what the men of Devon did there, and they all knew full well that the name of the Devon Regiment was written on the scroll of fame in letters that would not be effaced as long as the world existed. (Applause.) The county of Devon had indeed reason to be proud of her men. There were some who thought that, for the

good of the nation, there should be more men trained to the use of arms, and that a larger proportion of the citizens of the nation should take their part in the defence of their country when the time came ; and he maintained that our own people might well emulate the example of our dominions beyond the sea, who were anxious to assist in the defence of the motherland. (Hear, hear.)

A HALOED HIERARCHY.

Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, in giving the toast of " The London Devonian Association," said they had a beautiful county of which they were justly proud. Strangers came into it and admired its beauty, and praised it, and sometimes paid it the compliment of coming again. They who lived in it loved it, admired it, revelled in its beauties, and occasionally, perhaps, thanked Heaven they were Devonians. They were, however, always a wandering people, and the farther away they got from their county, the more they appreciated its charms, and the more they chanted its praises. The last time he addressed the London Devonian Association was when they were bidding Godspeed to a hardy Devonian bound for the Antarctic. Probably no one that night was thinking more fondly of the home county than the man who was now tracking his way across the snowy wastes to the South Pole. Wherever Devonians went, they gathered themselves together, and reminded themselves of the charms of the county in which they had lived, and which they loved so well. There were Devonian Associations in all parts of the world, and not the least of them was the Devonian Association of the Metropolis of the Empire. (Applause.) They had raised admiration of their county to a species of religion centred round a sort of haloed hierarchy, in which were enthroned all the great names of the past they loved to recall, and the great names of the present, like that of Lord Halsbury. This was the way to patriotism, which rallied them to rise to something above the mere selfishness of their own individual life, something which made their lives better and more useful, and gave them the satisfaction of having lived for something more than for themselves alone. (Applause.)

FEDERATION OF DEVONIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Colonel E. T. Clifford, V.D., Chairman of the Association, who was received with cheers, said that he felt particularly gratified that Lord Clifford had proposed this toast, because he knew no

Devonian who took a keener and more personal interest in promoting Devonian ideals. (Hear, hear.) He was glad to be able to state that the Association was progressing satisfactorily, much of its success being due to the Chairman (Mr. Pinkham) and his Committee, the Deputy Chairman (Mr. Pearse Chope), the Entertainment Secretary (Mr. Smart), and last but not least, the energetic Honorary Secretary (Mr. Shawyer). Mr. Chope was responsible for the editing and production of that most successful book, the *Devonian Year Book*—a book which he hoped would be regarded by all as a visible symbol of the unity of Devonians all over the world. (Hear, hear.) He would not deal in detail with the year's work, as that had been set forth fully in the Year Book, but he would like to say that, in his opinion, the Committee had amply fulfilled their promise to the members; and he personally expressed his regret, which he felt sure was universally shared, at the lamented loss which the Association experienced last year in the death of the president, Lord Northcote, who was not merely a pillar of strength to the Association and to Devonshire generally, but who was indeed a pillar of strength to the Empire. (Hear, hear.)

On the occasion of the dinner given to Captain Scott on the eve of his departure for the South Pole, Colonel Clifford said he had the honour of proposing the health of the Chairman, Earl Fortescue, and he then suggested that the Association should undertake some scheme of federation of all Devonian Societies. His proposal was supported by the noble Chairman, and by all who were present; and in the course of his travels abroad last year, it was most sympathetically received by the many Devonians he met during his tour. Whatever he felt then, he was now convinced that an opportunity should be given to Devonians and men of Devonian descent in all parts of the world for retaining, in some tangible form, their touch with the motherland of which they are all so justly proud, and he was happy to say that it was decided at the last annual meeting to extend the "objects" of the Association in order to carry out this scheme of federation. (Hear, hear.) There were hundreds of thousands of Devonians throughout Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Africa, and the United States, all recognizing the call of the homeland, and there was nothing more striking than the loving interest which our cousins in the United States took in tracing their connection with their Devonian ancestors. One found there still the retention of the clan feeling, and it was that feeling that had materialized in the formation of kindred societies, and had travelled across the Atlantic and manifested itself here in England by the support

of memorials in the motherland. Of course they all recognized that this call of the homeland was a sentiment, but it was a patriotic sentiment, and patriotism surely was a virtue founded on affection. Patriotism might not get down to the hidden fires of human realities, but its potentialities were great and it influenced men for good. (Hear, hear.) Without sentiment and ideals life would not be worth living; and this sentiment—this call of the homeland—was the music of humanity crying out that “Devon men should link their hands across the seas, across the lands.” (Cheers.)

He did not suggest that they should forget to be practical. Devonians were ever regarded as a practical race, and that probably accounted for their success in life; but there was no earthly reason why they should in all things sink to the dead level of dry utilitarianism. Let patriotism flourish, and to that object let them stimulate and conserve it in every possible way, for by so doing they would be fulfilling their trust; for Devonians, who were so proud of their county and her worthies, had come into a great heritage, and they would not be discharging their duty to their county if they did not carry out those ideals set up by her worthies. He seriously submitted that if every county and shire in the Kingdom followed the example he was asking them to set, they would, one and all, be forging the strongest link in the chain that would bind together and affect the destiny of the English-speaking race. (Hear, hear.)

He had already set forth at the conclusion of the article he was permitted to contribute to the *Devonian Year Book*, the objects he proposed that this Association should aim at, namely:—

1. A Central Federation of Devonian Associations.
2. An Anniversary—Armada Day (say July 31st)—on which all Devonian Associations might meet, and be invited to send messages or wreaths in honour of Drake and other heroes of that day.
3. The *Devonian Year Book*, in which every Devonian Association should have a record of its Officers and Meetings.
4. A song—“Drake’s Drum” (in the *Year Book*)—to be sung on Armada Day celebrations.
5. The erection of a public Memorial Statue to Drake in the heart of the Empire for which he strove, and not in vain.

His proposal for federation, having those objects in view, had been warmly commented on by those Devonians he met while abroad, and by others abroad with whom he had been in communication. If he were asked why he submitted Drake as their hero, and Armada Day as their festival, his answer was:—

1. That Drake *was* a hero.

2. That he was a Devon man born and bred.

3. That on Armada Day—at the most critical moment of English history—Drake saved this country, almost in spite of itself, and laid the foundations of this great Empire. (Applause.)

Colonel Clifford said he preached an evangel—goodwill to all Devonians, whether they were residents, exiles, or of Devonian descent. He hoped each person present would constitute himself or herself an evangelist for the cause, and lay sympathy and help on the altar of patriotism. (Hear, hear.) He appealed to them to support this movement, not only because of the trust they had inherited—not only for the glory of Devon—but to give the brethren overseas that touch with the homeland which they were enjoying and celebrating there that night. Devon's sons called upon them; let them remember Kipling's "Song of the Sons" in "The Seven Seas":—

"Those that have stayed at thy knees, Mother, go call them in—
We that were bred overseas wait and would speak with our kin.
Gifts have we only to-day—Love without promise or fee—
Hear, for thy children speak, from the uttermost parts of the sea!"

Shall they speak in vain? ("No, no," and great applause.)

TO THE IMMORTAL MEMORY OF DRAKE.

The most impressive moment in an evening of many memories came when Lord Halsbury, rising amid an impressive hush, asked the company to drink in silence to the immortal memory of Drake and the other heroes who defeated the Spanish Armada and laid the foundations of the British Empire. Lord Halsbury said that he did not know that in the history of the world, although there were so many battles and incidents around which was clustered great national fame, there was anything like that which was done by Drake and his associates. They had lately had an example of what could be done by national sympathy, for, when some time ago the British Empire was believed to be in danger, from East and from West, from North and from South there came glad offers of assistance from those who claimed to be her sons. But he would like the imagination of the company around him to go back to the time when Drake intervened for the salvation of the British Empire. The Spanish, who had the best and most powerful soldiers in the world, were engaged in a religious and political outrage which was intended to make England part of the Spanish kingdom. That was known. Nevertheless, with small means and the ammunition of their own stout hearts, English statesmen refused to submit. It

was in this situation that Drake stood forward for the salvation of their Empire. Let it not be forgotten that he had the bold determination to put aside those who had been set over him, and who had proved unworthy of their trust. With distrust from his Sovereign at home and an incompetent and not too brave superior, every obstacle was placed in Drake's way; but from April, when he began, until September, when his conquest was completed, he was continually on the watch, and despite distrust and danger he did that which saved his country. He and the other heroes had gone to their reward, but they could remember what they had done for them, and what it was they were commemorating that night—the honour of the English nation and the glory of those who saved it from defeat.

The whole company then rose and drank the toast in silence.

TRIBUTE TO LORD HALSBURY.

The Earl of Portsmouth proposed the toast of "The Chairman." It was strength of purpose and force of character, he remarked, that in Elizabethan days founded our great Empire; and it was these characteristics that would keep us the great nation and empire that we were to-day. He would ask them to drink Lord Halsbury's health, not only because he was a learned lawyer and a great judge, who came of very old and very distinguished Devonian stock, but also because he represented that type of character which all Englishmen admired. (Hear, hear). He was a man who, holding steadfast to his deep convictions, had never become one of those marionettes that were swayed by every gust of political expediency, and was not afraid to give expression to the faith that was in him. (Applause.)

The cheers that followed the drinking of the toast were loud and prolonged. In all his long career, Lord Halsbury can seldom have had a more enthusiastic ovation. In reply, his lordship succinctly expressed the delight he felt at spending an evening in the company of Devonian men and women, and the hope that he would be able to renew the pleasure on some future occasion. His lordship added, in conclusion, that the scheme of world-wide Federation outlined by Colonel Clifford had his warmest sympathy for its success.

The final toast was that of "The Visitors," which was proposed by Alderman C. Pinkham, Chairman of Committee of the Association, and responded to by Mr. J. S. Underhill, who some years ago was one of Exeter's finest exponents of Rugby football.

In conclusion, the Hon. Secretary called attention to two worthy Devonian objects, for which subscriptions were invited, namely, the Endowment Fund of the Royal Albert Memorial University College at Exeter, and a Memorial at Dartmouth to Thomas Newcomen, the inventor of the steam engine.

The artistic menu card was specially designed and presented to the guests by Mr. F. C. Southwood. It bore on the front a hand-coloured portrait of Drake drinking success to the English fleet, and inside representations of the famous game of bowls on Plymouth Hoe, and the Armada fight.

A delightful programme of Devonian song and story was contributed by popular West-country artistes. Among the musical items, Mr. Norman Ingall's songs of "Drake's Drum" and "Devon to me!" were immensely appreciated; and, as usual, Mr. Charles Wreford's dialect recitations—"George" (Ganthony) and "Our Electric Light Scheme" (Jan Stewer)—caused much amusement. The other vocalists were Miss Ethel Baden Elmes, Miss Lilah Estelle, Mr. John Dixon, and Mr. Edgar Barnes, while Mr. Cyril Weller was the accompanist.

A Song of Devon.

Whene'er the voice of England has echoed to the wind,
The dauntless sons of Devon have never lagged behind.

They never lost their courage, they never lost their love :
Behind their faith in Devon lay faith in God above.

For life they lusted keenly, these playmates of the sea ;
They never ceased to labour for England and for thee,

Till worlds of new-born knowledge poured forth their wealth
untold,

For English hands to gather in western lands of gold.

Arthur L. Salmon.

Armada Day.

The King and Queen at Earl's Court. A Devon Reunion.

THE firstfruits of the dual idea of federating into one great society the hundreds of associations of Devonians throughout the world, and of establishing a periodical reunion in the heart of the Empire, were forthcoming at a notable gathering in London on Saturday, July 20th, 1912, when hundreds of Devon folk from various parts of the kingdom held high festival on the anniversary of the coming of the Spanish Armada, and in honour of the memory of Sir Francis Drake.

To Colonel Clifford, the chairman of the London Devonian Association, came the conception of thus fostering the spirit of local patriotism, which is the fountain of a wider sense of Imperial responsibility and privilege, and, although on this occasion the gathering was composed only of Devonians residing in the old country, it is probable that in future years representatives of the men of Devon from across the seas will attend the annual meeting of the Federation.

A finer occasion for the festival could not have been adopted than that of Armada Day, for it is universally acknowledged that the defeat of the Spanish Armada was the greatest, the most glorious, event in the history of England, being the culminating point, the climax, of the Protestant Reformation; and a worthier hero for this festival could not have been selected for remembrance than he whose dauntless courage commenced the work of the destruction of the Spanish fleet—a work which was finished by a heavier artillery than was carried by the gallant little ships which sailed from Plymouth Sound. Then, too, a more eminently suitable setting for the functions of the day could not have been devised than that provided at Earl's Court, where "Shakespeare's England" was so delightfully reproduced, and where the *Revenge* rode at anchor in the great lake transformed into the verisimilitude of the Plymouth harbour of the sixteenth century, whence went so many of the sea dogs of good Queen Bess on the jolly quest of singeing the Spaniard's beard whenever the opportunity occurred.

THE KING AND QUEEN.

The festival was specially honoured by the patronage of their Majesties, who, accompanied by Princess Mary, paid a visit to the Exhibition in the morning. After they had inspected the Tudor buildings in and around the ducal hall, they proceeded to



DRAKE'S SHIP—"THE REVENGE."

By permission of The Graphic.

the *Revenge*, and were received by Captain Gooringe, who impersonated Sir Francis Drake. They then descended into the captain's cabin, which has a very low roof, and Mrs. Cornwallis-West jestingly remarked that she could understand why they drank the King's health sitting in the navy, for if they stood upright they would hurt themselves. This greatly amused the King. His Majesty was shown Armada relics, including cannon balls from Tobermory, and he was also particularly interested in the accuracy of the costumes of the crew. Mrs. Cornwallis-West proved a very instructive companion, but the King was quite aware when she reminded him that in the Elizabethan period no two sailors were ever dressed alike, and there was no uniform amongst them. His Majesty expressed the opinion that the representation of the ship was perfect, except for the absence of foot ropes. Her Majesty remarked that the cobble-stones on the Quay were terribly realistic.

WELCOME TO DEVONSHIRE VISITORS.

At half-past two the men and women of Devon were welcomed in the great Empress Hall by Colonel Clifford, the Mayor of Plymouth (Alderman Henry Hurrell), and members of the London Devonian Association. During the reception, Glover's Military Band rendered a capital programme of Devonshire music, this being followed by a picturesque representation of the famous game of bowls which was in progress when the Armada was sighted. Then came the thrilling "call to arms," and, appropriately enough, a move was then made to Plymouth Harbour, where, from the deck of the *Revenge*, an address was delivered by Mr. Winston Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty. Among the assembly were members of the London Devonian Association, the Three Towns Association, the Exeter Club, the Barumites in London, the Ottregians, the Tivertonians, and representatives of the Devonian organizations in Southend, Southampton, Swansea, Newport, Portsmouth, etc.

The company included Sir George Kekewich, Mr. A. Shirley Benn, M.P., Mr. G. H. Radford, M.P., the Rev. A. J. Waldron, Fleet-Surgeon A. Corrie, Mr. R. Pearse Chope, B.A., Mr. and Mrs. C. Pinkham, Mr. G. W. Davey, Mr. Jones, and Mr. R. M. Rowe (Chairman and Clerk of Ilfracombe Urban District Council), Mr. E. J. Sloley (Barnstaple), Mr. and Mrs. Hesse, Mr. and Mrs. Bolt, Mr. J. Ryall, Mr. J. W. Shawyer (hon. secretary, London Devonian Association) and Mrs. Shawyer, Mr. F. J. S. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Philp, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. N. Webber, Mr. W. J. McCormack, Mr. F. A. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. W. Inman,

Mr. and Mrs. J. Summers, Mr. H. E. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Potbury, Mr. W. V. M. Popham (hon. secretary, West Buckland Old Boys), Mr. and Mrs. Crosbie Coles, Mr. and Mrs. C. Johnson, Captain Knox, Messrs. J. C. Kerswell, S. T. Drew, and S. Daniel (president, hon. secretary, and chairman of Swansea Devonian Society), G. W. Cocks (president of the Exeter Club), A. Frampton, G. Beer (Barnstaple), Broomfield, Monkhouse, and T. Rice (president, vice-president, and secretary of the Southampton Devonians), W. T. Darke, F. T. Fisher, and the Rev. H. Serjeant (Southend), Mr. W. H. Smart (hon. secretary of the London Devonian Entertainment Committee), and many others.

THE GAME OF BOWLS.

The pageant began with the arrival of a number of young men attired as Elizabethan prentices, who "took charge" of the arena, amusing the visitors by their horseplay. Following them came a party of scarlet-clad halberdiers, who, after a well-simulated tussle, succeeded in clearing the bowling green for the use of a party of gallants, who appeared in the scene clad in Elizabethan attire, a prominent figure being Captain Gooringe in the guise of Drake. The game of bowls had not long been in progress when, to the flourish of trumpets, a horseman dashed across the arena with a despatch. The ensuing scene was well acted. The game of bowls was stopped, and players and on-lookers maintained breathless silence whilst Drake read the message, the purport of which he explained to the crowd being that the Spanish Armada had been sighted. Acting according to the book, the players showed a disposition to disperse to their various ships, but the game was resumed on "Drake's confident assertion that there was plenty of time to finish the game and then beat the Spaniards." Then there was a rousing "call to arms," and a procession, headed by a bugle band, a company of pikemen, with the visitors bringing up the rear, was formed to carry out the next item of the programme.

ON BOARD THE "REVENGE."

On entering the gates of Plymouth harbour, the Devonians were delighted with the picturesque scenic representation of the Sound, with Drake's famous ship, the *Revenge*, moored alongside the cobble-paved quay. At the gangway tickets were scanned by steel-clad warriors, who sternly refused admission to all who were not fortunate enough to possess blue tickets. Captain Gooringe, attired to represent Sir Francis Drake, stood at the gangway to receive the First Lord of the Admiralty. With him

were Colonel E. T. Clifford, and the Mayor of Plymouth, the latter adding to the picturesqueness of the scene with his chain and robe of office. A guard of honour was formed by the boys of the Sea Scout branch. Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill and Mrs. Cornwallis-West came on board at 3.30 p.m.

MR. CHURCHILL'S DEVONSHIRE BLOOD.

Colonel Clifford, cordially received, read a telegram wishing success to the celebration of Armada Day from 20,000 Protestant children at the Alexandra Palace assembly. Proceeding, the Colonel remarked that he did not think that any introduction of the First Lord of the Admiralty was necessary on that occasion. He had ventured, during a recent conversation with Mr. Churchill, to tell him what were the objects of the London Devonian Association, whose members believed that in carrying out their great scheme of federation of Devonians all over the world they were pursuing a great work, and they firmly believed that if every county in England adopted a similar scheme they would be assisting in forging one of the strongest links in that great chain which bound together the English-speaking race. (Applause.) Mr. Churchill, he remarked, sprang from a good old Devonian family. (Applause.) The first record of his family, so far as he was aware, was that there was a Churchill born and bred at Rockbeare, near Exeter, some five or six hundred years ago. The great Duke of Marlborough was born in Devon, and it was interesting to recall that the Duke inherited from his mother, through a collateral descent, the same blood which flowed through the veins of Sir Francis Drake. (Cheers.) It was, then, particularly appropriate that they should have Mr. Churchill, who was at the same time First Lord of the Admiralty, with them on that occasion to sympathize with them in their festival, and to tender with them homage to the memory of their great hero, Sir Francis Drake—homage rendered on Drake's own ship, built to his own order, the Dreadnought of the past. (Cheers.) As Devonians they believed that Drake saved England at probably the most critical time in her history, and saved England in spite of herself. (A Voice: "So will Churchill!"—cheers).

THE LESSON TAUGHT BY DRAKE.

"People talk," continued Colonel Clifford, "of the spacious days of Queen Elizabeth, but these are more spacious than Queen Bess or Drake ever dreamt of, and we have now a much greater responsibility. It is for us, not only Devonians, but one and all, to recognize the great liberties we have inherited, to be true to

them for ourselves, our forefathers, our country, our Empire, and the world at large. (Cheers.) Men who thought, and formed their opinions upon facts, and not upon prejudices, personalities, or predilections, believed that the great lesson taught by Drake, for which Drake fought, lived, and died, would be safeguarded by the present First Lord of the Admiralty." (Cheers.)

THE FIRST LORD'S SPEECH.

Mr. Winston Churchill, who was greeted with great enthusiasm, said: "I am very glad indeed to come here this afternoon and offer a hearty welcome to the many hundreds of Devonians who have chosen this very appropriate setting for one of their reunions. I agree entirely with what has just been said of the great value and importance of people who come from the same county or from the same parts of the United Kingdom keeping in touch with their neighbours and friends and others of their race and stock, wherever they may be situated throughout the British Empire. All these ties, which are developed individually by individual parts of the United Kingdom, may be made to conduce to that larger unity of the British Empire which is developing and strengthening as the years pass by—(cheers). Secondly, I am glad to come and welcome those who come from a county so important to the modern British Navy. (Cheers.) The fact that there is a great naval base at Devonport, where so many of our most powerful ships are constructed, and which plays a vital part in our naval organization, is in itself a reason why I should come here and join in your celebration this afternoon. Quite apart from the importance of Plymouth at the present time, there are the immortal memories of the great days gone by, which will ever associate the county of Devon with the greatest traditions of the British Fleet. (Great applause.) In this beautiful and remarkable model, you are able to see before your eyes one of the most historic vessels on which the glories of the British Navy depended. It is probable that between the *Revenge* and the *Victory* herself no vessel of similar historic significance ever took part in the struggles of our country, and I think it is not in the least surprising that you who come from that great naval seaport, and from the county of Devon, feel the keenest sentimental interest in seeing revived the lovely and accurate image of a vessel which in former times was of such significance and importance. I am very glad, indeed, to have been privileged to have been among you this afternoon, and I trust that you will have a pleasant afternoon, and take away with you an even added

interest in all that conduces to maintain the pride of Devonshire and the strength and traditions of the British Fleet." (Loud cheers.)

DRAKE AND THE EMPIRE.

The Mayor of Plymouth (Alderman H. Hurrell) remarked that when the invitation was sent to him to join their celebrations, he felt he could not resist the desire to come and take part in them. He was always pleased to meet Devonians in any part of the world, "and," said his Worship, "wherever you go, you can generally find 'em." He recognized that he was an unworthy successor to one whom they were honouring that day, for he was in the office which Sir Francis Drake occupied 330 years ago. They knew that he did a great deal for the Empire, and in some sense he was one of those who helped to lay its foundations, being one of those who helped to lay the foundations of their British Navy. They were glad to see Mr. Churchill with them, and to know that he would keep up their reputation at sea as well as it was done in the days of old. They were not in these days content with such modest ships as the *Revenge*, although in the old days she was no doubt a very formidable vessel. They had now to go to greater things and have those super-Dreadnoughts which were intended not for defiance but for defence. (Cheers.) His Worship concluded: "May our Navy never have occasion to use the terrible weapons it possesses for offence, but only to keep our shores intact and to uphold the credit and the dignity of our British Empire." (Cheers.)

RECOLLECTION OF A GLORIOUS PAST.

Mr. G. H. Radford, M.P., proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Winston Churchill, said they regarded it, as Devon men who had found half their glory on the seas, very encouraging and gratifying that they should have the presence of the First Lord of the Admiralty. That little ship was something like 500 tons—and there were not many ships of greater size at the date when Drake sailed out of Plymouth—but a fortnight ago he stood with Mr. Churchill on the deck of the *Thunderer*, at Spithead, a vessel that was built at the Thames Ironworks, and was perhaps the last word on the subject of naval construction. From this ship to that carried us over more than three centuries of naval history. That reminded him that he had read in an Elizabethan translation of an ancient author that "there is no such incentive to present virtue and valour as the recollection of a glorious past." That recollection belonged to them, the men of Devon, and the men of Devon were not yet dead. If it became necessary hereafter for them to do their duty, either on sea or on land, or, even,

as the modern manner was, in the air, be believed Devon men would ever give a good account of themselves. (Cheers.)

LIVING IN DANGEROUS TIMES.

Mr. A. Shirley Benn, M.P., seconded, as one of the members of Parliament for Plymouth, the vote of thanks. They knew, regardless of all party politics, that they now had, as First Lord of the Admiralty, an Englishman who had courage and who had ability, and who would, they all believed, see that England was still provided with a fleet that would be able to uphold the glories of the past. They were living in dangerous times. They needed ships and they needed men, and there was no place in England that could provide better men and better sailors than the old county of Devon. (Cheers.)

Rev. A. J. Waldron, supporting, said that they had been honoured by the presence of the King and Queen, who had especially visited the exhibition that day because it was the Devonian Armada Day. (Cheers.)

THE SEA SCOUTS.

Later in the afternoon there was a parade of Sea Scouts on the *Revenge*. The Scouts were inspected by Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, who, in an address to the lads, said that in remembering the names of the great officers at the Armada they should not forget the men behind the guns. That model of the *Revenge* brought back to people memories of one of the most brilliant and heroic actions ever fought. There had never been anything better in the whole of the history of the British Navy than the fight of the *Revenge* under Sir Richard Grenville. He appealed to the lads to emulate the spirit shown by their forefathers, and said that chief amongst the characteristics to be observed were pluck, foresight, discipline, loyalty, and good comradeship.

Major Baden-Powell and Mr. Worthington Powell, brothers of General Baden-Powell, proposed and seconded a vote of thanks to Lord Charles Beresford, who, in responding, said the Scout movement was undoubtedly one of the finest movements of the present day. He pointed out how the Sea Scouts could become useful helps in the defence of the country by learning pilotage, sounding, the handling of small boats, splicing ropes, and other seamen's duties.

The great success of the meeting was largely due to the efforts of the organizing Committee, and especially to Colonel Clifford, and Messrs. W. J. McCormack, J. W. Shawyer, and W. H. Smart.

Drake's Treasure.

By COLONEL E. T. CLIFFORD, V.D.

Chairman of the London Devonian Association.

(A Paper read before the Devonshire Association at Exeter.

July 24th, 1912.)

[In submitting this Paper, I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. Michell Whitley. The whole of the details given in the Appendix B. in addition to other matter, were, with much time and labour, extracted by him personally from documents in the Public Record Office.]

AMONG the glorious roll of heroic names which is the proud boast of our county, that of Francis Drake stands pre-eminent.

Drake's greatness lay in his character and his conduct, and may be viewed in his influence even more than his great achievements. Treasure he sought, and with a success unparalleled in one of his station ; but it is his purity and patriotism which constitute the first claim to our loving admiration.

If he had ever given himself time to think upon the opportunities of self-aggrandizement he had enjoyed, he might, like Lord Clive in India, have felt "astonished at his own moderation." In an age when princes and prelates vied with one another in amassing treasure, whether wrung from the poor or wrested from the rich, he stands alone, so far as I know, in resisting temptations to self-seeking. There is a fashion, which I would deprecate, of reading the principles and ideals of modern time into the old days, of condemning men like Bacon or Wolsey for meanness or ostentation. But this is as nothing to the error of failing to recognize pre-eminent virtues, such as Drake showed throughout his life, and not least in his indifference to lucre, except as a means to a public end.

In olden days great prelates alone received steady incomes in money ; even in the sixteenth century they rivalled and often surpassed the lay nobles in luxury, display, and self-indulgence.

The objections which they raised against Lutheran doctrines was feeble if compared with the hatred they felt for those who challenged their vested interests—the privilege of wringing pence from the poor, lands from lay nobles, and profits from the exploitation of the New World. Some few there were, no doubt, who kept the spread of the gospel in view, but the vast majority, including the Holy See itself, were ever ready, to quote well-known words, "to join in the plunder and pity the man." The temporal power had grown at the expense of the spiritual, like a lobster with one claw huge and the other puny, a mere arrested development.

To enter into so wide a subject as the finance of the sixteenth century would lead one too far afield ; but I cannot help contrasting Drake's attitude with that of all his compeers and most of his successors. When he might have realized the ambitious dreams of Sir Henry Morgan a hundred years later, and have utilized his abilities to found and rule a buccaneering settlement in the Spanish Main, he devoted his supreme energy to the aggrandizement of his Queen and her growing Empire. By the time when he reached his thirty-fifth year, the Spaniards estimated their pecuniary losses through him at a million and a half sterling, besides many hundreds of thousands in ships and general cargoes. From such profits he was contented with a trifling percentage granted to him by a grateful sovereign.

But not even the Spaniards could maintain the charges of cruelty which at first they levelled against him ; as Mr. Julian Corbett well puts it, " his very hate was heroic ; for a church, or a woman, or an unarmed man he had a noble forbearance that puts the brightest chivalry of his time to the blush, and it was the grateful eulogies of his prisoners of war that crowned his reputation."

How within the next few years he won his way to respect and influence at home, becoming a trusted counsellor at Court and a public benefactor and potentate in Devon ; how the navy—of old a mere auxiliary to the army—grew under the fostering care of Devonians to become our " first line " for defence as well as attack, I need not here recount. Suffice it to say that a new era of English renown was opened, and the doom of a Spanish world-empire was decreed.

And what was the clue to this enormous change ? What was the secret of the new policy ? The answer lies in one word, " patriotism " ; and the chief exponent of the new force was Francis Drake.

Useful as were the ingots of silver, the golden bullion, and the priceless jewels to fill a depleted exchequer, to build and equip fleets, and to pay in cash for good service rendered, they were but a paltry contribution in comparison with the spirit of patriotism which was evoked by the self-sacrificing devotion of Drake and his compeers. Nothing I have ever read has struck me more than Drake's sermon preached off Magellan Straits to a crew of malcontents led by some who should have known better:—

" I must have the gentleman to haul and draw with the mariner and the mariner with the gentleman."

By sheer moral ascendancy he won his way. It was not till he had beaten down those who disputed his authority, that he reminded them that he held his Queen's commission.

"*Drake's Treasure*," then, was not gold, but character, which enabled him to turn to account every force, and utilize every fibre in those who came within the sphere of his influence, and this treasure he bequeathed to this nation, with whom it remains, a priceless and incorruptible heritage.

Now let me turn for a moment to Drake's material treasure, and the circumstances under which he secured it : and here it is not out of place to point out that of this material treasure only a vestige can with certainty be traced.

Born in Devon, and of good Devon stock, about 1540-45, in the later years of the reign of Henry VIII, Drake's boyhood was passed amongst men whose one besetting dread was the might of Philip II, the fear lest England should sink into a mere appanage of the Spanish empire, and her people should first be humbled and then exploited in the interests of cruel bigots. But, as in the past, the Spanish peoples had been welded into a coherent nation by their hatred for the Turk and the Moor, so the English, under the guidance of men like our hero, were to beat down the overweening pride and power of the Iberian colossus, and defy the traditions of the "Holy Empire" itself.

In these stirring times England was awakening to a sense of her might and piety ; pride and patriotism alike appealed, and not in vain, to the rising generation, who watched in dire exasperation the brutal inhumanity under which their co-religionists in the Netherlands were groaning, and even had to suffer awhile the stoppage of their trade and the seizure of their ships by order of a foreign monarch. It was in the west, and above all in Devon, far away from the narrow seas dominated by the stranger, that love of freedom and of adventure called Englishmen to a struggle which ended in establishing their claim to be a nation of the first rank. And of this high spirit no finer example can be found than Francis Drake, who threw himself heart and soul into the great movement, uniting brilliant genius and undaunted courage with a stern puritanism, which made him strive to uproot the idolatry which pervaded the greater part of the Christian world. He was, no doubt, a treasure-hunter, but his whole career was a protest against sordid love of pelf, against pedantic hypocrisy in high places, and ignoble self-seeking everywhere. Amongst his earliest experiences was the rescue of a remnant of a Plymouth crew from Spanish dungeons ; but it was not till the year 1567 that he actually bore arms against Spain under his kinsman, John Hawkins, whose expedition, however, was unsuccessful, and whose squadron was shattered at San Juan de Luz. His resentment was heightened by

a narrow escape from the Spanish Main in the following year, where he nearly fell a victim to a stratagem which he regarded as treacherous. Returning, however, a little later to the scenes of his discomfiture, he spied out in the enemy's defences certain weak places, and gained information which he put to good use thereafter. A glimpse of the Pacific Ocean fired his imagination, and in 1577 he set sail once more from Plymouth, with a tiny squadron of three ships and a pinnace and a store-ship, representing in all 275 tons, mounting 56 guns, and carrying crews of about 160 men, gentlemen and sailors. Making his way, by the Cape de Verde Isles and the Argentine, to the shores of Patagonia, despite the loss of all (through misfortune, not war) save his own ship, the *Golden Hind*, 100 tons, 18 guns, and a crew of 75, he passed the Straits of Magellan. After sailing up the western coasts of South America, he returned home across the Pacific Ocean, the South Seas, and the Atlantic. He had been away from home three years, during which period he had sailed round the world, the first Englishman to do so.

Not till Charles I was seated on the throne of a united Great Britain was any precise statement of Drake's hard-won treasure given to the world. Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, had not deemed it expedient to make a boast of her subject's successes. But if treasure to the value of 760,000 pesos (or dollars) was taken on that occasion, we may conclude that no single expedition had been more repaying since Alexander the Great rifled the royal vaults of the Persian emperor.

In vain did the haughty Spaniard humble himself to seek damages from England; in vain did peninsular devotees implore Heaven to chastise the man whom they fondly dubbed the "enemy of God." The spell was broken; "the spirits they called from the vasty deep" came not. Impunity bore its fruits; in 1585 Drake sailed out to the West Indies and brought back—along with a sample of the strange herb tobacco—a trifling sum of £60,000, approximately equal in our currency to, say, £750,000. In the spring of 1587, on the eve of the mighty conflict, Drake was commissioned to forestall the conjunction of the various fleets of Spain; and if his advice had been followed, doubtless he would have "stopped Philip for ever," instead of merely "singeing the beard" of that monarch. His wish was to take out a strong force and prevent the Armada from leaving Spanish waters. But his counsels were overridden, and he had perforce to content himself with striking a blow at the East Indian trade of Spain, and capturing that great Portuguese carrack, the *San Felip*, with treasure on board valued

(at present prices) at more than a million sterling, out of which only £17,000 went to Sir Francis as his share.

From our present point of view the Armada itself calls for nothing beyond mention. Though it was followed by the capture of numerous privateers, no trace is found of any important treasures therefrom, and the natural depression which succeeded to the wild elation of the recent period may help to account for the sad fact that after giving the best years of his life to crippling Spain, in point of ships, men, and money, his later years were passed in disappointment and increasing gloom.

Finally, in 1595 Drake and Hawkins, as joint-commanders, with Lieut.-Gen. Sir Nicholas Clifford as military commander, sailed for the West Indies. Hawkins died on 12 November, Clifford was killed in action a few days after, and on 28 January, 1596, died Drake, of whom Fuller wrote: "This our captain was a religious man towards God and His houses, generally sparing churches where he came; chaste in his life, just in his dealings, true to his word, and merciful to those who were under him, hating nothing so much as idleness."

England had called for an open fight with Spain, and a stern, if less direct, struggle with Rome; both summonses were answered by Drake, whose ambition was that England could and should be the dominant sea power, and whose noble prayer, uttered in the spring of 1588, may fitly be repeated here:—

"That the Lord of all strength will put into Her Majesty and her people courage and boldness; not to fear any invasion of her own country, but to seek God's enemies and Her Majesty's where they may be found."

I have finished my story. I have endeavoured, in the briefest manner, to give an outline of Drake's life and character and work. What material treasure he won is hardly worth considering, but the moral treasure he gave to posterity is a glorious legacy that in my opinion has been unequalled by any other Devonian, whether he be a soldier, sailor, statesman, poet, or painter.

Devonians are the inheritors and trustees of that great man's precepts and example. We Devonians in London have with pride recognized our responsibility, and adopted him as our county's hero. To his immortal memory we foregather annually on Armada Day, and we invite Devonians all over the world, whether by birth, or descent, or residents, or exiles, to join our celebrations in recognition of our admiration and obligations. We trust that London, the heart of that empire for which he strove, and not in vain, may one day wake up to a sense of its

responsibilities, and place on record his due by erecting there a statue worthy of the name and fame of the man who saved England, almost in spite of herself, and laid the foundations of this great Empire.

APPENDIX A.

DRAKE'S JOURNEYINGS.

In 1567 Drake joined his kinsman, John Hawkins, in an expedition against Spain, where he commanded the *Judith*, of 50 tons burden, but at San Juan de Luz the squadron was destroyed, with the exception of Hawkins' ship and his own.

In 1570-71 he made two voyages to the West Indies, to obtain information as to the Spanish possessions there.

In 1572 he made another voyage to the Spanish Main. Here he captured Nombre de Dios, burnt Porto Bello, sacked Vera Cruz, burnt several ships, and returned to Plymouth in August, 1573. The treasure he brought back with him amounted to a very considerable sum, and his share made him a comparatively wealthy man. During this voyage he marched across the Isthmus of Panama, and resolved to sail an English ship in the Pacific Ocean.

On 12 December, 1577, Drake sailed from Plymouth Sound. The squadron consisted of the *Pelican*, his own ship of 100 tons and 18 guns, equal in size to an ordinary schooner; the *Elizabeth*, 80 tons and 16 guns; a bark, the *Marigold*, of 30 tons and 16 guns; the *Swan*, a store-ship, 50 tons and 5 small guns, and the *Benedict*, a pinnace of 15 tons and 1 gun. The crews numbered about 150.

The fleet sailed to the Cape de Verde Islands, then across the Atlantic to the River Plate. At Port St. Julian, on the coast of Patagonia, the *Swan* and the *Benedict*, being unseaworthy, were broken up, and only three ships passed through the Straits of Magellan. Immediately afterwards a violent storm arose, during which the *Marigold* went down with all hands, and Wynter, in the *Elizabeth*, lost the Admiral and returned home. So with only one ship the undaunted Drake held on to Valparaiso. Here they found a large galleon, called the *Great Captain of the South*, which they captured, finding on board fine gold to the value of about £80,000 of our money, and a great cross of gold set with emeralds, on which was nailed a God of the same metal.

Tarapaca was next visited, the port to which silver was brought down from the mountains to be shipped to Panama, and Drake secured a large quantity and shipped it. Another ship was captured north of Lima, near Cape San Francisco, with

15,000 pesos* in pure wedges of gold, and a great gold crucifix set with emeralds as large as pigeons' eggs. Off Quito they overtook and captured the richest vessel in the South Sea, the *Neustra Senora de la Concepcion*, nicknamed the *Cacafuego*, or "Spitfire," richly laden with treasure.

After the capture of the *Cacafuego* she was taken out to sea, and the treasure removed and stored on board Drake's ship.

The exact amount has never been accurately ascertained. The narrative of the voyage published in 1628 says it consisted of thirteen chests of pieces of eight, eighty pounds of gold, and twenty-six pounds of silver, besides jewels and plate.

The registered treasure alone was valued at 360,000, and the unregistered at 400,000 pesos; the *Golden Hind*, to which name Drake had altered the *Pelican*, was practically ballasted with silver.

The empty *Cacafuego* was allowed to sail away. Off the coast of Mexico, Drake met and captured another ship with a cargo of silks and porcelain from China, and took away the most valuable portions of the freight, including a golden crucifix set in goodly emeralds. From a ship from Manilla he took much merchandise and treasure, including a "falcon of gold with great emeralds in breast thereof," and from the *Gualoleo* a bushful of silver reales and a gold chain and jewels.

Having refitted in the bay of Canoa, he set off on his homeward voyage across the Pacific and around the Cape of Good Hope, and arrived home in Plymouth Sound in September, 1580, arriving at Deptford shortly after, where he was visited and knighted by the Queen.

The story is taken up by documents in the Public Record Office, given in *Appendix B*.

The Queen was delighted at his success, but the Spanish ambassador complained that he had information from his King that Drake had spoiled his subjects, that the spoil was of great importance, a great quantity of bullion and pearls taken in Mar del Sur belonging partly to the King and partly to his subjects, also that in fight Drake had cut off the hands of His Majesty's subjects, and he therefore demanded justice.†

In reply to the demand of the ambassador, the Council ordered Edmund Tremayne, Clerk of the Privy Council, who was then living at Collacombe in Lamerton, to register the treasure,‡ but the Queen wrote him a private letter, which was to be kept

* A peso was equal to about 6s.

† *State Papers, Foreign*, 29 October, 1586.

‡ *Appendix B*, No. 3.

most secret,* that Drake was to have access to it before this was done, and was also to be allowed to take £10,000 for himself, which he did, and in addition removed some of the most precious items of gold and jewels for the Queen and others. The remainder was brought to London and lodged in the Tower.† The officers and crew of the *Golden Hind* unanimously swore that the accusations of the Spanish ambassador were false.‡

In 1585 Drake again sailed to the West Indies, attacked and did great damage to the Spanish Settlements and shipping, and brought back treasure valued at £60,000, and tobacco.

In 1587, when war between England and Spain was imminent, Drake was commissioned to forestall Philip and strike the first blow for the Queen ; his commission was to prevent the joining of the King of Spain's fleets out of their several ports, to cut off their provisions, to follow and worry them in case of an attack on England, to damage their trade, and to attack their ships in their own havens.

On 1st April, 1587, he sailed from Plymouth, attacked the Spanish fleet in the harbour of Cadiz, sank and burnt thirty-three of them, several of them large, and captured four laden with provisions, carrying out his advice to "stop him (Philip) now, and stop him for ever," and there is little doubt that had his advice been taken to send a strong fleet to the coast of Spain in the spring of 1588, the Armada would never have sailed.

After "singeing the King of Spain's beard" at home, he set sail for the Azores, to endeavour to intercept a rich carrack homeward bound from the East Indies, which had been wintering at Mozambique, called the *San Felip*, a source of special anxiety to the King of Spain.

On 8th June, sixteen days out from St. Vincent, St. Michael's hove in sight. Here the *San Felip* was found and captured, "the King of Spain's own East India man, the greatest ship of all Portugal, richly laden," which he brought into Plymouth Sound on 25th June, 1587, and anchored her off Saltash in the Hamoaze, with a splendid booty and a reputation unsurpassed in Europe. In all these wars there was no campaign to match that of 1587.

The *San Felip* was valued at :—§

General Cargo	£108,049 13 11
Treasure and Jewels	3,900 0 0
Ship and Ordnance	2,000 0 0

£113,949 13 11

representing over a million in present money.

* Appendix B, No. 2. † Appendix B, No. 4. ‡ Appendix B, No. 3.
§ Appendix B, Nos. 5 and 6.

APPENDIX B.

EXTRACTS FROM RECORDS IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

No. 1.

Bernardino de Mendoza, the Spanish ambassador, writes the King of Spain on 16th October, 1580, that—

After Drake had landed the money he had stolen, he saw the Queen, and the Council ordered the money to be registered and handed over to the Queen's possession in the Tower; but Leicester, Hatton, and Walsingham, being the principal owners in the venture, refused to sign the order, saying they would speak to the Queen first; after they had done so she ordered the suspension of the letter, and that the rumour should be spread that Drake had not brought much money home (*S.P., Spanish, Elizabeth, 1580, No. 44*).

No. 2.

The Queen to Edmund Tremayne.



Trustie and well beloved we greet you well, whereas by letters lately written unto you by oure commandment from secretarye Walsyngham you were wylled in owre name to give your assistance unto our well beloved subject Francys Drake, for the save bestowing of certayn bullyne lately by him brought into this oure realme, which our pleasure is shall now be sent up as you shall further understand by the seyde Drake, wherein you are to assist him according to suche dyrectyon as you shall receive from oure pr'y councell: These are therefore to let you

understande yt we are pleased for certayn good reasons—that there should be lefte in the handes of the sayd Drake so muche of the sayd Bullyon by him brought home as may amount unto the somme of ten thousand powndes which we requyre you to see performed accordingly. And forasmoche as for sundrye good reasons we thinke yt verrye meet that the leving of the seyd somme in his handes should be kept most secreat to your selfe alone we therefor charge you that the same be used accordyngly whereof we need not to doubt having heretofore by former experience had so good proof of your service. Geven at owre Manner of Richemounde the 24th of Octobre in the 22nd yeare of owre reygne (*S.P.D.*, Elizabeth, Vol. 143, No. 30, 24th Oct., 1580).

No. 3.

On 8th November, 1580, Edmund Tremayne writes to Walsingham from Colocumbe. He expresses his great satisfaction at having Mr. Christopher Harris associated with him in charge of the treasure brought home by Francis Drake.

Harris he has long treated as a son, and Mr. Drake has also become of the same parentage. Has administered interrogatories to the gentlemen and others of Drake's company as to the value of his captures reputed to the amount of one million and a half, the interrogatories being as follows:—

Firstly, Whether Mr. Drake and his company had taken from the King of Spain and his subjects in goulde and sylver to the value of one million and a half.

Secondly, Whether they have in their voyage taken any ships or vessels of the said King or his subjects, and after sunk them with the men or marriners or not.

Thirdly, Whether they had at any time on any ship killed any of the said King's subjects or had cut off their hands or arms or otherwise with cruelty mangled them, or any of them.

Tremayne had also left the amount of £10,000 in Drake's hands selected by himself.

Encloses.

1. The 5th November, 1580. The register of such treasure as is delivered unto Chr. Harris Esq. to be safely conducted and delivered unto the Tower, with the number of peces in every pack and what they contain in weight at 5 score and 12 lbs. every hundred.

There were 46 packs of treasure averaging over 2 cwt. each, the total amount being 4 tons 15 cwt. 4 lbs.

(Signed)

I Lemayne
 Francis
 Duval²
 Harris

The answers to the interrogatories.

Lawrence Elyot

2. To the fyrst I saye that to the vawle I cann saye nothinge, the thinge being unknowne unto me, only sylver and some gould their was taken but how moche I know not but a verie small some in respecte of that that is reported.

To the second I confesse their weare shypps taken, but that any weare soncken with their men and mariners yt is alltogether untrew.

To the thirde that to my knowledge their was no Spaniarde slaine by any of us, or had their armes or handes cutt off or otherwyse by any creweltie mangled or maimed. Only on man I remember was hurt in the face, wch our Generall cawsed to be sent for and lodged him in his owne shipp, seet him at his owne table, and would not soffer him to depart before he was recovered, and so sent him safe awaye.

John Chester—

To the fyrste, second, and third artycle do afyrme as ys above rehersed and wyll justyfye the same uppon my othe.

Gregory Cary—

To the fyrste, second, and third artycle do afyrme as above rehersed, and will justyfye the same uppon my othe.

George Fortescu—

To the fyrste, second, and third artycle do afyrme as above rehersed and will justyfy the same uppon my othe.

And the like do all the rest afferme whose names do heare after folowe.

Francis Fletcher	William Sholle	John Fowler
Chrystopher Hals	Thomas Blacollers	Launsolet Garget
Thomas Hood	Thomas Mone	Richard Writ
Thomas Sothern	Thomas Meckes	Richard Clarke
Thomas Drake	Roger Kingesuod	William Horsewill
John Brewar	John Grepe	John Blacoler
Richard Cadwell	Thomas Crane	Powell Jemes
Jhan Laus	Willam Legee	John Kidde
Bartel Myeus	JohnMarten,Stewerd	Richard Rowles
Gotfalck	Christefor Waspe	Jeames Milles
Grygorye Raymente	Roger Player	Simon Woodd
John Drake	Thomas Haylston	Thomas Hogges
John Mariner	Willan Smyth	John Martyn
Necolas Mour	Renold Danelles	John Watterton
John Huse	Thomas Markes	
Dennes Foster	Robarte Pollimone	

(S.P.D., Elizabeth, Vol. 144, No. 17, II.)

These names are those of the survivors of the first expedition which sailed round the world with Drake in the *Pelican*, afterwards named the *Golden Hind*.

Amongst them Thomas Drake, the admiral's youngest brother, and John Drake, his page (S.P.D., Elizabeth, Vol. 144, No. 17).

No. 4.

The Quantity of the bullion brought into ye tower by Fr. Drake.

Silver Bullion in Ingotes brought from Sion and laid up in a vaute under ye jewell house there, weighted as followeth:—

650 ingots weighing 22,899 lbs. 5 ozs.

The course sylver otherwise called corrento reteined in little cakes and small broken pieces weighed 512 lbs. 6 ozs.

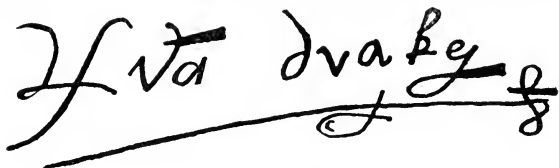
24th Dec., 1580. Golde bullion reteined in ingottes and cakes remaining in four several bages containing viz.

		lbs.	ozs.
1.	15 parcels weighed together	26	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
2.	10 „ „ „	32	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
3.	7 „ „ „	27	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
4.	6 „ „ „	14	3 $\frac{3}{4}$

Sum total of the weight of the same golde 101 lbs. 10 ozs.

Signed by

Richard Martyn Alderman.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Chris Harris', with a long horizontal flourish extending from the end of the name.

Chris Harris.

Endorsed in the back by Burghley.

(S.P.D., Elizabeth, Vol. 144. No. 60.)

No. 5.

*Extract from letter from Mendoza to the King of Spain,
1581, Jan. 9th.*

“ Drake is squandering more money than any man in England.

He gave to the Queen the Crown which I described in a former letter as having been made here. She wore it on New Year's Day. It has in it five emeralds, three of them as long as a little figure, whilst the two round ones are valued at 20,000 crowns, coming, as they do, from Peru.

He has also given the Queen a diamond cross as a New Year's gift, as is the custom here, of the value of 5000 crowns.”

(S.P., Spanish, Elizabeth, 1581, No. 60.)

No. 6.

The San Felipe.

A note or inventory of a small casket with divers jewels viewed in the town of Saltash ; the said casket being garnished with gold with two keys and a small chain of gold to the same. The which casket and jewels Sir Francis Drake hath taken charge to deliver unto her majesty with his own hands.

A Note or Inventorye of a small Caskett with divers Jewells viewed by us in the Towne of Saltashe the 6th of Julye, 1587, contayning as followeth :—

Five fforkes of golde.

Twelve haftes of golde for knyves to saye sixe of one sorte and sixe of another.

One Chayne of golde with longe linkes and hookes.

One chayne of golde with a tablett havinge a picture of Christe in gold.

One chayne with a Tablett of crestall and a cross of golde.

One chayne of golde of Esses with fower Diamondes and fower Rubyes sett in a Tablett.

One chayne of smale Beadestones of golde.

One small chayne of golde with roughe linckes and a Tablett hanging unto it with the picture of Christ and our Ladye.

Two pendens of golde for the eares.

Three Bracelettes of golde eiche with a crosse of sondrye fashion.

A girdle of Christall garnished with golde.

A payer of Beades of Beniamyn garnished with golde.

Three rings of golde with stones.

One rounde hoope of golde inameled with blacke.

One smale ring of golde with a Pearell.

Three heads and three rings of golde for walking staves.

One boole of golde and five spoones of golde.

Two pomanders, the one with a smale chayne of golde and garnished with golde.

One pomander garnished with golde and a pearell hanginge to the same.

One small Box with some Muske in it.

A certayne quantite in peces of Amber greece.

One hundred eightye and nyne smale stones which wee esteeme to be Garnettes.

Thirtye Aggettes smale and greate.

Eleaven other stones of a greene cullor with spottes of read.

One Blood stone.

One white clothe in the which there goeth diverse smale stones thought to be of smale valew.

The said Caskett garnished with golde with two keyes and a smale chayne of golde to the same. The which caskett and Jewelles before rehearsed Sir Fraunces Drake hath taken charge to deliyyver unto her Majestie with his owne handes at this presente.

John Gilbert.

Thomas Gorges.

Fred. Godolphen.

Edwd. Carye.

John Hawkyns.

Hy. Billensley.

(S.P.D., Elizabeth, Vol. 202, No. 53, 11th July, 1587.)

No. 7.

An estimate of all the merchandise discharged out of the Carricke Called Ye St. Phillip in the Ryver of Saltashe.

Imprimis. 6573 peces of Starcht calico cloth sounde and goode.

1022 peces of Brod unstarcht calico sound and good.

2778 peces of Callicos in papers sound and good.

1452 peces of Callico Lawnes sound and good.

1705 peces of corse whole unstarcht calicos.
 1162 peces of corse calicos of 3 to 2 sound and good.
 7423 peces of corse calicos of 3 to 1 sound and good.
 418 peces of corse calicos towells sound and good.
 410 peces of paynted pintados sound and good.
 98 peces of calico diepers for cubbord clothes.
 18 peces of fine calicos called callikens sound and good.
 78 bundells of fine whyte China silke sound and good.
 90 peces of stitched callicos called Boultellis.
 214 peces of cullerd Buckerams sound and good.
 72 peces of cullerd Sipres sound and good.
 5 Quiltes whereof 4 of callico and 1 of sarsenett.
 12 carpets of turkey and other thromba worke.
 10 striped carpettes of another sort.
 47 peces of collerd singell taffytas sound and good.
 11 peces of changable silke and cruell boratos.
 49 peces of whyte sarsenettes sound and good.

All the foresaid priced and valued by estimation at

15,576 10 8

Secondly.

40 bundells of fine whyte china Silk much taynted.
 1105 peces of starcht Callicos much spoyled.
 636 peces of starcht Callicos more spoyled with wett.
 155 peces of unstarcht Callicos spoyled with wett.
 298 peces of Callico Lawnes all spoyled with wett.
 67 peces of Callicos in papers spoyled with wett.
 44 peces of Cullerd Sipres spoyled with wett.
 6 peces of Cullerd Tynsell Taffetas wett.
 29 peces of whyte sarsenett wet and taynted.

All the foresaid goodes of taynted ware
 amount to

887 13 4

Thirdly.

—420 bales of Indigo blew valued at 36 li. a bale
 amount to
 330 tonnes of Dry pepper valued at 130 li. the
 tonne
 124 tonnes of wet pepper valued at 70 li. the
 tonne
 216 Kyntalls of Symamon I say 218 valued at
 28 li. the Kintall
 105 Kyntalls of Cloves valued at 20 li. the
 Kyntall

15,120 0 0
 42,900 0 0
 8,680 0 0
 6,104 0 0
 2,100 0 0

1800 pounds of Mace in 6 chestes valued at 100 li. the cheste	600	0	0
2000 pounds of Beniamin valued at 28 li. the C amounts to	560	0	0
1800 pounds of China in 3 pipes valued at 100 li. a pipe	300	0	0
70 Kyntalls of Lacry valued at 4 li. the kyntall	280	0	0
15 Pipes of Saltpeter valued at 30 li. the pipe	450	0	0
12 hundreth of wax in 2 pipes valued at 20 li. a pipe	40	0	0
2 pipes of Nutmegg valued at 75 li. the pipe	150	0	0
80 tonnes of Ibony in 3560 endes valued at 10 li. a tonne	800	0	0
6 Chestes of fine whyte china Silke unsene valued at	1,200	0	0
(Which chests are sold to John Hills, but not delivered.)			

For dyvers drughes and other odd things not particularized, but say	100	0	0
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Some total of all the things therein	95,848	4	0
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Fourthly.

39½ tonnes of pepper left at Saltashe at 130 li. ye tonne	5,135	0	0
19 C of Symamon left also at Saltashe at 28 li. the C	532	0	0
1 chest of Mace Weight 3. 2. 0. valued being at Saltashe	100	0	0
12 C of Cloves left at Saltashe valued at 20 li. the C	240	0	0
11 C of Indico blue left at Saltashe valued at 30 li. the C	330	0	0
Lastly sold at Saltashe sundry parcells of wares amounting to	5,864	9	11
So the totall of the whole amounts to	108,049	13	11

Fras. Drake.

Thos. Georges.

Edward Carye.

Henry Billingsley.

(S.P.D., Elizabeth, Vol. 204, No. 9, 8th Oct., 1587.)

ADDITIONAL NOTE BY THE EDITOR.

The list of names given on p. 42 probably includes all the survivors of the famous voyage round the world, except possibly a few boys and such like, for, with Drake himself, it numbers fifty, and we know that, when the ship was in danger of wreck off Celebes, the crew numbered fifty-eight in all. A list given by Purchas, of thirteen "men noated to have compassed the world with Drake," includes "George a musician," but it also includes three who are known to have died on the voyage, so that we cannot be sure that George reached England again. It will be noticed that the first twenty on the list signed their own names, showing that they were educated men; and the first four, who deposed separately, were gentlemen adventurers, belonging to good families.

Lawrence Elyot was apparently the eldest son of Lawrence Elyot of Godalming, for we find that his youngest brother, Edward (aged fifty-six in 1620), settled at Tavistock, possibly through Drake's influence.

John Chester was the son of Sir William Chester, a former Lord Mayor of London, and a celebrated merchant trading with Russia, Africa, and the Levant. He went on Hawkins' voyage to the West Indies, 1564-5, and on the present voyage was captain of the *Swan* fly-boat, which was broken up in Patagonia.

Gregory Cary is not so easy to identify, because there were three of that name about the same date, but it seems most likely that he was the son of Thomas Cary, and brother of Sir George Cary, of Cockington, and died in 1616.

George Fortescue may have been the son of Richard Fortescue of Filleigh, who in Vivian's *Visitations of Devon* is described as "George Fortescue of Combe," and is stated to have been living in 1570, and to have married Joan, daughter of Raymond Norleigh. He was captain of the bark *Bonner* in Drake's expedition of 1585-6, and died or was killed on the voyage.

Francis Fletcher was the chaplain, who wrote the best account of the voyage, with the title, "The World Encompassed."

Christopher Hals was almost certainly a son of John Hals, Esq., of Kenedon in Lamerton, near Tavistock. A "Christopher Hall," probably the same man, was master of the galleon *Leicester*, the flag-ship in Fenton's abortive voyage in 1582.

Thomas Hood was appointed master of the *Golden Hind* in place of Thomas Cuttle. He and Thomas Blacoller went as pilots, "which had passed the streights and knew the harbours," on Fenton's voyage, and he again went as "pilot for the streights" in the Earl of Cumberland's expedition of 1586. He

was one of the party that went ashore with Drake at Port St. Julian, when Robert Winter and Oliver the master-gunner were killed by the natives.

Thomas Drake was the captain's youngest brother, and the only one of the family who left any descendants. He superseded Thomas Doughty as captain of the Portuguese prize ship captured off Cape Verde Islands, and was one of the above-mentioned landing party at Port St. Julian. He was afterwards captain of the *Thomas* in Drake's expedition of 1585-6.

John Brewer was the trumpeter, and was also one of the landing party. He and John Thomas, captain of the *Marigold*, which went down with all hands after passing the Straits of Magellan, were said to be Christopher Hatton's men, and it was through his complaint that Doughty was brought to trial and judgment. He was also one of the landing party at Mocha, when other members of the crew were captured and killed by the natives.

Jhan Laus and *Bartel Myaus Gottfalck* were probably Dutchmen, and it is not unlikely that they were the cartographers and artists who aroused the admiration and apprehension of Don Francisco de Zarate, for the Dutch were then celebrated for their maps and charts. There were, however, other foreigners on board, for we read of "great Nele, a Dane," who was a gunner, and "little Nele, a Fleming." In giving an account of his involuntary visit to Drake on the *Golden Hind*, Don Francisco wrote: "He has two draughtsmen who portray the coast in its own colours, a thing which troubled me much to see, because everything is put so naturally, that any one following will have no difficulty."

Gregory Rayment was one of the landing party at Mocha; he was probably the "Mr. Raymund" who went with Sir Richard Grenville to Virginia in 1585.

John Drake was the captain's page and cousin, who won the gold chain for first sighting the *Cacafuego*. Born in 1564, he was only sixteen years old when he came home, and in 1582 he went as captain of the *Francis* in Fenton's voyage, with his old shipmates Hood and Blacoller, and was captured by the natives near the River Plate.

John Mariner was one of the landing party at Mocha.

John Huse was probably the same as the "John Hewes" who went with Captains Amadas and Barlow to Virginia in 1585.

Thomas Blacoller was a Plymouth men, and was boatswain or mate of the *Golden Hind*. He is sometimes called Thomas "Blackley" or "Blakeley," which, according to a narrative by John Drake, signifies "black collar." He and Hood were

recommended by "Captain Francis" as pilots for Fenton's voyage, but he was apparently captured by the natives, like John Drake, although the writer says that on his arrival at Plymouth he "dined at M. Blacollers, and made many salutations with divers gentlemen."

Thomas Mone or *Moon* is perhaps the most interesting member of the crew. As ship's carpenter on the *Swan*, in the expedition of 1572, he scuttled his ship by Drake's orders. On this expedition he was originally captain of the pinnace *Benedict*, re-named *Christopher*, and he distinguished himself on several occasions by his boldness and readiness. He is the hero of the story of boarding the Spanish ship in Valparaiso harbour, when he laid about him with his fists, shouting in broken Spanish, "Down, dog, down!" and soon had all the astounded Spaniards clapped under hatches. He it was, too, who pursued a gentleman Spaniard at Guatulco, and "entreated" him to leave behind him "a chain of gold and some other jewels." He was afterwards captain of the *Francis* on Drake's expedition of 1585-6, and died of wounds received at Cartagena.

John Grepe or *Gripe* was one of the landing party at Mocha, and appears in Purchas's list.

John Marten was stated to have been "especially privy to this voyage," and probably had charge of the treasure. A "John Martin" was captain of the *Benjamin* on the expedition of 1585-6, though this may not have been the same man.

Of the rest little is known, but "Crane" appears also in Purchas's list; Nicholas Mower, Thomas Meeke, Launce Garrat, and Simon Wood made depositions in the matter of Thomas Doughty; and William Legge appears in the list of "partyes that were privy to this voyage." This list also contains the name of the younger William Hawkins, son of William who was Mayor of Plymouth at the time of the Armada, and nephew of the more celebrated Sir John Hawkins; he certainly started on the voyage, but as his name does not appear on the list of survivors, he presumably returned with Captain John Winter in the *Elizabeth*, and he went afterwards on Fenton's expedition as Lieutenant-General.

It may be pointed out that Colonel Clifford's high estimate of Drake's character receives ample confirmation from the testimony of the Spaniards themselves, for we have the strongest evidence in his favour not only in the well-known letter of Don Francisco de Zarate, owner and master of one of the vessels captured by Drake, but also in many additional letters discovered by Mrs. Zelia Nuttall, the distinguished archæologist, in various parts of the world, and recently communicated by her to the

Hakluyt Society—"all breathing a high spirit of courtesy and recognizing the same spirit in Drake himself." Mrs. Nuttall also establishes the facts that Drake held the Queen's licence, that his voyage around the world was undertaken for a totally different motive from that generally assumed, that it was really a voyage of discovery, and may be regarded as marking the date of the birth of the English colonial policy.

Other valuable evidence is provided by a letter written by Edmund Tremayne to Sir Francis Walsingham in connection with the Queen's commands to him to allow Drake to take £10,000 worth of bullion from the *Golden Hind* (See Appendix B, No. 2, p. 39). Tremayne writes as follows:—

"I see nothing to charge Mr. Drake further than he is inclined to charge himself, and withal I must say he is inclined to advance the value to be delivered to her Majesty, and seeking in general to recompense all men that have been in the case dealers with him. As I dare take an oath, he will rather diminish his own portion than leave any of them unsatisfied. And for his mariners and followers I have seen here as eye-witness, and have heard with my ears, such certain signs of goodwill as I cannot yet see that any of them will leave his company. The whole course of his voyage hath showed him to be of great valour; but my hap has been to see some particulars, and namely in this discharge of his company as doth assure me that he is a man of great government, and that by the rules of God and his book, so as proceeding on such foundation his doings cannot but prosper."

R. P. C.

Drake's Treasure.

*With the fruit of Aladdin's garden clustering thick in her hold,
With rubies awash in her scuppers and her bilge ablaze with gold,
A world in arms behind her to sever her heart from home,
The Golden Hynde drove onward over the glittering foam.*

In the crimson dawn,
Ringed with the lonely pomp of sea and sky,
The naked-footed seamen bathed knee-deep
In gold and gathered up Aladdin's fruit—
All-coloured gems—and tossed them in the sun.
The hold like one great elfin orchard gleamed
With dusky globes and tawny glories piled,
Hesperian apples, heap on mellow heap,
Rich with the hues of sunset, rich and ripe
And ready for the enchanted cider-press;
An Emperor's ransom in each burning orb;
A kingdom's purchase in each clustered bough;
The freedom of all slaves in every chain.

Alfred Noyes.

[From "Collected Poems"—*Blackwood.*]

A Devonian "Common of Saints."

By the Right Hon. THE VISCOUNT ST. CYRES, M.A., J.P.

Extracted by permission from his Presidential Address to the Devonshire Association at Exeter, on July 23rd, 1912.

IN the absence of the past President of the Devonshire Association, Colonel Clifford, Chairman of the London Devonian Association, was asked to preside at the opening meeting and introduce the new President, Viscount St. Cyres. Colonel Clifford said he accepted with pleasure the honour, because he realized and desired to acknowledge that it had been done as a compliment to the London Devonian Association, and he regarded the invitation as a mark of approval by the Devonshire Association of their existence and objects—both their objects at home and their world-wide objects—which they trusted would in time be adopted by all English shires, and ultimately form a link in a chain that would sympathetically bind together the English-speaking race. In introducing Lord St. Cyres, which was purely a formal matter, for his lordship was already well known to the audience, he reminded them that his public school was Eton, and his college at Oxford was Merton, that he took a First-Class in Modern History, and was a Senior Student of Christ Church. The publications recorded against his name were "François de Fenelon" in 1901, and "Pascal" in 1909; and, as regards recreations, he had described himself as "an unskilled agricultural labourer." Colonel Clifford concluded by expressing his opinion that, in the selection of a father and a grandfather, his lordship was to be congratulated, for, although he (the chairman) had not the personal acquaintance of the present Lord Iddesleigh, he knew his father—Sir Stafford Northcote, the first Lord Iddesleigh—and he would like to say that he was one of the most lovable men that ever lived, that he was the soul of honour, and that he was a pillar of the State.

After some preliminary remarks, Lord St. Cyres proceeded with his address as follows:—

"The historian of European thought in the nineteenth century set himself to sing the praises of its great pioneers: he ended by deciding that we owe quite as much to those whose names we never heard of, as to those whose fame is in everyone's mouth. The bulk of a nation's thought, he says, is made up of hidden and forgotten efforts, of which only a small fraction rises to the surface—vague yearnings of thousands, who never succeed either in satisfying or expressing them—hundreds of failures

that never get known. Yet he goes on to urge that these uncounted hours of seemingly fruitless labour are not really wasted, inasmuch as it really is, not the sacrifice (as in brute Nature) but the co-operation of the many that makes the few succeed—inasmuch as excellence is the prize of united effort, so that many must run in order that one may reach a higher goal.

“Memorable in themselves, these words of Dr. Merz have a special value for me, because they at once suggest a text for my address. It is, indeed, clearly impossible to revive the memories of the forgotten—of the Miltons who were not necessarily inglorious, because they were mute—of the Hampdens, guiltless alike of blood and popular applause. But it seems right to mark this, our Jubilee year, by celebrating what the old liturgies call a Common of Saints—to pass in brief review those of our countrymen who have deserved well of Devonshire in the past. And since time would fail me, were I to try to mention all, I propose to invite your attention to the careers of a selected number, chosen almost at random from walks of life as numerous and diversified as possible. I shall not deal much with the very greatest, for they deserve—if I may still speak in liturgical terms—a Proper Office of their own, and most of them have received appropriate commemoration from former Presidents of our Association. Do not, therefore, expect from me stale praises of the Elizabethan seamen—Drake and Raleigh, Hawkins and Grenville—our county’s most shining heroes. Nor shall I try to trace how Devonians have influenced the development of English prose from the times of the judicious Richard Hooker of Exeter down to those of James Antony Froude of Dartington. I shall pass by the long roll of illustrious Churchmen, who have never been wanting to Devonshire since the day when Crediton gave birth to St. Boniface, Apostle of Germany, till the time when Frederick Temple of Culmstock saw the light. And I shall steer clear of the still more seductive task of showing how deeply Ottery St. Mary modified the whole trend of English thought, when she brought into the world Samuel Taylor Coleridge, a true master-mind of the nineteenth century. All these deserve their Proper Office, and from them I turn back to my Common of Saints. But here I am at once confronted with a difficulty. What are the leading characteristics of our countymen? What are the leading characteristics of our county itself? We naturally think of it as an enchanted county, flowing not only with milk and honey, but with cider and Devonshire cream—a happy land, as wrote the great Alexander Pope two hundred years ago, fertile in its productions, abounding in its wits, delicious in its ciders. Such, however, is by no means the reputation that

Devonshire bore in days gone by. Till the time of the Tudors our county called up the image of vast woods and marshes, as yet unreclaimed from the hand of Nature. Communications were difficult and dangerous, for road-building was still in its infancy. Even under Charles II., the poet Herrick—a Cockney by birth, but Vicar of Dean Prior, near Ashburton, by adoption—said that the men of Devon were as rocky as their ways. Even agriculture was little developed: the great mediæval chronicler, William of Malmesbury, calls what are now the rich pasture-lands round Exeter, *squalidum et jejunum*, unfertile and unkempt. Necessarily the amenities of civilization had little chance of travelling so far west, and the Devonians of the seventeenth century were deemed a rude and unfriendly race. Thus Lord Clarendon accounts for what he calls the rough and doubtful ways of General Monk—the leading figure of Charles II.'s restoration—by saying that he had had no other education than Dutch and Devonshire. His eminent contemporary, Anne, Lady Fanshawe, pronounces the Devonians a crafty and censorious race, and Herrick is severer still. During one of the periodical tiffs that even now sometimes disturb the peace of country parishes, the reverend poet denounced his flock as—

‘A people currish, churlish as the seas,
And rude almost as rudest savages.’

Even in the days of George II., London wits still made game of our primitive and unpolished ways. ‘A sweet county,’ snorted the actor-epicure John Quin, on his return from eating John Dories at Plymouth. ‘No, sir! There is nothing sweet in Devonshire, except the vinegar.’ But Quin was a hypercritical gourmet, and long before his day the current of refinement had begun to penetrate the West. In 1720 Dr. Stukely wrote highly of the citizens of Exeter. They were industrious and courteous—the fair sex most truly so, as well as numerous. And about the time of the French Revolution the historian Polwhele pronounced a more considered judgment. He admitted that some of the out-of-the-way Dartmoor squires were much as their forefathers had been in the time of Queen Elizabeth. They were hospitable, but not polite—tenacious of real or imaginary rights—intemperate in the pursuits of the field, and disposed to tyrannize over the caitiffs who killed game. But he goes on to urge that these backwoods barons by no means represented the general level of the county. Nowhere else were so many polished gentlemen as in Devon, though he adds that they were distinguished by three peculiarities: They had very large fortunes; they took small trouble to make themselves popular; and they gave little of their time to public business. If the first of these

characteristics no longer universally applies in the days of Mr. Lloyd George, we may at any rate congratulate ourselves that neither do the other two under the Lord-Lieutenancy of Lord Fortescue.

“Nor need we distress ourselves too much if our forefathers seemed a little rough and boorish. Their isolation from the main currents of English life, and especially their perpetual struggle to subdue Nature—whether by reclaiming marshes and forests, or by gaining a scanty living on the high seas—may not have bred good manners, but they certainly nursed qualities more heroic. The independence of mind, the dauntless trust in their own strong right arm, the determination to succeed against all odds that made the great Elizabethan seamen, will all be found in lesser measure scattered abroad among all Devonians of the past, whatever their class and whatever their calling. They are as marked in the most peaceful as in the combatant walks of life. Who is more self-reliant, more determined to succeed than a successful lawyer? And Devonshire has always been famous for the number of her legal sons. ‘This county,’ says the illustrious author of the ‘Worthies of England,’ ‘seems innated with a genius to study law, none in England (Norfolk only excepted) affording so many legal men. Cornwall indeed hath a famine, but Devonshire makes a feast of such who, by the practice of the law, have raised great estates.’ It may interest you if I run shortly over some of the more famous names that provide our county with her banquet. Until the Reformation the first service daily performed in Exeter Cathedral was a Mass for the repose of the soul of Henry de Bracton, a native of the Barnstaple district, and an eminent judge under King Henry III. But he was still more eminent as a legal writer. His treatise *De Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliæ* is generally reckoned as the first attempt to treat the whole extent of English law in a manner both systematic and practical. Nearly two hundred years later the village of Westcote, also near Barnstaple, gave birth to another famous legal writer. This was Sir Thomas Littleton, a judge under Edward IV., and author of a famous treatise on Tenures. Edited by the famous Chief Justice Coke, it became—under the common designation of Coke on Littleton—the standard treatise on the subject until quite modern times. And Littleton proved himself a worthy successor of Bracton. Legal historians declare that probably no law-book ever contained so much of the substance with so little of the show of learning, or so happily avoided pedantic formalism without forfeiting precision of statement. While Littleton was thus bringing light into the thorny mazes of mediæval land law, a contemporary Devonian

lawyer was expounding questions still weightier and more attractive. This was Sir John Fortescue of Nethercombe, Lord Chief Justice of England under Henry VI., and one of the wisest counsellors of that unhappy sovereign. His treatise on the Governance of England is the first attempt to do what Walter Bagehot and James Lowell have in modern times completely accomplished—namely, to distil the spirit of the English Constitution into clear and simple language intelligible to everyone. And it may be added that he, though an ardent supporter of the Lancastrian cause during the Wars of the Roses, was probably the only actor in the struggle who really understood what either side was fighting for.

“Bracton, Littleton, and Fortescue all belonged to the North of Devon: our next generation of legal worthies all hail from the neighbourhood of Tavistock. Elizabethan lawyers long remembered Mr. Justice Glanville, who lives in history by his memorable death-bed declaration that he had set himself all his judicial life to so administer justice as conscious that he would himself come to judgment, and all his judgments he judged over again. His son, also an eminent judge, was still more distinguished as a politician—he was one of the principal moderating influences during the Civil War. In this he was ably seconded by a more striking figure, also a native of Tavistock. This was Serjeant John Maynard, famous alike as one of the most learned of English lawyers, and one of the longest lived. He started presiding in the Court of Chancery at the age of eighty-six, a record that puts both Lord Eldon and Lord Halsbury to shame. No wonder that, when the brutal Judge Jeffreys told him that his memory was failing, he answered that that was certainly true, but that he had forgotten more law than his Lordship ever knew. Equally well known is his famous answer to William III., who congratulated him on his great age. He replied by thanking his Highness for coming over, as he was afraid he was going to outlive the law itself. But perhaps his most remarkable exploit was his last will and testament. The last few months of his life he spent in deliberately drafting a will that would force his executors to raise a number of moot points of law which had troubled him in his lifetime. Such entire devotion to the law met its due reward. At his funeral the preacher described the progress of the deceased Serjeant’s soul toward the realms of bliss—how he was subpœnaed to the Great Assize by a writ of *habeas corpus ad judicandum cum causa*—how he found his Judge his advocate—nonsuited the Devil—obtained a *liberate* from all his infirmities, and put on for ever the long robe of glory.

“Among the hearers of this sermon was a young law-student

from Exeter, Peter King, son of a grocer in the High Street by his marriage with a sister of the philosopher John Locke. King was destined to rise even higher in his profession than Maynard. Aided by his uncle, Locke, who had considerable influence with the Whig aristocracy, he went to the Bar, rose to be Attorney-General, in which capacity he led for the Crown in the famous prosecution of Dr. Sacheverell, was made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and finally reached the Woolsack in the last years of George I. Writing of his elevation, Lord Harvey, no very lenient critic, says that he was perhaps the only instance that can be given of a man raised from the most mean and obscure condition to the highest dignity in the State without the malice of one enemy ever pretending to insinuate that the partiality of his friends, in any one step of his rise, had pushed him beyond his merit. He was made Chancellor as much by the voice of the public as by the hand of power. Nor were King's energies bounded merely by the four walls of his Court-house. A nephew of John Locke could hardly fail to be interested in theological speculation, and King, in his younger day, had been a friend of the celebrated deist, Matthew Tindal, also a Devonshire man, and son of a vicar of Bere Alston. King's theology shows much the same characteristics as his law. Rejecting the extravagances of Tindal as completely as the rival extravagances of his old enemy, Dr. Sacheverell, he ranks as one of the soundest and the most enlightened of the older school of liberal theologians in this country; and his little *History of the Primitive Church*, the work of his old age, was in common circulation until quite modern times. Indeed, it is perhaps as a founder of the Broad Church party that he chiefly merits remembrance: he was too modest and conscientious to be a great Lord Chancellor. 'He had such a diffidence of himself,' says Lord Harvey, 'that he did not dare to do right, for fear of doing wrong. Decrees were always extorted from him; and, had he been let alone, he would never have given any suitor his due, for fear of giving him what was not so.'

"If Lord King was slow and full of self-distrust, another distinguished son of Exeter presently came forward to keep the judicial balance even, and decide the weightiest causes without one ounce of hesitation as to his own capacity to try them. This was Sir Vicary Gibbs, also the son of an Exeter tradesman, who flourished during the days of the French Revolution and Napoleon. I fear that he did not leave behind him a reputation for personal attractiveness. His appearance was anything but prepossessing. He was scarcely more than a dwarf in stature; a contemporary describes his frame as meagre and attenuated,

and says that he looked plain in his wig, and ugly out of it. He was embittered by having had to win his way forwards by dint of a hard struggle with fortune. During his early days at the Bar he only left his chambers once a day, and that was to eat minced veal, which he found at once the cheapest and most digestible of foods. Becoming Attorney-General a few years after the head of a King of France had fallen on the scaffold, he was the official spokesman of a Government pledged to root out French ideas as it would have rooted out the plague. Let a man publicly express the mildest criticism of the Cabinet, and the odds were that Sir Vicary would at once indict him for sedition. Naturally the chief victims of his vigilance were the writers for the Press. In those days fifty-two newspapers were published in London, and at one moment Gibbs had twenty-six of them under prosecution at one and the same time. All were placed on the horns of a dilemma. If they apologized, the Attorney-General said that he would not allow a newspaper to squirt venom at the Ministry, and then nauseate it with unctuous flattery. If the editor stuck by his guns and refused to apologize, Gibbs called down all the artillery of the law on so hardened an offender. There was great relief in Fleet Street when he eventually left the Attorney-Generalship for the Bench. But Fleet Street has not spared his memory, and he figures in the most lurid trappings in the memoirs of the time. 'Society,' says one observer, 'did not hold a more disagreeable man. Sneer and ill-nature appeared to have taken settled possession of his countenance, and he exercised both with untiring perseverance. His laugh was a hysteric affection unmasked by cheerfulness or good-humour. No joke, or other sally of wit, was ever known to escape him; and to anything bordering on pleasantry he was not only an utter stranger, but his countenance prohibited every attempt at it by others.' After so terrific a portrait it seems almost ludicrous to add that even Sir Vicary had his good points. He was an excellent lawyer—he was (strangely enough) remarkably merciful to prisoners in days when mercy seldom had her home in our criminal courts. And, mindful of his own early struggles, he was a very good friend to many young barristers whose brains were fuller than their purses. One of these protégés well deserves our notice. Like King and Gibbs himself, Robert Gifford was the son of an Exeter tradesman, who rose with astonishing rapidity from St. John's Hospital School to the Mastership of the Rolls and a peerage, and had been designated by the great Lord Eldon as his successor in the Chancellorship, when the sudden epidemic of cholera claimed him as its victim, and he died prematurely at the age of forty-seven.

“If forty-seven years were enough to bring Gifford from a tradesman’s back-parlour to the shadow of the Woolsack, a slightly longer spell of life enabled another young Devonian to grave a more enduring monument on the history of English law. This was Francis Buller, a younger son of the then Squire of Downes, near Crediton. Buller’s career shows a precocity almost worthy of the Elizabethan age. At seventeen he married the daughter and heiress of Sir John Yarde of Churston, and thus became the founder of the family that now reigns at Lupton. At thirty-two he was raised to the Bench, thus becoming by far the youngest judge of modern times. This rapid promotion he owed to the favour of Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, greatest of English lawyers, and he narrowly escaped becoming the Lord Chief Justice’s successor. Indeed, this prize would certainly have fallen to his grasp had not William Pitt thought him too much of a Whig partisan. ‘The thing stands this way,’ said the Prime Minister. ‘It must be either Buller or Kenyon. Kenyon drinks, and Buller’s corrupt. Not but that there isn’t a d——d lot of corruption about Kenyon’s drunkenness, and of drunkenness about Buller’s corruption.’ But in those days drunkenness was a venial fault in a judge—and, indeed, in a Prime Minister. Was it not said that the country paid a million for every bottle of port drunk by Mr. Pitt himself? So the Chief Justiceship went to Kenyon, and Buller was consoled with a peerage and with a posthumous reputation second only to Mansfield’s own. The excellence of his law it is scarcely possible to overstate: his doubts, as an eminent critic said, were worth more than anyone else’s certainties. Now and then, perhaps, he suffered a little from the passion of legal injustice—from the temptation to let some quibbling technicality upset the fair and reasonable settlement of a case; and one of his most famous dicta I tremble even to repeat in the era of Miss Pankhurst. It was to the effect that a husband had a perfect right to beat his wife, so long as he used for the purpose a stick no thicker than his thumb. Not that this sufficiently barbarous aphorism in any way reflects his general character. Unlike Sir Vicary Gibbs, he was genial and courteous in society, though his conversation may have seemed to frivolous minds a little severe; for he said that he had early entered into a recognizance with himself never to think or talk of anything but law. And when preachers discoursed to him of immortality and the glories of a future life, he answered that this life here below was good enough for him. What could anyone want better than to sit in court all day, trying cases with a jury, and play whist all night?

“With Francis Buller I may conclude this survey of Devonshire

legal worthies. Not that I have by any means exhausted the list. I have said no word about the great eighteenth century advocate, John Dunning of Ashburton, whom an ungainly person, a husky voice, and a strong West-country accent did not prevent from being the foremost man of the Bar during the earlier years of George III. And I have similarly passed over an equally famous lawyer of later date, Sir William Follett of Topsham, who was said to be able to invest an Inland Revenue case with all the tragic interest of King Lear or Hamlet. Nor do I propose to trespass into modern times, though I cannot help mentioning the fact that Ottery St. Mary is unique among the towns of England. The birthplace of the Coleridges alone can show a succession of three generations—father, son and grandson—on the Bench of the High Court. To the Coleridges also we indirectly owe another eminent legal worthy. It was due to his brother-in-law, Sir John Coleridge, that Mr. Justice Patteson settled at Feniton Court, near Honiton, and thus enables us to claim for Devon one of the noblest of her children, his son, John Coleridge Patteson, the martyred Bishop of Melanesia. And I think that, so long as a Halsbury continues to represent us in the House of Lords, a Coleridge in the Court of King's Bench, and an Eve in the Court of Chancery, we may very well feel that old Fuller's declaration is still as true as ever, and that our country is still innated with a singular genius to study law.

“There is, however, one objection to a state of things otherwise so eminently desirable. Any publisher will tell us that the biographies of eminent lawyers never sell, because they are all exactly alike. To correct in some degree this impression of sameness, I propose to carry your attention abruptly to an eminent Devonian, whose fame and achievements are unique. Everyone knows that Caliph Omar burnt down the Alexandrian library; everyone knows that Mr. Andrew Carnegie is nowadays making tardy reparation for the Caliph's sacrilege; and everyone has heard of the Bodleian Library at Oxford. But very few of those who visit Duke Humphrey's Gallery know that it owes its existence to Sir Thomas Bodley, an Exeter man. Born just before the close of the reign of Henry VIII., he was forced by the ardent Protestantism of his parents to fly to the Continent during the reign of Queen Mary, and began his education abroad. Under Queen Elizabeth he returned, entered Oxford, and became a Fellow of Merton. But his ambitions were too wide to be bounded by the four walls of a college. He was interested in modern, as well as ancient literature, and he had aspirations towards entering public life. Marriage with a lady of fortune opened him the doors of Queen Elizabeth's Court; he was sent

abroad on various embassies, and finally became English minister in Holland during the latter years of the great struggle between the Dutch and Spain. Hard in itself, this position was rendered all the more thorny by the continual bickerings between Burleigh and Lord Essex, and Bodley ended by throwing it up in disgust and retiring into private life. 'I concluded at the last,' he says, 'to set up my staff at the library door in Oxon, being thoroughly persuaded that in my solitude and surcease from Commonwealth affairs, I could not busy myself to better purpose than by reducing that place, which then in every part lay ruined and waste, to the use of students.' Nowadays it seems strange that the library of one of the foremost universities in the world could even for one moment be allowed to lie ruined and waste—but so it was at Oxford in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The large store of books given to the University by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, had been scattered to the winds by the Puritan Commissioners sent down by Edward VI.—under the impression that most of the books were Popish missals, or at any rate very bad reading for sound Protestants. So Bodley set himself to remedy this shocking state of affairs. He contributed vast stores of folios himself, for which he ransacked the whole book-market of Europe; indefatigably he begged, borrowed, stole from his friends—many of whom responded nobly by giving him books that belonged to someone else. The Dean of Exeter alone presented him with more than eighty most valuable manuscripts, pilfered from the Cathedral library. But there is an old Roman proverb that money does not smell—so long as the coin is there, it does not matter where it comes from—and perhaps the same is true of books. When we consider the incalculable service that Bodley's foundation has rendered to sound learning all over the world, we need not blame the Dean too much for making free with what was not his to give.

"I have mentioned Mr. Andrew Carnegie as Bodley's only possible rival in the realm of libraries; let me now draw your attention for a moment to an eminent Devonian, who never indeed became a multi-millionaire, though he brought to the invention and manufacture of marketable articles a zeal and insight equal to Mr. Carnegie's own. This was William Cookworthy, of Kingsbridge, founder of the English method of making porcelain. He was born of Quaker parentage the year after the Battle of Blenheim. Some years after, his father, a druggist of substance, lost his all in the famous South Sea Bubble speculation, and promptly died, leaving a widow with a large family. Mrs. Cookworthy did her best to support herself by dressmaking; but so poor was she that she had much ado to raise a daily pound

of pork, to divide among several growing sons. And when she succeeded in apprenticing William to a London druggist, the lad was obliged to make the whole journey from Kingsbridge to London on foot. In due course he worked through his articles, returned to Kingsbridge, and eventually became a manufacturing chemist on a large scale at Plymouth. But his energies were by no means limited to compounding medicines. An omnivorous reader, he was interested in nearly every branch of science ; and when he grew wealthy in later life, he became the natural entertainer of all the eminent scientific men whom business or pleasure brought to Plymouth.

“He had been greatly fascinated by the letters of Père d’Entrecolles, a French Jesuit missionary in China, which contained a graphic account of the Chinese method of making porcelain from a special kind of clay called *kaolin*, mixed with a special kind of stone called *petuntse*. To discover some analogue to kaolin and petuntse in England became the dream of Cookworthy’s life. His search was made easier by the fact that his business as a wholesale chemist obliged him to travel much through the West of England, and he was an intimate friend of the then superintendent of mines in the Duchy of Cornwall. The Duchy presently came to his assistance. Near St. Austell he discovered a substance known as growan stone, and found that this, when mixed with ordinary china clay, and heated in a crucible, produced what he himself described as a beautiful, white, diaphanous substance—or, in other words, true porcelain. At last the missing petuntse was found, and the Chinese secret was a secret no longer. The works which Cookworthy hastened to set up at Plymouth began to turn out a porcelain as pure as ever came from Canton or Pekin.”

After giving a detailed account of John Gay and Bampfylde Moore-Carew, the address concluded as follows :—

“I may now well bring my list of Devonshire worthies to an end. I well realize how captious and unintelligent it will seem to many. Over some of the greatest sons of Devon I have passed in absolute silence, and I fear that my neglect may seem not only a flouting of the great names themselves, but also an act of disrespect to the regions that gave them birth. What will the Axminster district have to say to me, when it finds that I have coolly ignored the greatest of all Devonians? Not by one syllable have I recalled to you that in June, 1650, there was born, at Ashe, in the parish of Musbury, to Sir Winston Churchill—*itself* a significant name—a son John, who lived to be Duke of Marlborough, and win the Battle of Blenheim. Torrington may also complain that I have passed over another famous

captain, George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, who restored Charles II. to the throne of his ancestors. And perhaps Crediton will have against me a more poignant grievance still. I have invoked the name of Buller, only to talk about a musty eighteenth century judge, and neglect another bearer of that name much nearer and dearer to our hearts. Then again, Tiverton may fairly complain that I have passed over Peter Blundell, a citizen of whom any town might be proud, and Richard Cosway, first of English miniature painters. And I admit that Cosway's name did for a moment tempt me, and that I thought at first of giving you some details of his interesting and little-known career. But here a difficulty at once confronted me. Great as Cosway was, Devonshire can show greater painters than he. Why dwell on Cosway, when Joshua Reynolds hailed from Plympton Earle, and Turner from Barnstaple? And how make much of either of these without breaking my rule that this is the place to celebrate the *Common*, not the Proper of Devonshire saints? This it is that has made me deliberately discursive. I have chosen first the men of law, because of them all districts of our county have a goodly share. I have gone on to single out some half-dozen figures, chosen deliberately because their names were known to everyone, but the detail of their exploits known to few. And it seemed to me appropriate to this our gathering to call back for a moment some of these shadowy figures from the past to form a not unimpressive background to our labours in the present. And perhaps, just because none of them reach the front rank, they may also serve to point a moral not always sufficiently emphasized. It is given to few, indeed, to reach the highest level of achievement. But our county's heart is large enough to hold in affectionate remembrance those of her sons who tried and failed—and those who only succeeded a small part of the way. Just a month ago our two ancient Universities were celebrating their Commemoration, and I cannot better conclude than by repeating to you the noble words then read in every college chapel. There the Preacher bids us 'praise famous men, and our fathers that begat us—such as did bear rule in their kingdoms, men renowned for their power, leaders of the people by their counsels, wise and eloquent in their instructions, such as found out musical tunes, and recited verses in writing, rich men furnished with ability, living peaceably in their habitations. All these were honoured in their generation, and were the glory of their times. There be of them that left a name behind them, that their praises might be reported. And some there be, which have no memorial, who are perished as though they had never been, and are become as though they had never

been born. But these were merciful men, whose righteousness hath not been forsaken. With their seed shall continually remain a good inheritance, and their children are within the covenant. Their seed shall remain for ever, and their glory shall not be blotted out. Their bodies are buried in peace, but their name liveth for evermore.' "

Fair Devon.

BEDECK'D by flowery mead there lies a fragrant Fairy land,
Where summer sun-gleams linger o'er the lea;
And sparkling moorland streamlets shower rainbow-tinted spray,
And zephyrs whisper softly from the sea.

We've come from far away to foster mem'ries of the past,
And pledge our troth, Fair Devon, old and young;
Though absent oft from Homeland, our devotion true shall last,
Our love for thee shall evermore be sung.

Again, with one consent, thy faithful sons and daughters trill
Our lays and lilting lyrics as of yore;
When pastures green are growing in the budding springtime days,
And lovers roam the heatherland once more.

And when to those we left afar ere long we shall return,
Awaiting us, perchance, beyond the seas,
We'll speed a prayer in fervour when for thee we fondly sigh;
Where sweetly wafts the summer-scented breeze.

May Heaven bless our Motherland, among the vales and tors,
Where dwell our hearts, our dearest and our best!
We'll cherish thee for ever as a rare and gracious gift;
We're proud of thee, Fair Devon in the West!

REV. H. S.-J. E. WRENFORD.

[These verses have been set to music by the author, and copies can be obtained from him at Clannaborough Rectory, Bow, North Devon.]

Miss M. P. Willcocks as a Novelist.

By H. TAPLEY-SOPER, City Librarian, Exeter.

(1) "Widdicombe," 1905; (2) "The Wingless Victory," 1907; (3) "A Man of Genius," 1908; (4) "The Way Up," 1910; (5) "Wings of Desire," 1912; (6) "The Wind Among the Barley," 1912; (7) Translations of Anatole France's "L'Orme du Mail" and "Le Mannequin d'Osier," 1910.

ESSENTIALLY of the School of West Country novelists, Miss Willcocks is, when compared with veterans like Baring-Gould and Eden Phillpotts, a new-comer, her first book having appeared just seven years ago. But before "Widdicombe" there came more than thirty years of unconscious preparation for the work of creating West Country types as they seem to a woman's mind. For, like so many novelists, Miss Willcocks followed another trade before setting her hand to the pen—that of a teacher. And to not a few critics of her novels, the true progress of her talent has lain in the gradual freeing of it from the bonds of pedagogy, a return, in fact, to the conditions in which she spent her early childhood.

Miss Willcocks was born at Cleave, near Ivybridge, of a long line of tenant farmers, of whom nothing is recorded to connect them with English history save that they possessed a spoon with the arms of Cranmer on it! On the mother's side, however, Miss Willcocks can trace descent from the old Celtic family of Prideaux, which fact binds her with the county of Cornwall, in which she has fixed the scenes of her novels at least as often as in Devon. To Ivybridge, Holbeton, Ermington, and Wembury her forebears belonged, so that she is essentially South Devon, a native of the lower slopes of the great moorland. It is to the memories of the first eleven years of her life that her first novel, "Widdicombe," especially returns, for "Widdicombe" is not the Dartmoor town at all, but the tree-crowded village of Yealmpton, and the "Widey" is the Yealm. Moreover, the characters of the story are essentially memories of childish impressions, mingled, of course, with more subtle points of delineation gathered from knowledge gained in maturer years. Miss Willcocks' rustics are the real homespun folk among whom she lived and with whom she played till she left the country for Plymouth. There she was educated, first at the High School, and afterwards at the Girls' College in Lockyer Street. There, too, while acting as a private teacher, she worked at a London Degree course, studying at night, very much in the manner of an H. G. Wells' hero, at sines and co-sines, at Greek verbs and



MISS M. P. WILLCOCKS.

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Latin syntax, taking refuge in an attic by way of escape from pianos and the other jarring notes of life in a busy street. The degree achieved, she went to Jersey as English Mistress at the Ladies' College, St. Heliers, and thence to St. George's Training College, Edinburgh, as Classical Mistress. It was in Edinburgh that at last the long cherished purpose of seeking self-expression in story-telling was carried out. The tale of it is best told in her own words :—

"One winter Sunday evening in an Edinburgh lodging-house I lay down on the hard sofa to try and forget the dreariness and homesickness of that east-windy place. In the glow of the firelight I turned my mind to a Devonshire lane and the man and woman walking in it. I had always 'seen pictures,'—usually, it must be confessed, of myself courted by adoring lovers, but this time the picture had a separate existence ; the people in it walked and talked of themselves. Scenes followed, each splitting asunder as though a curtain were pulled aside to show the next. It was, I think, the happiest moment of my life. But the flatness of the hour I spent in writing down my impressions more than paid for any elation ; so banal, so wooden the style, the thoughts. Sickened, I put it aside once more—but not for long."

It was in Leamington that the book was finished, however. At that time Miss Willcocks was second mistress at the High School there, spending her terms in the Midlands, and her holidays at Liskeard, which appears in "Widdicombe" as "Liskerret." On Saturdays during term time she gave lessons at a nunnery near Princethorpe, both to the nuns and the girl-pupils, whose strange farewell gift to her was a copy of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass." Of this time, of the finishing of "Widdicombe" and the struggles to find a publisher, she writes again :—

"The next scene is a schoolroom in a Dominican nunnery, with rows of black-froicked school-girls chanting the blank verse of 'Richard II.' A huge tom-cat, black with white points, sits on my desk at the teacher's estrade ; but I see neither cat nor pupils, only the typed sheet of the report on my first novel from the reading department of the Authors' Society. The misery of the moment, the sense of despair fighting against doggedness is with me yet. I could, it seems, do nothing that a novelist should, save catch the country atmosphere, and that was more Hardy-esque than real. I burnt the book and began again, being awakened now every morning before the day's work in school began, by the incessant activity of the wizard within who shows us mental pictures.

"At last it was finished, and with three typed copies of 'Widdicombe,' I played cards with the publishers, my morning nightmare being the parcel postman. The high-water mark of rejection was—two copies returned on one day! Once, however, I walked on air, because a letter of appreciation came from a well-known publisher, offering to produce the tale if I paid down £50. Fortunately, I had no £50 to spare. Still, all the time I believed the publishers were fools: I used to read the story, for my own solace, between its wanderings. It was the only comfort I had. Myself of to-day finds nothing but admiration for the plucky self of those days.

"Then, at last, when there was hardly a grain of hope left in me, I tried the West Country publisher, John Lane. Had this attempt failed, I should have sent no more parcels, particularly as an agent had also failed to place the manuscript. Six weeks after, on a Sunday morning, the answer came, making me an offer. I spent the day on Weymouth cliffs staring at the track of the sun across the sea. Nothing since has equalled the glory of that light—nor ever will for me, I suppose, till, mayhap, Peter opens the gate of the Celestial City. Later on, I learnt to appreciate the fine judgment and catholic taste of the Bodley Head literary adviser, to whom I owed my first chance.

"My first bundle of reviews I read on a seat beneath some elm trees with a disreputable tramp sitting at the other end. Said he on that gorgeous spring day: 'There's a sort of blight over everything this year.' There was over him, poor soul, for he had drunk, not wisely, but in a 'tied house.' What a picture for the moraliser was that bench—with my joy at one end, and at the other the 'blight' of that sorry tramp. Yet, even then there was a fly in my ointment, for 'Widdicombe' is not exceedingly school-marmish, and all the while I felt the parents' eyes upon me. When passing any materfamilias of the beaked-nose variety, I used to scuttle like a mouse—lest she remembered 'Widdicombe.' The worst moment, however, was when the original of 'Granny Rosdew' sent for me. We had a heart to heart talk, and she called me an 'impudent hussy.' But the twinkle in her eye consoled me, all the same.

"Thus half-launched, I took up an old manuscript in which one character, the village doctor, seemed alive. Then it happened that in a certain Cornish town there arose a dispute about the lead supply-pipes of the water system, which suggested curious problems, both chemical and psychological. I tacked the water pipes to the country doctor, and the result was 'The Wingless Victory,' from which many things befell. For the many 'originals' of that story fell foul of me, especially

the doctor, who considers that I got all his stories wrong and was, in addition, very hard on his personal appearance.

"With the publication of 'The Wingless Victory' I had my taste of the pride of life. There was, for instance, the first public dinner I ever attended: a guest night at the Odd Volumes Club, when Mr. John Lane had a more or less West Country table. To be present at all, I had to hurry away from my class with many injunctions as to their behaviour, and to travel back again by the night train in order to be in time for school at nine next morning. The country mouse found the town mice delightful that night. And how exquisitely the nightingale sang in a Warwickshire copse as, with aching head and tired eyes, I walked home next morning from the train. For the song somehow typified the warmth of human kindness, that strange fickle kindness of the great hard city. I do not think that in all the annals of the Bodley Head, even in its Yellow Book days, any of its authors can ever have been happier than I was that night. And once in a lifetime 'tis good to be warmed all through. Best of all, perhaps, 'The Wingless Victory' had won me release from that backwater of life—the school-world.

"'The Man of Genius' was a sacrifice to the spirit of North Devon. And here one may notice the extraordinary width of the divorce between town and country shown by the critics. To read their reviews of country books one would imagine that scarcely a single one had spent so much as a boyhood in the country, for they are horrified at the pleasantest outdoor insects, they find coarseness in the simplest processes of nature, they accept manifest 'fakes' of idiom, custom, and feeling with utter complacency. Dartmoor, for instance, has been represented as inhabited mainly by savages whom no true Devonian would ever recognise, and Cornwall is, to credit the romancers, entirely the stage of primitive passions. These pictures are, of course, the work of 'townies' to whom the West Countryman shuts up like a clam, but the reviewer is enraptured, for in the life of the streets he has forgotten the fields."

It was "The Wingless Victory" that made Miss Willcocks' name both in England and the States. The novel has been compared to Ibsen's "Enemy of the People," since the story turns on the question of whether the man who knows the truth shall reveal the secret of a tainted water supply, and so ruin the town's reputation and his own career. It is curious to note in this connection that the book ran as a serial in a Norwegian newspaper, and was also translated into German. The scene is fixed at "Challacombe," which many people have identified with Brixham, though Miss Willcocks has herself admitted that

the two most outstanding characters, Dr. Borlace and Joanna Buckingham, came from Appledore, and that the originals of both are still alive. Miss Willcocks has, indeed, been by the mouth of rumour, not only engaged but actually wedded to "Tony Borlace." She declares, however, that he has, so far, shown no more on-coming disposition than to take the chair at a meeting for her. Possibly the reason is that he is already happily married! "*The Wingless Victory*" points clearly the line in which Miss Willcocks works most successfully—when she trusts to the power of wholesome living things to give her book its interest—the things, that is, that have not been conceived or wrought by the hands of men who live in cities. The scene of "*The Wingless Victory*" is laid in Devonshire, the actors are Devonshire people, and how much the book owes to the earth and sky it would be difficult to overstate. Again, one of Miss Willcocks' simplicities is—that she dares to accept the obvious. But then, as she tells it, it is not at all obvious that Dr. Borlace and his wife should each discover that the plan of their marriage was wrong. The drainage system at Challacombe, for example, enters largely into the discovery; the crisis is fought over the question whether there shall be iron pipes or lead pipes in the town. Miss Willcocks loves the earth and the sea and even the drain-pipes; masters them and transmutes them, and gives us the result in very full-blooded men and women; the feminine virtues are chastity and cleanliness; in men they are courage and honesty. The people who are more directly born of the earth that she loves, like Joanna, Captain Penrice, and Dr. Borlace, have a largeness of outline and simplicity of aim. Their virtues are active virtues; they sin whole-heartedly, the whole nature falling when it does fall. Such characters she presents with a boldness and humour that must be called masterly. A book which deals with the discipline of souls may so easily become hysterical; and Miss Willcocks is quite capable of that intensity which isolates its objects from all natural surroundings; only, while she gives the individual joy or agony, she never loses sight of her background. She has the masculine quality of seeing both the forest and the trees in the self-same glance. For all Dr. Borlace's pain and love of his wife, we know in the background of his mind he never forgets his drain-pipes. And that is why "*The Wingless Victory*" reads, not so much as a single story, as an epitome of many.

With the publication of "*The Wingless Victory*" Miss Willcocks "quit school-keeping" and came to live the life of a literary woman in the city so closely connected with the few

pleasant days of George Gissing's hard life—Exeter. In "A Man of Genius" she turned, however, from South Devon to the wilder parts of the North: to Hartland, Appledore, and the Bideford districts. The book is dedicated to

" JOHN LANE,
who first taught me to know and
love his own wild corner of Devon."

The "Man of Genius" is a farm lad with a taste for architecture; the tale deals with the story of how he fought his way upwards to self-realization, hindered by one kind of love, helped by another. The wild north coast enters largely into the background of the story which, indeed, excited some adverse comment in the Hartland district, since the opening scenes paint the actual facts of a wreck which took place there as a result of the system of employing farm hands as coast-watchers. It has been said of "A Man of Genius," that it is the sort of novel George Eliot would have written had she lived to admire "Man and Superman." For in it all the characters are weaving the pattern of their lives for reasons outside and beyond themselves. Thyrsa Braund (one of the large tribe of Braunds of Bucks Mill) is an embodiment of the Life Force; Ambrose Velly, the Man of Genius, is driven by the Divine Fire; Damaris Westaway is the tool of an Altruism stronger than all her natural selfish instincts; her father serves to show how eternal forces can break the man they do not inspire; only Dr. Dayman and John Darracott seem to stand for themselves, and each is a man to whom personal happiness has ceased to be an object, and who lives to be a refuge to those whom life has driven into desperate straits. Miss Willcocks reminds us again of George Eliot in her habit of making the moods of nature and the aspect of inanimate things harmonise with the moods and adventures through which her characters are passing.

With "The Way Up" Miss Willcocks entered on a new phase, for that book, fixed in Exeter, is an entirely modern tale, which takes for its subject the problem of co-operative production. Michael Strode is an iron-master who unfortunately has started on his career with his wife's money, so that when he desires to hand over his works to the employés of the Foundry, he has to reckon with her opposition. The question of whether his wife, Elise, shall merge her life entirely in her husband's purposes, or shall seek her own, is the crux of the story, the details of which were studied primarily from the life of André Godin, the founder of the great co-operative iron works at Guise, although the actual scene is laid in an existent foundry in Exeter. It is

curious to note how little the work of the great pioneer of co-operative production is known in England, since scarcely any reviewers recognized the origin of "Michael Strode," though by now "The Way Up" has reached Guise and been placed in the hands of the second Madame Godin, the fellow-worker with André Godin in the way up out of the tangle of competitive production. It is, however, neither on Michael Strode, nor his wife, that the attention of the reader of "The Way Up" is concentrated, but on that "afflicting woman," the Rabelais in Petticoats, Mrs. Strode, to whose make-up went, according to the critics, more than a touch of genius. In Louis Aviolet, Miss Willcocks sketched a type of character which she was to fill out more fully in her next book—the character of the novelist as typifying that artistic temperament of which we hear so much nowadays.

"Wings of Desire," which followed, has a curious connection with Exeter. It starts with a hunt for gold dust in the region of Cape Horn, or rather in the Straits of Magellan. For all the details of this quest, Miss Willcocks used no invention whatever: the adventurers were actual, sent out under the command of a Brixham captain, and financed by modern Exeter citizens. The mystery of the lonely inlet, of the kerosine tin and its unknown contents, is left unexplained, as it still is in actuality. The secret still lies buried in the mind of a certain Brixham seaman, who is not called "Bodinar," as in the novel, but by a much simpler name. The whole of this treasure hunt is a record of actual fact. With it is incorporated a story of a modern marriage and its dissolution. "Wings of Desire," written in 1911, the year of the Divorce Commission, puts the case of Archer Bellew, philanderer, and of Sara, his wife, the grave-eyed woman who stoops, not to conquer, but to save. Or so she thinks, for the curious view taken of a wife's duty in "Wings of Desire" is that, under certain circumstances, she must for the sake of righteousness free her husband by her own act. The story is, in fact, an indictment of the present Divorce Laws, and by it Miss Willcocks places herself by the side of Sir Conan Doyle in an appeal for reform on this question. For Miss Willcocks lives in her age ardently: the dominating ideas of her epoch, its needs and its desires, are ever present to inspire her work. In "Wings of Desire" the Industrial Question gives place to one still more burning—the Woman Question. In it a dozen lives are knit together in a pattern odd and queerly beautiful. A woman painter who has sinned out of pity; a sensitive-souled wife trammelled with an invertebrate creature of a husband; an old lady with a young and kind heart; and an amorous

sailor man owing to epicurean tastes—these are of the motley sustaining a drama done in moods, pensive, passionate, and sinister. It is a big story, big in scope and significance, and its range of scenery extends from the Devon seaboard to a region beyond the Horn. Its vital features are equally diversified. The defect of "Wings of Desire" is not, as most of the critics have said, that the men in it are belittled and the women exalted, but that, on the whole, a group of very distinguished women have been opposed to a set of somewhat ordinary men. So obvious a contrast is perhaps inartistic, but it is not necessarily unreal. For despite the birds-of-a-feather proverb, the distinguished man is *not* attracted by the distinguished woman, whereas remarkable women *do* herd together. But if women are exalted in "Wings of Desire," there is always Bodinar to put the other side succinctly, if brutally: "Do'ee know why two-thirds of the able seamen in the English navy be Devon men? 'T'es the women that keep up the supply of men for King George's ships. They may tell up old trade about the call of the sea, but 'tis the call of the Devon women that they lads can't bear morning, noon, and night. . . . The bo'sun's whistle's naught to 'em. And upon a man-of-war you be as free of 'em as you can be anywhere on this earth." Truly a forceful exposition of the monstrous regimen of women.

"The Wind Among the Barley" shows Miss Willcocks' work at its best. Distinctly of the open-air school, Devon born and bred, and with a keen eye for individuality, she has endowed these little genre studies with vivid life. The sleepy atmosphere of South Devon is breathed in every page. Simple and telling as a ballad, sweet as green fields, they are masterly in touch and execution. The types of humanity are true; we of the West, we know them, every one. Brawny Sally Hext, strong as a mule, frugal as only a Scotch or Devonshire hill peasant can be, who throws away three pounds reward and risks imprisonment by aiding an escaped convict, yet cannot bring herself to part with her husband's second-best trousers to make the escape successful; pawky Lawyer Brimacombe; prim, sweet Miss Cecilia Perrett; heavy-footed, masterful Dr. Boswarva and wily Naomi, his wife, managing him with feather-light touches; the fisherfolk and the tillers of the soil, above all, the peasant women—we know them all. Daintily etched portraits every one—more than etchings, they have a roundness and colour that recall Alphonse Daudet's peasant studies in the *Lettres de mon Moulin*. "The Wind Among the Barley" touches no problems, being a set of village studies of the simplest kind. They are, as Miss Willcocks says in her preface, "Stories of the

people of my own land, where they grow flowers for the early market, or go a-fishing when the mackerel play in the bay; where the wind blows sometimes from the sea and sometimes from the moor; where the inn signs creak in the breeze, and the minute drops fall from the thatch of overhanging eaves as they did in country villages five hundred years ago." In these sketches style is harmonized to "content." They are studies in the art of condensation, in the economy of her style, and the exclusiveness of her management. Their colours are the tones of experience. Miss Willcocks has only to see a fishing-fleet going out for the night, or a sailorman looking over a sea-wall, a solitary thorn tree in the middle of a field, an old woman sitting at the door of a tumble-down thatched cottage, or a rider turning into a courtyard of cobbles, and, granted the externals of Devon, she has the circumference of a tale. "The Wind Among the Barley" is a gallery of pictures crowded with homely Dutch canvases. It reminds us sometimes of Richard Jefferies, for Miss Willcocks knows Nature as a scientist and as a poet.

Anyone who has watched a cat and kitten together must have been puzzled by the swift transitions of feeling to which the mother is liable. One moment she is devotion personified, the next she is all aloofness and indifference; in a little while, firmly but unmethodically, she will begin to groom her offspring, and then, all four paws together, she will shake, buffet, and bite it until it squeals aloud. Something of the same unaccountableness seems to be at the back of Miss Willcocks' novelistic temperament, and is perhaps a part of her inspiration. From page to page in her swiftly executed writing, we find life schooled, neglected, buffeted, and adored. Miss Willcocks welcomes everything in the spirit of adventure. She sets out with as doughty a heart in the quest of experience as ever did sailor from her own Devon of old. The breath of humanity is to her like the scent of the sea to the old salt. "Thank God for the open air, for sun and wind, and men's blustering heartiness. These things keep the world sweet." So says one of Miss Willcocks' characters in "Wings of Desire," and the words would be fitting at the forefront of her books.

The Civil War in the West.

By R. PEARSE CHOPE, B.A.

*(Abstract of a Lecture delivered at St. Bride Institute,
November 29th, 1911.)*

THE Great Civil War is of special interest to West Country people, not only because some of the most important and decisive events took place in the West Country, but also because several of the leaders—both political and military—were West Country men. Indeed, the two greatest of all the political leaders—Sir John Eliot, who was “in his generation the first, the greatest champion of the doctrine that Parliament was the controlling power of the constitution,” and his successor, John Pym, nicknamed “King Pym,” “the greatest, as he was the first, of Parliamentary leaders”—were both West Country gentlemen. Of the military leaders we may mention Sir Ralph Hopton, afterwards Lord Hopton of Stratton, and Sir Bevil Grenville—on the Royalist side—and Col. Robert Blake, afterwards more famous as Admiral, on the Parliamentarian.

Step by step the exuberant powers which the Tudors had bequeathed to the Stuarts were curtailed, until at last Charles ruined all chances of a peaceful settlement by a series of ill-advised acts, culminating in the attempted arrest of five members of parliament in the House itself. From that time war was inevitable, but the immediate cause of the outbreak was the demand of Parliament to control the Militia. William Russell, Earl of Bedford, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County, and secured Exeter for the Parliamentarians (although the next year he went over to the King), and the Deputy-Lieutenants ordered the muster-masters to muster their companies “with such officers, drums, and colours as they had or could for the time get.” One of these, Capt. Robert Bennett, afterwards Governor of Barnstaple, was directed to muster his company at Great Torrington. On the other side, Henry Bouchier, Earl of Bath, published the King’s “Commission of Array,” and attempted to put it into force at South Molton. But here he met with a lively reception from the inhabitants, who hastily armed themselves with whatever weapons they could lay hands on, and pelted the Earl and his company with stones out of the town. Two days later, four companies of foot and a troop of horse, raised and armed at the cost of the Corporation, garrisoned Barnstaple in the interest of the Parliament, probably at the instigation of George Peard, M.P. for that borough.

Barnstaple at this time was a town of about 4000 population, and was enclosed by a wall running from the Castle along the Quay and round by Boutport Street. The Castle was provided with guns, and a very strong fort, known as "The Great Fort," was specially made on the spot still called "Fort Hill," to defend the approaches from the east. The chief fortified towns in the south were Exeter, Plymouth, and Dartmouth. Exeter was then not only the chief town of the West, but also the largest, though its population probably did not exceed 10,000. It had at one time a very strong castle—Rougemont—but this was already in ruins, and the citizens did little beyond repairing the old city wall and mounting 25 pieces of cannon upon it. Plymouth had only a population of about 6000, but it was very strongly protected, for in addition to its natural defences and its old town wall and forts, a series of redoubts, joined by a rampart and trench, was constructed along the brow of the hill between Stonehouse and Lipson, and there were other detached works at various points, including the important Fort Stamford on the other side of Cattewater.

The war in the West may conveniently be divided into three periods, viz. (1) The campaign of Sir Ralph Hopton for the Royalists against the Earl of Stamford for the Parliamentarians, (2) The campaign of Charles himself against the Earl of Essex, and (3) The final campaign of Sir Thomas Fairfax. The first is characterized by the battle of Stratton on May 16th, 1643, the second by the surrender at Lostwithiel on Sept. 2nd, 1644, and the third by the battle of Torrington on Feb. 25th, 1646. At the beginning of the war Devonshire was mainly on the side of Parliament, but Cornwall was strongly Royalist, and it is interesting to note that the earliest battles were between Devonshire men and Cornish men. In the first two campaigns the advantage lay with the Royalists, and it was only their failure to obtain possession of Plymouth and Hull that saved the Parliamentary cause, and enabled Fairfax, after the battle of Naseby on June 14th, 1645, to turn the tables on his opponents and make a clean sweep of the West of England.

The first campaign was opened by the Marquis of Hertford, who had been appointed Lieut.-General of all his Majesty's forces in the West, and had set out for Somerset, accompanied by Sir Ralph Hopton and Capt. John Digby. The Marquis, being beaten at Dunster Castle, escaped with his foot soldiers in coal vessels from Minehead to Wales, but Hopton and his cavalry made their way across Exmoor to Chittlehampton and thence into North Cornwall, where they were welcomed by Sir Bevil Grenville. With his support Hopton raised a small

army, and was soon master of all Cornwall. He occupied Launceston and Saltash, but, when he called upon his troops to cross the Tamar, they refused to follow him, because they were "sheriff's men," and were only compelled to defend their own county. Dismissing them with a good grace, Hopton soon raised a body of 1500 volunteers ready to follow him where he would, and in a short time he carried them into Devonshire, occupied Tavistock, threatened Plymouth, and actually besieged Exeter. Entrenchments were made on the west side of the city, and an artillery fire was opened upon it, but the citizens made a night-sally, led by the Mayor himself, upon the rear of the besiegers' works, and gained a complete victory.

In the meantime the Sheriff of Devon, Sir Edmund Fortescue of Fallapit, was engaged in raising the *posse comitatus* at Modbury, but in the first week in December (1642) Col. Ruthven, the Parliamentary Governor of Plymouth, sallied out with four troops of horse and about 100 dragoons, dispersed the Royalist trained bands and volunteers, and captured their officers in Court House, an ancient mansion of the Champernownes. The officers were marched to Dartmouth, and sent by sea to the Parliament in London.

During the greater part of December Hopton's forces remained in the neighbourhood of Exeter and Totnes, and on New Year's Day (1643) they made another attempt to capture the city, but a sally was made with 800 men by Capt. Alexander Pym, son of the illustrious statesman, and this resulted in another complete defeat of the besiegers.

Hopton was now obliged to draw off his troops altogether, in consequence, says Clarendon, of his want of ammunition, but probably his retreat was hastened by the advance of the Earl of Stamford, the newly appointed Parliamentary General of the Western army. Hopton retreated hastily across the Tamar, and Stamford prepared to follow him, but not before Col. Ruthven had started in pursuit with forces drawn from the garrison of Plymouth. On Jan. 19th Hopton and Grenville, turned at bay, fell upon him at Bradock Down, near Liskeard, and routed him utterly. The Cornish men resumed the offensive. Saltash and Okehampton were carried by assault. Stamford retreated as hastily as he had advanced, and one wing of the Cornish army pursued the fugitives till they were checked at Chagford by a troop of Barnstaple and Bideford men under Sir John Northcote, while the other wing gathered round Plymouth and prepared to lay siege to that important port. The North Devon men, though defeated, continued their march to Totnes, where they joined the Parliamentary army, which proceeded to attack the

Royalist position at Modbury, where it gained a complete victory. The siege of Plymouth was then raised, and Stamford followed Hopton to Tavistock, where an armistice was agreed upon. At the expiration of this, Col. James Chudleigh, who had constructed Chudleigh Fort at Bideford, occupied an entrenched position at Okehampton with a field force of horse, foot, and artillery, and from this position he advanced to attack the Royalist forces at Launceston, but he was defeated and compelled to fall back. The Royalists then advanced to Sourton Down (April 25th), when Chudleigh, with only 108 horse in six divisions, making a sudden charge upon the enemy, "did rout their whole army," for at that moment "it grew dark, and it thundered and lightened in a very terrible manner, and the thunderclap brake just over their heads and then rain extraordinary, and there was a very great wind, and they were so amazed at the sudden charge that they ran amain to save their lives." Capt. Thomas Drake, a grand-nephew of the famous Sir Francis, "slew 12 or 13 with his battle-axe and sword."

Encouraged by Chudleigh's success, Stamford set out from Exeter to join his lieutenant at Okehampton, and with him to carry the war into Cornwall. They established themselves in a very strong position at Stratton, on a hill since known as Stamford Hill. The Royalist army, though only about half the size, and so "destitute of all provisions that the best officers had but a biscuit a day," advanced to attack them on all four sides (May 16th, 1643). For some hours every effort was in vain, and then word was brought to the commanders that their scanty stock of powder was almost exhausted. A retreat would have been fatal, so, trusting to pike and sword alone, the Cornish men pressed onwards and upwards with irresistible force, and the victorious commanders met and embraced one another on the hard-won hill top. Stamford turned and fled, and Chudleigh was taken prisoner. Before many days were over, all Devonshire, with the exception of Bideford and Barnstaple in the north, and of Plymouth, Dartmouth, and Exeter in the south, fell easily into Hopton's hands. Early in June he effected a junction at Chard with Hertford and Prince Maurice, and at the approach of their combined forces both Taunton and Bridgwater surrendered. At Lansdown, on July 5th, the Royalists repeated their success at Stratton; a week later, on Roundway Down, the Parliamentary army was practically annihilated; and on July 26th Bristol was assaulted and taken by Prince Rupert. These stubborn fights, however, robbed the victors of their leaders; Hopton was wounded, Grenville slain, and at Bristol fell the two heroes of the little army, Sir Nicholas Slanning and

Sir John Trevanion, "both young, neither of them above eight and twenty, of entire friendship to one another, and to Sir Bevil Grenville."

At the end of August the townsmen of Bideford and Barnstaple, under the command of Capt. Bennett, combined to attack Col. John Digby at Forrington, where he had been sent to prevent the North Devon men from joining forces with the defenders of Plymouth. Being suddenly charged by a small party of Digby's horse, "the whole body routed themselves and fled." Digby immediately gained possession of the two towns, as well as the fort at Appledore, which commanded both rivers, and then proceeded to Plymouth, "to block up that place from making incursions into the country."

Prince Maurice was then besieging Exeter, which capitulated on Sept. 4th, after a vain attempt by the Parliamentary High Admiral, the Earl of Warwick, to relieve it from the sea. Dartmouth surrendered on Oct. 6th, and then Prince Maurice joined his forces with Digby's in besieging Plymouth. The Royalists succeeded in obtaining possession of Fort Stamford, but all other attacks proved fruitless, and on Christmas day the siege was raised.

We now come to the campaign of 1644. The Earl of Essex, the commander-in-chief of the Parliamentary army, resolved to march to the West, first to relieve Lyme, which was besieged by Barnstaple men under Prince Maurice, and then to gain possession of Devon and Cornwall, and thus cut off one main source of Charles's supplies. Maurice retreated before him to Exeter, whither the Queen, Henrietta Maria, had fled from Oxford, and where she had recently given birth to her youngest child, the Princess Henrietta. Unable to obtain a safe conduct from Essex, the Queen escaped from the city to Falmouth and thence to France. Charles set out in pursuit of Essex, with the object of crushing him before help could reach him, and he arrived at Exeter about a fortnight after the Queen had left it. Essex, retiring westwards, took up his quarters at Tavistock, whence he sent an urgent demand to Parliament for reinforcements, and at the same time announced his decision "to march yet further westward into Cornwall, to clear that county and settle the same in peace." Charles was soon at his heels, and in little more than a fortnight had surrounded him at Lostwithiel. The Parliamentary cavalry, under Sir William Balfour, broke through the Royalist lines, and Essex himself escaped in a small vessel from Fowey to Plymouth, leaving Major-Gen. Skippon to make the best terms possible with the King for the deserted foot soldiers. His men were required not to fight

against the King until they had reached Portsmouth, and Charles engaged to supply a guard to conduct them through the Western Counties. Instead of following up his advantage, Charles commenced to retreat, and, after making a futile attempt to capture Plymouth, left Sir Richard Grenville, brother of Sir Bevil, in charge of the siege operations, and established himself at Chard.

Barnstaple had revolted to the Parliament, but was now again captured by General Lord Goring, and Ilfracombe was taken by Sir Francis Dodington. The only inland town that refused to acknowledge defeat was Taunton, which was successfully defended against three sieges by the lion-hearted Blake—the first siege being raised on Dec. 14th, 1644.

In consequence of the Self-denying Ordinance, Essex was compelled to retire, and the Parliamentary army was in 1645 re-organized on the famous "New Model" by the new Commander-in-chief, Sir Thomas Fairfax. He was first ordered to relieve Taunton, then besieged by Goring and Grenville, with as many regiments as he could muster, but these orders were countermanded, and he had to send a mere detachment. This arrived just in time, for a third part of the town had perished in flames, and the defenders' ammunition was exhausted. Goring was again despatched by the King to prove his fortune in the West, and on May 17th he mustered 11,000 men on Sedgemoor, and Taunton for the third time became straitened. But in less than a month from this date the decisive battle of Naseby was fought (June 14th, 1645), and the Royalist cause was at an end. Fairfax had then to decide which army to proceed against—Charles's or Goring's. He considered Goring's to be the more dangerous, and therefore resolved to make the relief of Taunton his immediate care. On July 10th he defeated Goring as the battle of Langport, and practically annihilated his army. Goring escaped by way of Dunster Castle to Barnstaple, whither the young Prince of Wales had removed in consequence of the plague at Bristol. However, before his arrival the Prince had retreated to Launceston. Fairfax, after capturing Bridgwater and Bristol, marched by easy stages on a circuitous route through Wiltshire and Dorsetshire to the eastern border of Devonshire, reaching Axminster on Oct. 13th. A few days later he had followed Goring to Tiverton, where he captured the Castle without difficulty. After this he was joined by his Lieut.-General, Oliver Cromwell, who had been detached from the main body to reduce Devizes and Winchester and take the strongly-fortified Basing House. During the rest of the year Fairfax cautiously established posts on the east side of Exeter, and

sent detachments to hinder the introduction of supplies from the west.

On Jan. 9th, 1646, Cromwell surprised a part of Lord Wentworth's brigade at Bovey Tracey by a night attack, and on Jan. 18th Fairfax carried Dartmouth by storm, when his men adopted the original plan of rushing to the assault with their shirt-tails hanging out, in order to be able to distinguish friend from foe. Soon after this Fairfax learnt that the Prince's army under Hopton's command was on the march for Torrington, in the hope of falling upon him whilst he was engaged in the siege of Exeter. Leaving a large part of his force under Sir Hardress Waller to carry on the blockade, and despatching a strong body of horse northwards to keep back the Royal garrison of Barnstaple from coming to Hopton's assistance, he advanced to meet the enemy. After a sharp struggle the defences erected at the eastern entrance to Torrington were carried (Feb. 25th, 1646), but, in the words of Fairfax himself, it was "a hotter service than any storm this army hath before been upon." Twice repulsed by pikes and the butt ends of muskets, his soldiers at last drove back their opponents till "it pleased God to make the enemy fly from their works." Fifty barrels of powder, the whole of Hopton's remaining ammunition, which had been deposited in the church, now blew up with a terrific roar. After this, retreat was inevitable, and under cover of night the Royalists made their way across the Torridge.

The victory encouraged Fairfax to make short work of the enemy. The Prince had retreated from Tavistock to Truro, whence he escaped by way of Pendennis Castle to the Scilly Isles. Hopton was closely followed by Fairfax to Bodmin, and ultimately surrendered on honourable terms, his army being finally disbanded on March 20th. On April 13th the Parliamentary forces entered Exeter, and a week later both Barnstaple and Dunster Castle surrendered. The little fort of Salcombe held out for about three weeks later, and Oxford surrendered in June, but Pendennis Castle was not taken until August.

The Parliamentary army thus became master of the situation. Charles had already taken refuge with the Scots, but, on the failure of negotiations for the abolition of Episcopacy and the establishment of Presbyterianism, he was handed over to the Parliament and then taken prisoner by the Army. In little more than two years he was condemned to death and executed (Jan. 30th, 1649), and Cromwell eventually became supreme head of the kingdom. The great seal of the Commonwealth shows

the nation represented by the House of Commons, but above the Commons was the Army, and Cromwell was Lord General as well as Lord Protector.

As the first rumblings of the coming war were heard at South Molton, so were the last rumblings of the after-clap that occurred in 1655. In that year Col. John Penruddock and other gentlemen of Wiltshire surprised Salisbury and declared for Charles II. The success of the rising was never for a moment probable. The insurgents made off on the first appearance of the Protector's troopers, and were finally brought to bay at South Molton by Capt. Unton Crook. A dozen of the insurgents were hanged at Exeter, but the leaders "had so much favour showed them as to be beheaded." Then followed the institution of Major-Generals of districts, decimation of the property of the Royalists, and other acts of despotic power. The Restoration of the Monarchy, under the guidance of that most distinguished North Devon man, George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, was the natural reaction, and was hailed throughout the country with enthusiasm.

A Devon Wife.

WHATIVER dü 'er kep on vor? 'Er niver be 'appy, 'er baint,
Unless 'er can bullyrag zomebody; an' I be zo meek as a zaint!
I've always a-bin a gude 'usband, a proper gude 'usband to she,
But 'er be a rampaging, drabitted, fussocky body, 'er be.

I can't a-zay 'er be lazy, vor that baint axackly trüe;
Yü niver did zee anybody rout about 'ouze as 'er dü;
But Zolomon 'as zed, an' I reckon et's trüe as my life—
Better an 'ouze unvitty than a clapper-clawing wife.

What wi' 'er crinkum-crankums, dang my ole wig vor me,
Ef 'er idden a wapsy wife as iver a man could zee!
Er 'oppeth about the 'ouze like a cat upon 'ot bricks,
Wi' niver an end to 'er cräking an' fanty-sheeny tricks.

But yet 'er be my missis, the chillern's mawther too;
'Er's wan of the right zort, 'er is, at bottom, that be true;
An' what I 'ave zed, I'll zay et—I'll stand by what I 'ave zed—
But ef any one else should zay et, I'll vetch'n a clout 'n tha head.

ARTHUR L. SALMON.
(From "West-County Verses." *Blackwood*.)

John Gay and the "Beggar's Opera,"

By W. H. K. WRIGHT, F.R.H.S., F.L.A.,

Borough Librarian, Plymouth.

WHO was John Gay? When did he flourish? For what was he famous? These are questions pertinent to the time, and it is to be doubted if a satisfactory answer could be given to either or all of them by one's ordinary acquaintances.

These are, however, the questions which I propound, and which I purpose to answer, to the best of my ability, in the present paper.

Who in these days of light opera and still lighter comedy, knows anything about the "Beggar's Opera," the piece which revolutionized English opera in the early years of the eighteenth century?

An ingenious individual not long ago gathered some statistics relative to literary mortality in London during the eighteenth century. Among other things, he says that 3000 books were still-born, 320 met with sudden death, and upwards of 4000 perished by the sky-rockets, pastry-cooks, trunk-makers, and worms, but none died of old age.

He states further, that of 3000 authors in London at a certain period, one third died of lunacy, 1200 starved, 17 were hanged, 15 committed suicide, and mad dogs, vipers, and mortification took off the rest.

This sounds rather ominous and rather improbable, since we are aware that a sufficient number of worthy authors remained to make the eighteenth century one of the most brilliant of literary eras.

John Gay was one of those who survived the dire calamities above enumerated.

The very name of Gay is suggestive of the merry old times in which he flourished.

We no sooner mention his name than a troop of his lusty associates cluster about us. They clamber up on our chairs, peep out from behind our bookshelves, and gather around our hearthstone, enticing us to indulge in the most intoxicating of reveries.

Our trials and tribulations are for the time being forgotten, and again we set to dreaming old, old dreams. We loiter down the noisy thoroughfares of that rollicking age—when Prior rhymed, and Sterne joked, and Steele jested, and Addison

moralized, and Swift satirized, and Walpole scribbled, and Pope lisped in numbers. Fair ladies in rich brocades, prim damsels in taffeta gowns, bold actresses, buxom orange girls, and mischievous servant maids in bewitching tuckers, go fluttering by, tempting many a dignified statesman to forget his diplomacy, many a savant to forget his wisdom, and many a divine his prayer-book.

As the scene shifts, we are surrounded by a bevy of lusty rustic lasses, accompanied by their rural swains, and, as they trip it on the green, we hear them singing :—

“Gather ye rosebuds while ye may,
Old Time is still a-flying;
And this same flower that smiles to-day,
To-morrow will be dying.”

These are the people whom Gay knew ; these are the people of whom he sang ; and these are the people with whom we love to mingle, when, in idle moments, we lose ourselves in the realms of fancy.

John Gay was a native of Devonshire, the exact place of his birth being open to conjecture ; but it is known that he was baptized at Barnstaple, on the 16th of September, 1685, and therefore we may fairly assign him to that ancient and deservedly famous North Devon town.

We first see him as a lad of ten seated with his schoolmates in one of the old pews of Barnstaple parish church. The sermon is long, as sermons in those days were wont to be, even more so than in our own days. The boys grow restless, and finally Master John takes out his jack knife and carves his name on the oaken bench, his chum does the same, adding the date 1695. This interesting relic of Gay's early days has recently come to light, and is now carefully preserved at the Barnstaple Athenæum ; naturally the Barumites are proud of the association of their town with the poet Gay, and rightly so.

Gay was educated by a schoolmaster named Luck, at the local grammar school ; but very early in life he went to London ; where we find him serving an apprenticeship to a mercer, a position highly distasteful to one with poetic proclivities. His health failing, owing to the confinement and long hours to which he was subjected, we find him recruiting himself in Devonshire amongst his relations and friends.

Later we find him serving the imperious Duchess of Monmouth, as secretary, and in a like capacity he travelled with the Earl of Clarendon. On the occasion of Gay's appointment (in 1714) as

secretary to Lord Clarendon, he addressed the following " Epigrammatical Petition " to Oxford, the Lord High Treasurer :—

" I'm no more to converse with the swains,
But go where fine people resort ;
One can live without money on plains,
But never *without* it at Court.
If, when with the swains I did gambol,
I array'd me in silver and blue ;
When abroad, and in Courts, I did ramble,
Pray, my Lord, how much money will do ? "

Gay in his time played many parts, and for fourteen years he acted as a courtier in the drawing-rooms of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Gay's attendance at Court was actuated by constant expectation of reward ; but, whilst hope sustained his poetic soul, it entirely failed to nourish his corpulent body, or enable him to dress " in silver loops and garments blue," in accordance with his own desires, and the fashion of the time.

That he might live, therefore, he wooed the Muses, and wrote poems and plays which had more or less success ; more where his poems—the subscription for which realized him one thousand pounds—were concerned ; less with regard to his plays. Of the latter I shall have to treat more in detail later.

When the Prince and Princess came to the throne, Gay's hopes revived. In order to keep his memory green in the hearts of royalty, he wrote a book of Fables in verse for the amusement of Prince William. In due time the Royal Household was settled, and Gay was offered the post of usher to the Princess Louisa, a child of ten, with the handsome emolument of two hundred pounds a year. This he rejected with indignation, abandoned St. James's, and foreswore courtly servility for ever.

Gay was of course disappointed, but his depression did not last long, for it happened that about this time he had finished his " Beggar's Opera," which was destined to make a sensation throughout the kingdom.

The idea of a Newgate Pastoral was novel in the extreme. It arose from a hint made by Swift through their mutual friend Pope, and although these writers scarcely approved of it, they advised the author upon it, and criticised it freely as it proceeded.

When Gay showed it to Congreve, the latter said, " It would either take greatly or be damned confoundedly."

Gay had other motives in this play than those of merely amusing theatre goers. He felt himself injured and disappointed by his failure to obtain courtly preferment, and he determined to avenge his wrongs on courtiers and ministers in general, and the Prime Minister in particular.

Therefore, though his Opera was finished, he skilfully changed it so as to compare, as Swift says, "the common robbers of the public, and their several stratagems of betraying, undermining, and hanging each other, to the several arts of the politicians in times of corruption."

According to a writer in the *Mirror*, many of the pieces in this play were written or altered by Pope, "whose wit ignited into a fiercer fire."

The song of Peachum, the thief-taker, as written by Gay, was less severe, until Pope altered the last two lines :—

"The priest calls the lawyer a cheat,
The lawyer be-knaves the divine;
And the statesman, because he 's so great,
Thinks his trade is as honest as mine."

These stood in Gay's manuscript :—

"And there's many arrive to be great,
By a trade not more honest as mine."

Again, Pope wrote the still more audacious verses in the song of Macheath, after his being taken :—

"Since laws were made for every degree,
To curb vice in others as well as in me,
I wonder we hadn't better company
Upon Tyburn tree."

We cannot now understand these allusions, time has blunted their political sharpness, but it seems certain that some of the scenes were intended to satirize the leading men of the day.

The piece was first offered to Colley Cibber and his brother-managers of Drury Lane, by whom it was rejected, but immediately accepted by John Rich, and first performed at the Theatre Royal, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, on the 29th January, 1728.

The success of the new piece was remarkable, and it ran for sixty-three consecutive nights, a rare distinction in those days.

It was said of it by some wag of the time, that "It made Gay *rich* and Rich *gay*."

Let me describe the scenes enacted in and around Lincoln's Inn Fields, from the newspapers of the period :—

"On Monday," says the *Daily Journal*, "was represented for the first time at the Theatre Royal in Lincoln's Inn Fields, Mr. Gay's English Opera, written in a manner wholly new, and very entertaining, there being introduced, instead of Italian airs, above sixty of the most celebrated old English and Scotch tunes. There was present then, as well as at last night, a prodigious concourse of nobility and gentry, and no theatrical performance for these many years has met with so much applause."

"The excitement it caused," says another writer, "throughout the length and breadth of London, was indeed remarkable. The exterior of Lincoln's Inn Fields playhouse nightly presented a scene of confusion. Crowds blocked the doors hours previous to their opening; link boys, chairmen, and footmen wrangled to make place for their masters and employers; orange-women cried their wares in shrill tones; ballad-singers droned and sold songs of the opera; sedans jostled each other amidst the curses of Hibernian carriers; and the constant and heavy roll of ponderous coaches, added to the general noise and bustle. Inside the theatre, men of all parties and women of every condition assembled; ministers who were ridiculed came to protest their indifference to satire by laughing with the crowd; and grave clergymen, doffing their bands and their gowns, sat disguised in the pit amongst saucy coxcombs."

It had other effects equally remarkable. It drove the Italian Opera, which it burlesqued, out of the field; its songs were sung in every drawing-room, and its verses printed on the fans of women of quality. Its fame spread from London to the provinces, and it was seen and applauded in all the large towns of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

"We are as full of it," wrote Dean Swift from Dublin to the author, "as London can be; continually acting, and houses crammed, and the Lord-Lieutenant several times there laughing his heart out. We hear a million stories about the opera; of the applause of the song when two ministers were in a box together, and all the world staring at them."

Undoubtedly a great portion of the success was due to the witty and vivacious manner in which the character of Polly Peachum was played by Miss Fenton. Walker, who took the part of Captain Macheath, was also a great success.

As is well known, Miss Fenton gained both fame and fortune for her admirable acting of Polly Peachum. The part afforded full scope for her talents: her innate grace, her winning archness, and seductive ways greatly delighted the town; and Rich, the manager, was so pleased that he doubled her salary. She was declared to be inimitable.

"Her gray eyes sparkled with merriment, her softly rounded cheeks suffused with blushes, her cherry lips parted in smiles, her graceful form bending to a curtsy, she came forward night after night to receive universal applause. When enthusiasm had subsided, and she had spoke the first lines of her part, declaring a woman knew how to be mercenary, though she had never been in a court or at an assembly, she broke into the song:—

'Virgins are like the fair flow'r in its lustre,'

and by her piquancy completed the fascination her appearance had begun."

Her name was on all men's lips ; her pictures were engraved and sold in great numbers ; books of letters and verses addressed to her were published, and pamphlets made of her sayings and jests.

It may be remembered that Miss Fenton eventually became Duchess of Bolton, one of the many romantic episodes in the history of the stage.

Among other results of the publication of the " Beggar's Opera," there arose a hot dispute as regards its probable effect on public morals. Swift gave it as his conviction that Gay " by turn of humour entirely new, placed vices of all kinds in the strongest and most odious light, and thereby had done eminent service to both religion and morality."

The Rev. Thomas Herring, a Court Chaplain, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, differed from the Dean, and denounced the opera from the pulpit.

The Dean retorted, and hoped that " no clergyman should be so weak as to imitate a Court Chaplain who preached against the ' Beggar's Opera,' which will probably do more good than a thousand sermons of so stupid, so injudicious a divine."

Other arguments followed, and eventually that worthy Justice, Sir John Fielding, declared " many robbers had confessed they had been seduced by the ' Beggar's Opera ' to begin the commission of those crimes which finally brought them to the gallows."

It is interesting to note that this play retained its popularity well into the last century. It was, I find, performed in London, at the Avenue Theatre, as recently as November, 1886, when the late Mr. Sims Reeves took the character of Captain Macheath, and Mrs. Phillipine Siedle that of Polly Peachum.

It was performed on several occasions in the old Plymouth Theatre, Frankfort Gate, and also at the Theatre Royal in the days of the late Mr. J. R. Newcombe.

Gay was so encouraged by the success of his " Beggar's Opera," that he produced a second part which he called " Polly," but it was prohibited by the Lord Chamberlain, and consequently not performed. However, it was published, and realized a considerable sum for the author. Colman put it on the stage at the Haymarket Theatre in 1777, but it did not take with the public, and has never been revived.

Before I pass on to his other work, I may observe that Gay's fame chiefly rests upon the " Beggar's Opera." It is an attractive theme, and affords scope for much fuller treatment than I am able to give it in this paper.

Gay's earliest published poem was entitled "Wine"; this was produced in 1708. In 1712 he contributed a translation of one of Ovid's "Metamorphoses," afterwards incorporated in Garth's "Ovid," the noble folio published by Tonson in 1727.

"Rural Sports: a Georgic," appeared in 1713, and was dedicated to Pope, and it is said this so pleased the little bard of Twickenham, that he resolved to be Gay's friend from that day forward, and kept his word.

Pope, hearing later that Gay was writing "The Fan," a poem in two books, wrote the author this dainty little letter:—

"I am very much recreated and refreshed with the news of the advancement of 'The Fan,' which I doubt not will delight the eye and sense of the fair, so long as that agreeable little machine shall play in the hands of posterity. I am glad your fan is mounted so soon, but I would have you varnish and glaze it at your leisure, and polish the sticks so much as you can. You may then cause it to be borne in the hands of both sexes, no less in England than in China, where it is ordinary for a mandarin to fan himself cool after a debate, and a statesman to hide his face with when he tells a great lie."

In "Rural Sports" Gay evinced a considerable knowledge of country life, and gave a very accurate description of those manly sports and exercises then in vogue, and in which it may be inferred he himself was no mean adept.

His descriptions of country scenes are full of poetry, and show a thorough appreciation of the beauties of nature.

We next find him engaged upon "The Mohocks: a Tragi-Comical Farce," which, announced to be performed at Covent Garden, was never put upon the stage.

The "Mohocks" of Gay's time were akin to the "Hooligans" of a recent period, but were of a different social order. They are described as a class of ruffian who at one time infested the streets of London. So called from the Indian Mohocks. One of their "new inventions" was to roll persons down Snow Hill in a tub; another to overturn coaches on rubbish heaps; to break windows; overthrow the boxes of the night watchmen, and to commit many another mad prank.

These miscreants, presuming on their wealthy connections to escape from the punishment they so richly deserved, used to maltreat every inoffensive person they met, under the idea of frolic.

Gay's first attempt at dramatic writing was in "The Wife of Bath," first acted at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, in 1713. It was not a success, either then or subsequently.

His next essay was of a different character, and was more

successful. He had come under the notice of those two great patrons of letters, Oxford and Bolingbroke, and it was at the express desire of the latter that Gay had his Pastorals printed. This work was entitled "The Shepherd's Week," and is undoubtedly one of the most pleasing and poetical of all Gay's works. They have been regarded as fair pictures of the rural life of England of the period, and have been perused with delight by many generations of readers.

In 1715, a little play of Gay's, "What D'ye Call It?" was acted at Drury Lane. It was an inoffensive and good-natured burlesque on the absurdities in some of the tragedies then in vogue; particularly "Venice Preserved," the principal characters in which are ridiculed, with much humour and some justice, in the parts of Filbert, Peascod, and Kitty Carroll.

I have already said that Gay's fame rests chiefly upon the "Beggar's Opera," but it shares the honours in my opinion with "Trivia." This poem is eminently readable, and contains a large amount of interesting information. It gives a close and accurate picture of London in the early part of the eighteenth century; of the street life, the street characters, of the habits of the people, the street cries, the popular customs, the costumes, and all the multitudinous characteristics which go to make up the life of a great city. It also enables us to compare our own London of the early years of the twentieth century with London as Gay knew it, just two hundred years ago.

"Trivia" is, as I have said, a most informing work, and may be perused with advantage. A lengthy paper might be made upon this very attractive work, and copious extracts might be quoted; but I must to other themes.

In a little Farce, entitled "Three Hours after Marriage," produced at Drury Lane in 1717, Gay was associated with Pope and Arbuthnot; but the piece was deservedly censured, and its authors gained opprobrium instead of praise. It was supposed to have been directed against some men of repute, and the result was that soon after its appearance on the stage and its simultaneous appearance from Lintot's press (Gay's publisher), there appeared "A Complete Key to the New Farce called 'Three Hours after Marriage,' with an Account of the Authors." This was written by E. Parker.

There is some pretty writing in an epistle which Gay wrote to the Earl of Burlington, describing a journey to Exeter. Many amusing incidents are recorded, and we are given a good picture of life upon the road as it was in those early days.

This poem was published a short time ago in the *English Illustrated Magazine*, with a series of spirited illustrations by Hugh Thomson.

The poem is too lengthy to give *in extenso*, and its interesting features cannot be given in a brief extract ; I will content myself, therefore, with giving in its stead a short poem by Gay, entitled :—

A DEVONSHIRE HILL.

- “ Oft shepherds enamour’d, in pastoral lays,
 Sweetly sung of the grove, grot, or fountain,
 No scene that is rural but loudly its praise
 They have echo’d from mountain to mountain.
 Some delighted have been with a meadow or vale,
 But with these my taste never could tally ;
 The meadow is pleasant, enchanting the dale,
 But a hill I prefer to a valley.
- “ For prospect extended, and landscape most rare,
 With health-breathing breezes inviting,
 No daisy-pied mead with a hill can compare,
 No garden yield sweets more delighting.
 As a mole-heap ’s excell’d by a mound that ’s raised high,
 As a street may exceed a small alley,
 Even so to my mind, when these objects are nigh,
 Is the hill I prefer to a valley.
- But the hill of all hills, and most pleasing to me,
 Is famed Cotton, the pride of North Devon ;
 When its summit I climb, O ! I then seem to be
 Just as if I approached nearer heaven.
 When with troubles depress’d, to this hill I repair,
 My spirits then instantly rally ;
 It was near this bless’d spot I first drew vital air,
 So—a hill I prefer to a valley.”

He also wrote, after a visit to Paris, a racy piece dealing with what he termed, “ The Fopperies of that Nation,” meaning the French. In this short poem Gay draws a beautiful picture of Fenelon’s “ Telemachus,” and concludes with a panegyric on England.

Let us now take a passing glimpse of another side of Gay’s character. He was essentially a Bohemian by disposition, never so happy as when rambling about from place to place. Swift rallies Gay on this propensity :—

“ If your ramble was on horseback, I am glad of it, upon account of your health ; but I know your arts of patching up a journey between stage coaches and friends’ coaches ; for you are as arrant a Cockney as any hosier in Cheapside. One clean shirt, with two cravats, and as many handkerchiefs, make up your equipage ; and as for your night-gown, it is clear from Homer, that Agamemnon rose without one. I have often had it in my head to put it into yours, that you ought to have some

great work in scheme, which may take up seven years to finish, besides two or three under ones ; that they may add another thousand pound to your stock ; and then I shall be in less pain about you. I know you can find dinners, but then you love twelve-penny coaches too well, without considering that the interest of a whole thousand pounds brings you but half-a-crown a day."

Gay's next, and one of his chief, speculative ventures, was the publication of his collected poems by subscription, in two large volumes, quarto. This was in 1720.

Prefixed to the work is a lengthy list of subscribers, which bears testimony to the popularity of the writer at the time.

The Prince and Princess of Wales supported him ; the Duke of Chandos and the Earl of Burlington took fifty copies each, and Mr. Pulteney took twenty-five copies. By this publication Gay realized about one thousand pounds.

Doubtless this is what Swift refers to in the letter already quoted.

"Dione," a Pastoral Tragedy, next appeared.

"This," says Dr. Johnson, "is a counterpart of 'Amynta' and 'Pastor Fido,' and other trifles of the kind, easily imitated and unworthy of imitation. What the Italians call comedies, from a happy conclusion, Gay calls a tragedy, from a mournful event ; but the style of the Italians and of Gay is equally tragical. There is something in the poetical Arcadia so remote from known reality and speculative possibility, that we can never support its representation through a long work. A pastoral of a hundred lines may be endured, but who will hear of sheep and goats, and myrtle bowers, and purling rivulets through five acts ?"

Another play, "The Captives," appeared in 1724, and was produced at Drury Lane. It had, however, but little merit, and little success ; and after its production Gay appears to have desisted for a time from his literary labours.

Of his "Fables" I have already spoken in passing ; but I cannot pass them by with so meagre a notice, as they really occupy a very important place in our consideration of Gay's works.

These Fables have been severely criticized, but they have stood the ordeal fairly well, and have given pleasure to many generations of readers from their first issue down to the present time.

The test of their popularity may be found in the fact that at least one hundred and thirty-two editions of them were published between the years 1726 and 1882.

A few years ago I undertook to edit an edition of these Fables for the *Chandos Classics*; and to prepare a Bibliography. I collected every edition of the Fables that came in my way, as well as many other works by Gay, until at one time I had between two and three hundred volumes appertaining to Gay in my possession. A large proportion of these went to replenish the stock in the British Museum, which was, up to that time, singularly deficient in editions of Gay's classic.

Gay's "Fables" have been translated into several European languages; and they are to be found as school books in some of the vernaculars of India; several editions have also appeared in America.

Some of the early editions were beautifully illustrated, particularly what is known as Stockdale's edition, which contains exquisite plates by William Blake, Lovegrove, Skelton, Wilson, Grainger, Audinet, Cook, and Mazell. The first edition contained plates by Van der Gucht, Gravelot, Fourdrinier, and many others; whilst many of the later editions have Bewick's graphic illustrations.

The fable, "The Hare and Many Friends," is the most natural and delightful of the whole series, as well as the most interesting, from the fact that Gay designed himself under the character of the hare, for no man was more beloved, no man had more friends, and yet no man ever gained less by them than poor John Gay. Hence Pope says of him: "Gay dies unpensioned with a hundred friends." In this Fable he ingeniously follows out the ramifications of human treachery, and shows how deceit is universally allied to cowardice, and hypocrisy to equivocation.

Doubtless some amongst the readers of this sketch are familiar with Handel's "Acis and Galatea"; but few will know that the words of that delightful work were written by Gay, and that it was first performed at the Haymarket Theatre in 1732.

One of the most popular and well-known airs which occurs in this work is that fine bass solo "O! Ruddier than the Cherry," which taxes the register of even proficient singers.

In or about the same year (1732) Gay produced "Achilles, an Opera." This piece, which is in the manner of the "Beggar's Opera," is a ludicrous attempt to relate the discovery of Achilles by Ulysses. The scene is laid in the Court of Lycomedes. Achilles is in woman's attire throughout the play, and it concludes with his marriage to Deidamia. It gave rise to two or three squibs, one of which was entitled "Achilles Dissected," and another "Achilles in Petticoats." Needless to say the play was not a success.

Two other works written by Gay, but not published until after his death, were: "The Distress'd Wife: a Comedy," and "The Rehearsal at Goatham." These pieces were not up to the standard of Gay's other works, and therefore call for no consideration or commendation. Besides those I have mentioned, there are to be found in his collected works numerous Epistles, Tales, Elegies, Eclogues, Songs, and Ballads. Amongst the last are several which rank amongst the best of English lyrical productions.

In the various operas written by Gay are to be found nearly two hundred songs and ballads, many of which are still popular.

Two of the best known are "All in the Downs," or, as it is generally called, "Black-eyed Susan," and "'Twas when the Seas were Roaring." He also wrote a ballad on "Ale," in which he sings the praises of "Nappy Ale," a beverage well-known and appreciated in Devon. It is too long to quote, but it will be found in the collected works of John Gay, edited by John Underhill, 1893. Another well-known ballad was "Molly Mog; or, the Fair Maid of the Inn." This was written on an innkeeper's daughter at Oakingham, in Berkshire. Among Gay's other accomplishments, it may be noted that he was musical, and that he sang, as well as played well on the flute.

Some of Gay's sayings have become proverbial, as witness the following :—

"Dearest friends must part."

"While there's life there's hope."

"Two of a trade can never agree."

"When a lady's in the case

You know all other things give place."

"Those who in quarrels interpose

Must often wipe a bloody nose."

"How happy could I be with either

Were t'other dear charmer away."

Space fails me to speak of many matters of interest relating to Gay; of the discovery, not many years ago, of a lot of unpublished papers in the secret drawer of an old chair which had once belonged to the poet, and how they were published in 1820, under the title, "Gay's Chair," with interesting information concerning the poet. Nor can I refer to the many imitators he had, or to the numerous eulogistic references to him by his intimate friends and contemporaries; these alone would fill a volume. It only remains to make a few observations concerning his last days and death.

He had been ailing for some time, but his death was in a manner unexpected. He was preparing his Opera "Achilles" for the stage, when he caught a fever, and in three days he was dead.

His death took place at the residence of the Duke of Queensberry, in Burlington Gardens, Piccadilly, on the 4th December, 1732.

Naturally, his decease was a source of great sorrow to his large circle of friends, including Pope, Swift, Arbuthnot, the Duchess of Queensberry, and many others.

He was buried in Westminster Abbey amid considerable state, and a monument was erected to his memory, the sculptor being the famous Mr. Rysbrack.

Pope penned the following eulogium, which was placed upon the monument :—

"Of manners gentle, of affections mild,
In wit a man, simplicity a child;
With native humour, temp'ring virtuous rage,
Form'd to delight at once and lash the age.
Above temptation in a low estate,
And uncorrupted, e'en among the great;
A safe companion, and an easy friend,
Unblam'd through life, lamented in thy end.
These are thy honours, not that here thy bust
Is mix'd with heroes, or with kings thy dust;
But that the worthy and the good shall say,
Striking their pensive bosoms—*Here lies Gay!*"

Gay had himself written the following remarkable couplet, which he communicated to Pope, with a request that it might be put upon his tombstone after his decease, a request that was acceded to :—

"Life is a jest, and all things show it,
I thought so once, but now I know it."

Thomas Newcomen, and the Birth of the Steam Engine.

By RHYS JENKINS, M.I.M.E.

Examiner in the Patent Office.

OF the various agencies which have contributed to the marvellous advance in the material welfare of the community during the last hundred years, one of the most important, if not the most important, has been the steam engine. We see it applied on all sides—for draining and hoisting in mines, for pumping in connection with public water supply, for driving mills and factories, in locomotives, and for propelling ships. In recent years it has been displaced to some extent in particular applications, by another form of steam motor—the steam turbine, by gas and petrol engines, and by the electrical transmission of power produced by natural means—the fall of water—at a distant point. These rivals, however, owe their existence to the steam engine itself. Without the increase in scientific knowledge, the advance in mechanical engineering and manufacturing art generally, and the improved materials of construction which have resulted from the extended use of the steam engine, the construction of these alternative sources of motive power would not have been possible.

Now the ordinary steam engine of to-day—the cylinder and piston engine—is the direct descendant of the “atmospheric engine” invented, for raising water, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, by Thomas Newcomen, of Dartmouth.

Newcomen's invention was called an atmospheric engine because it relied upon the pressure of the atmosphere to perform the working stroke. Steam, at about the same pressure as the atmosphere, was admitted under a piston in a cylinder; when the cylinder was fully charged and the admission valve closed, the steam was condensed by the injection of cold water, with the result that a vacuum was formed in the cylinder; the piston was thereupon pressed down by the weight or pressure of the column of air above it, and its downward movement was arranged to produce an upward movement of the pump rods by means of a centrally pivoted lever, from the opposite ends of which the piston and pump rods respectively were suspended. The valves for controlling the supply of steam and condensing water were

worked automatically, and the cylinder was placed directly over the boiler.

The great majority of modern engines are arranged to impart movement to a rotating shaft; they use steam at a pressure greater than that of the atmosphere, in some cases considerably greater, which by its own pressure effects the working stroke of the piston, and in many cases the vacuum to be obtained by condensing the steam after it has performed the working stroke is not utilized; moreover, in general, the steam is admitted alternately to opposite ends of the cylinder, so that the movement of the piston in each direction is an effective or working stroke. But all these, and other, modifications have been arrived at by successive steps from the engine of Newcomen. The modern steam engine is considerably more efficient, and it has been adapted to a wide range of services, but the engine as Newcomen left it had the great merit that it could be constructed by the mechanics of his day, and in such a manner that it could perform successfully the work it was required to do.

Devon has many sons whose names are known far and wide, and of whom she is justly proud; but if we consider the welfare of the human race, not merely the advantage and glory of England, it would seem that we must accord a place in the front rank to the obscure inventor, Thomas Newcomen.

It is exactly two hundred years since the first atmospheric pumping-engine was set to work, and a proposal is now on foot to erect a memorial to the inventor in his native town.* It seems fitting that some account of him and his engine should appear in *THE DEVONIAN YEAR BOOK*.

Unfortunately our knowledge of the life and character of Thomas Newcomen is very meagre: we have the main facts as to his birth, marriage, and death, and very little beyond.

He was born at Dartmouth in the year 1663, and was baptised in St. Saviour's Church in that town on February 28th. His father, Elias, was the grandson of another Elias Newcomen, who came into Devonshire in the year 1600. The earlier Elias was the younger son of Charles Newcomen, of Bourne, Lincolnshire, who came of the family of Newcomen of Saltfleetby in that county; he graduated B.A. at Cambridge in 1568-9, and afterwards set up a grammar school near London; he married, in 1579, Prothesa Shobridge, of Shoreditch, and in 1600 was presented to the living of Stoke Fleming, Devon, where he died and was buried in 1614.

* Contributions may be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. R. Gregory, Lloyd's Bank, Dartmouth, or to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. T. F. Caston, Northcote, South Ford Road, Dartmouth.

Some of the members of the Devonshire branch of the family seem to have attained to positions of importance in the county. In 1651 Thomas Newcomen, of Dartmouth, merchant, probably the uncle of the inventor, executed a deed of indemnity in the sum of £3000 in favour of William Lane, of Aveton Gifford, in the County of Devon, who had become his surety in a suit "then depending before the judges in the Upper Bench at Westminster." This would seem to be the same individual as the Thomas Newcomen who died in 1653, leaving two sons, Robert and Elias, and four daughters, and whose will mentions, among other items, "the house sold by my father-in-law Philpotts," and "Irish lands I adventured."

Thomas Newcomen, the subject of this sketch, is stated by Mr. Lidstone, of Dartmouth, to have been apprenticed to an ironmonger at Exeter. He then set up in business in his native town, and married, in 1705, Hannah Waymouth, the daughter of a farmer at Malborough, near Kingsbridge. He had two sons, Thomas and Elias. Lidstone says that Thomas was a sergemaker in Taunton, and that Elias assisted his father in connection with his engine work, and he mentions a third child, Hannah, who married Mr. Wolcott, uncle to the celebrated "Peter Pindar." Lidstone adds that Newcomen's portrait was painted in oils by "Peter," but is thought to be lost. According to the same authority, Newcomen, who was a Baptist, preached occasionally himself and held meetings in his house, which led to his being prosecuted by the authorities.*

Mr. Lidstone was a diligent student of the history of Newcomen. It appears that in 1851 and again in 1873, he was advocating the erection of a monument to the memory of the inventor.

Before proceeding to the work of Newcomen himself, it will be necessary to set out in brief the position of affairs when he took up the problem. There was urgent need of some agency to replace men or horses for pumping water from mines. It had been proposed to produce motion in machines by the aid of a jet of steam acting upon a paddle-wheel. It was known to philosophers that the atmosphere possessed weight, and that when a vessel with a narrow orifice, and containing water, had been placed on a fire so as to convert the water into steam, and then had the orifice placed in water, the steam remaining in the vessel would condense, and a fresh charge of water would be sucked up through the orifice.

* "Newcomen." Digest of a paper read at the Exeter Meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute, August 1st, 1873, by Mr. Thomas Lidstone, of Dartmouth. Reprint from the *Dartmouth Chronicle*.

In 1678-9 Huyghens proposed to use the cylinder and piston, in common use for pumps, for the production of motive power from the pressure of the air, using the rarefaction produced by the explosion of gunpowder under the piston. In 1687 Papin, a Frenchman, was engaged on the same project—the use of gunpowder ; then in 1690 he conceived the idea of forming a vacuum under the piston by the condensation of steam. This is the principle of the atmospheric engine, but Papin did not make an engine or suggest a construction which could be applied in practice. His apparatus was fitted merely for laboratory experiments, and apparently he proposed both to generate and condense the steam in the working cylinder.

The next step we have to consider is the invention of Thomas Savery, another Devonian. In 1698 Savery obtained a patent for fourteen years for “ A new invention for raising of water and occasioning motion to all sorts of mill work by the impellent force of fire.” In the following year an Act of Parliament was passed which extended the term of his patent to thirty-five years. Briefly, Savery’s apparatus was of this nature. The suction and force pipes were connected to the bottom of a vessel called the receiver, to the top of which was connected a pipe from a steam boiler. Assuming the apparatus to be in normal work, with the receiver charged with water, the admission of steam at the top of the receiver pressed upon the surface of the water and forced it up the force pipe, where it was retained by a valve ; the receiver having become charged with steam, the steam valve was closed and cold water applied to the outside of the receiver, condensation followed, and the water in the suction pipe rushed up into the resulting vacuum, its return being prevented by a valve.

Savery’s engine, except when made on a small scale, and in its simplest form, did not meet with success. In or about 1712 we find him erecting a small apparatus at Campden House, Kensington, and a larger and more complicated one at the York Buildings Water Works. The former acted well and remained in use for years, but the latter seems to have been a complete failure. By this time Newcomen had appeared on the scene with the atmospheric engine. We are in complete ignorance as to the manner in which he first took up the subject, for we may dismiss, as a fairy tale, the tea-kettle story. It has been said that Newcomen was employed in the erection of some of the early Savery engines ; and again, that the description and drawing thereof came into his hands, and that he made a model himself, and so found out its imperfections. Switzer, who was personally acquainted with both Newcomen and Savery,

however, states in his *Hydrostaticks and Hydraulics*, 1729, that :—

“ I am well informed that Mr. Newcomen was as early in his invention as Mr. Savery was in his, only the latter, being nearer the Court, had obtained his patent before the other knew it, on which account Mr. Newcomen was glad to come in as a partner to it.”

Again, Dr. Robison, in his article on the “ Steam Engine ” in the 1797 edition of *The Encyclopædia Britannica*, has the following account :—

“ Newcomen was a person of some reading, and was in particular acquainted with the person, writings, and projects of his countryman Dr. Hooke. There are to be found among Hooke's papers, in the possession of the Royal Society, some notes of observations, for the use of Newcomen, his countryman, on Papin's boasted method of transmitting to a great distance the action of a mill by means of pipes. Papin's project was to employ the mill to work two air-pumps of great diameter. . . . It would appear from these notes that Dr. Hooke had dissuaded Mr. Newcomen from erecting a machine on this principle, of which he had exposed the fallacy in several discourses before the Royal Society. One passage is remarkable: ‘ Could he (meaning Papin) make a speedy vacuum under your second piston, your work is done.’

“ It is highly probable that in the course of this speculation, it occurred to Mr. Newcomen that the vacuum he so much wanted might be produced by steam, and that this gave rise to his new principle and construction of the steam engine. The specific desideratum was in Newcomen's mind, and therefore when Savery's engine appeared, and became known in his neighbourhood many years after, he would readily catch at the help which it promised.”

The papers referred to have been lost sight of, and subsequent writers have had to rely upon Dr. Robison's note ; there is, however, no reason to doubt its accuracy. This information establishes the fact that Newcomen was engaged in the problem before the end of 1702—Hooke died in March, 1703—and it suggests that he may have been so engaged before 1690, the year in which Papin published on the Continent his plan for the production of a vacuum by the condensation of steam. The note clearly is subsequent in date to 1687, when Papin proposed to transmit power by means of a vacuum.

Galloway (*The Steam Engine, and its Inventors*, 1881) suggests that although Newcomen may have been contemplating the construction of an atmospheric engine before the date, 1698, of Savery's patent, he may have thought Savery's plan, when he became aware of it, to be superior to his own, and did not proceed further with his scheme until it became clear that Savery's plan was a failure.

The persistence of the idea that a patent was granted to Newcomen in 1705 also seems to lend colour to the view that he was in the field almost, if not quite, as early as Savery. It has

been established that no patent was granted to Newcomen, a recent search at the Record Office failed to reveal even a petition for a patent in his name, and it is now the generally accepted view that Newcomen's invention was worked under Savery's patent. Probably it was held at the time that the grant to Savery covered all means for raising water by the aid of fire.

However, we do not learn of any attempt to apply the Newcomen engine in practice until the year 1711, or of an actual application until 1712. Desaguliers (*Experimental Philosophy*, 1744) states that "Tho. Newcomen Ironmonger and John Cawley or Calley glazier of Dartmouth—Anabaptists—in the latter part of the year 1711 made proposals to draw the water at Griff in Warwickshire, but, their invention being rejected, they in the following March, through the acquaintance of Mr. Potter of Bromsgrove in Worcestershire, bargained to draw water for Mr. Back of Wolverhampton, where after a great many laborious attempts they did make the engine work."

This is the first cylinder and piston steam engine of which we have any record, and fortunately contemporary engravings are still in existence which show the construction fairly clearly. The prints bear the inscription—*The Steam Engine near Dudley Castle. Invented by Capt. Savery, and Mr. Newcomen. Erected by ye latter 1712. Delin: & Sculp: by T. Barney 1719.* The engine is shown with a self-acting valve gear, and with an arrangement for injecting water into the cylinder; but it will be observed that the print is seven years later in date than the engine. Probably the engine when first set up had the valves worked by hand, and the condensing water applied outside the cylinder, and the print represents the machine as improved by experience in its working.

Savery's patent and Act of Parliament, under which, as we have seen, Newcomen's invention was worked, became vested in a Company—"The Proprietors of the Invention for raising water by fire"—it is not clear at what date, possibly on the death of Savery in 1715. Savery by his will, made just before his death, left all his "estate, termes, and interest of and in any invention or inventions by virtue of any letters patents under the Great Seal or by Act of Parliament" to his wife, without qualification of any sort. It seems fair to assume that had he at that time transferred any of his rights, evidence to that effect would have appeared in the will. The transfer had been effected by 1716, for in that year we find in the *London Gazette*, Aug. 11-14, an announcement by the Company:—

"Whereas the invention of raising water by the impellent force of fire, authorised by Parliament, is lately brought to the greatest perfec-

tion, and all sorts of mines, etc., may be thereby drained, and water raised to any height with more ease and less charge than by the other methods hitherto used, as is sufficiently demonstrated by diverse engines of this invention now at work in the several counties of Stafford, Warwick, Cornwall, and Flint.

"I have now therefore to give notice that if any person shall be desirous to treat with the Proprietors for such engines, attendance will be given for that purpose every Wednesday, at the Sword Blade Coffee-House in Birchin-lane, London, from three to five o'clock; and if any letters be directed thither to be left for Mr. Eliot, the parties shall receive all fitting satisfaction and dispatch."

This advertisement affords distinct evidence of the increasing use of the invention. The engines referred to are: in Staffordshire, that near Dudley Castle; in Warwickshire, one erected at Griff for Sir Richard Newdigate in 1713-15; in Cornwall, at Huel Vor; the locality of the engine erected in Flintshire has not been determined.

In 1717 an engine was at work in Austhorpe, in Yorkshire, and here died Newcomen's partner, Cawley, who had been engaged in its construction. It was at about this period that the engine was first applied in the coal-pits of the Newcastle-on-Tyne district, and a few years later the proprietors had a resident agent in the north, as appears from an advertisement in the *Newcastle Courant* for 1724:—

"This is to give notice to all gentlemen, and others, who have occasion for the fire engine or engines for draining of water from the collieries, etc., to apply to John Potter, in Chester-le-Street, who is empowered by the proprietors of the said fire engine to treat about the same."

This John Potter was concerned in the erection of an engine in Scotland in 1725. The deed of agreement between the proprietors of the invention and the colliery owner has been published, and it gives, together with other information of value, the names of the Committee acting for the proprietors, viz., John Meres, of London, gent; Thomas Beake, of Westminster, esquire; Henry Robinson, citizen and mercer of London; Wm. Perkins, of Westminster, tallow chandler; and Ed. Wallin, of London, gent.

Coming on to the year 1726, we find an engine at work pumping water from the Thames for a public supply in London. The York Buildings Water Works had been set up in 1676, on the bank of the river in York House Gardens, on a site at the lower end of Villiers Street, Strand, near the position of the South Eastern Railway station. As in other works of that period for supplying Thames water, the work of pumping was done by horses. About 1712 an engine on Savery's plan had been erected; but this proved a failure, and it continued in use for but a short period. The Newcomen engine appears to have

worked successfully, but the cost of fuel was found to be very high in proportion to the work done. Dr. Allen, a friend of Newcomen's stated that it amounted to at least £1000 a year. The cost of fuel was, of course, of vastly greater importance in London than it was on the coalfields, and; at any rate partly, on this ground the use of the engine was discontinued in 1731. The installation of this engine attracted a considerable amount of public attention and some unfavourable comment. The occasion was taken to issue another engraving, which is entitled, "The Engine for raising Water by fire." The engraver was Sutton Nicholls, and the plate is dated 1725.

The York Buildings engine remained in position for some years after it had ceased to be worked.* In an account of London published in *All Alive and Merry; or, the London Daily Post*, of Saturday, April 18, 1741, we have the following notice of it:—

"There is a famous machine in York Buildings, which was erected to force water by means of fire, thro' pipes laid for that purpose into several parts of the town, and it was carry'd on for some time to effect; but the charge of working it, and some other reasons concurring, made its proprietors, the York Buildings Company, lay aside the design; and no doubt but the inhabitants in its neighbourhood are very glad of it; for its working, which was by sea-coal, was attended with so much smoak, that it not only must pollute the air thereabouts, but spoil the furniture."†

At the same time that the York Buildings engine was being set up to pump water from the Thames, an engine was in course of erection at Passy, near Paris, to pump water from the Seine. In the French accounts of this engine, it is said to be by MM. Mey and Meyer. It appears, however, that "Mey" was one John May, an Englishman, and "Meyer," without doubt, was John Meres, of the Committee of the Proprietors. In the *Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission* on the MSS. of the Earl of Egmont (vii. p. 248), is a letter, dated Paris, May 4, 1726, from D. Dering to Lord Percival, in which it is stated that:

"The writer went to see Mr. Meers' fire engine at Passy. A cord and a half of wood serve 24 hours, and it throws out of three pipes, 24 inches wide, near 16 muids of water in a minute. Meers computes that when going to perfection it casts about 25,000 muids in 24 hours. Captain Savery, in England, gave the first hint of this machine."

* Its use was discontinued in 1731, but the York Buildings Company had not at that date paid for it. From an account (in the Guildhall Library) it appears that at Christmas, 1732, among other liabilities was a bond to the Proprietors of the Fire Engine for £787 10s. od. At the same date they owed Sir Maltis Ryal for coals to the Fire Engine £660 15s. od.

† Wright: *Caricature History of the Georges*.

Newcomen died in 1729. There is an obituary note in the *Monthly Chronicle*, vol. ii., p. 169: "About the same time (August 7th, 1729) died Mr. Thomas Newcomen, sole inventor of that surprising machine for raising water by fire." Lidstone, from traditional information, stated that he died of a fever at the house of a friend in London, and was buried in Bunhill Fields.

We are now in position to substantiate the statement that Newcomen died in London, and to give the exact date of his decease, by the discovery of a most interesting letter in Dr. Rippon's *Collections relating to the Bunhill Fields Burial Ground*, now preserved in the British Museum.*

It would appear that a Thomas Newcomen, probably a son of Thomas Newcomen, the serge-maker of Taunton, and a grandson of the inventor, had come to London in 1794, and had applied to Dr. Rippon (who was a Devonian) for information as to the place of burial of his ancestor, and at Dr. Rippon's request had sent him the only particulars in his possession as to the date and circumstances of the death. The letter is on a single sheet of letter-paper, and is addressed on the back to Rev. Mr. Rippon, Grange Walk, Southwark; it runs as follows:—

LONDON, 5th. August, 1729.

Dear Coz

I am sorry that I should be the messenger of the ill tho' expected news of my Uncle's, yr Fathers Death, for this morning about 6 of the clock it pleas'd the Almighty to take him out of this miserable world, doubtless to enjoy a far better. Indeed Mr. Wallin very prudently ordered the greatest care to be taken of him that possibly could. He had the advice of two Skilful Physitians every day, He had a careful Nurse continually with him, and one or two sat up with him every night. He was very submissive and patient all his Illness and departed without a sigh or a groan, as if He had been fallen asleep. If you have any Business here, which I can by any possible means do for you, I desire you would send word of it to

Sr Yr Sincere Friend & Servt

JOHN NEWCOMEN

Please to direct to me at

Mr Thos Dugdale's attorney at law
in Token House Yard, London

To Mr Thomas Newcomen

In Taunton

Somerset.

London, Somerset Coffee—in ye Strand

Octr 4, 1794.

Revd Sir

Above is a Coppy of the letter you requested: shd anything come to hand in yr search, that wd assist me in my enquiries, please to direct for me whence this is dated, and you will much oblige

"Sr Yr Obed. hble. Servt

THOS NEWCOMEN.

* Add. MSS., No. 28513.

The statement, made by Lidstone, that Newcomen was buried in Bunhill Fields, has been verified by reference to the Register Book of Burials, in which, under the date, August 8th, 1729, is an entry, "Mr. Newcomen from St. Mary Magdalen buried in a vault 00-14-00." The entry supplies incidentally the name of the London parish in which the death took place.

From the terms of John Newcomen's letter it would seem not unlikely that Newcomen died in the house of the Mr. Wallin referred to, but whether he lived in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, or not, has not been ascertained. Mr. Wallin was no doubt the same person as the Ed. Wallin, of London, Gent., who figures in 1725 as one of the Committee of the Proprietors of the Invention for raising water by fire.

It is clear that, at the time of his death, Newcomen did not live in London, and, although his business engagements in various parts of the country would suggest the desirability of some place of residence less inaccessible than Dartmouth must have been in his days, it would seem that his native place, and perhaps the house in which he was born, was still his home. The house, in Lower Street, Dartmouth, in which it was said that he lived, was sold and taken down in 1864 by the order of the Local Board of Health. Mr. Lidstone "purchased the ancient carved and moulded woodwork of its street frontage, etc., which he rebuilt in Ridge-hill, in the parish of Townstall, in Dartmouth; carefully replacing in the sitting-room the clavel (wooden lintel) of the fireplace at which Newcomen (according to popular tradition) sat when he first noticed the effect steam produced on the lid of his tea-kettle. The house is named 'Newcomin Cottage.'"*

Newcomen died intestate, and letters of administration were granted to his widow. On this point there is, in the Woodcroft Collection in the Patent Office Library, a note, dated Dartmouth, 23rd December, 1871, addressed to Bennet Woodcroft, in which Lidstone states: "I had an old gentleman staying with me this year, who has told me a host of things about Newcomen. This gentleman's father wound up Mrs. Newcomen's (the widow's) business in Dartmouth." If we are to read this note as implying that Newcomen carried on the business of ironmonger in Dartmouth throughout his life, we are driven to the conclusion that he, in common with many another great inventor, had not found his invention pave the way to wealth.

Newcomen did not quit the scene until he had seen a number

* *Some Account of the Residence of the Inventor of the Steam-engine*, by Thomas Lidstone, of Dartmouth, 1869.

of his engines successfully at work in pumping water from the mines in various parts of Great Britain. Others were at work on the Continent—in Germany, Hungary, and France.

The protection accorded by Savery's Act of Parliament expired in 1733, and the removal of this restriction conduced to a more extended application of the engine. The celebrated engineer, Smeaton, erected a great number of them; but although he improved the proportion of the parts, it does not appear that he effected any change in the essential features of the machine.

James Watt entered the field in 1769 with his invention of the separate condenser; that is to say, instead of condensing the steam in the working cylinder, he conceived the idea of providing a separate chamber for this purpose. A very considerable economy in fuel resulted from this invention, which was followed up by a series of other improvements; these, together with the organization and skill of the workmen at the celebrated Soho works of Boulton & Watt, caused an immense advance in the construction of the steam engine. Nevertheless, the Newcomen engine still continued to be made; and, in fact, at least one example is at work at the present time.

Without detracting in any way from the genius of Watt, or the immense services which he rendered in the application of steam as a motive power, we must remember that the pioneer work had been done by THOMAS NEWCOMEN.

The Newcomen Engine.

NYPHS! you erewhile on simmering caldrons play'd,
And call'd delighted SAVERY to your aid;
Bade round the youth explosive STEAM aspire
In gathering clouds, and wing'd the wave with fire;
Bade with cold streams the quick expansion stop,
And sunk the immense of vapour to a drop.
Press'd by the ponderous air, the piston falls
Resistless, sliding through its iron walls;
Quick moves the balanced beam, of giant birth,
Wields his large limbs, and nodding shakes the earth.

The giant-power from earth's remotest caves
Lifts with strong arm her dark reluctant waves;
Each caverned rock and hidden den explores,
Drags her dark coals, and digs her shining ores.

Dr. Erasmus Darwin.

Some Recent Devonshire Literature.*

Compiled by H. TAPLEY-SOPER, City Librarian, Exeter.

- Drake, Maurice. "History of English Glass Painting." (T. Werner Laurie, 42/-.)
- Gribble, Francis. "Romance of the Men of Devon." 1912. (Mills & Boon, 6/-.)
- Heath, Sidney. "Exeter." Illustrated in Colour by Haslehurst. (Blackie, 2/-.)
- Houghton, C. A. "The Christian Scheme and Human Needs." 1912. (Skeffington, 2/-.)
- Keene, C. J. Perry-. "Songs of the Dean Bourn." (Bowering & Co., Plymouth, 2/6.)
- King, Arthur Steele. "Branscombe: Its Church and Parish." 2nd Ed. 1912. (Southwood & Co., Exeter, 1/- net.)
- Phillpotts, Eden. "Dance of the Months." Illustrated in colour by A. T. Benthall. 1911. (Gowans & Gray, 12/6.)
- Phillpotts, Eden. "Forest on the Hill." 1912. (Murray, 6/-.)
- Phillpotts, Eden. "From the Angle of Seventeen." (Murray, 3/6.)
- Pile, W. (Ed.). "An Historic Parish." Being some Account of the Parish and Church of St. Sidwell, in the City of Exeter. 1912. (Townsend & Sons, Exeter, 1/-.)
- Prideaux, E. K. "Figure Sculpture of the West Front of Exeter Cathedral." 1912. (Commin, Exeter, 3/6.)
- Reynolds, Stephen. "How 'Twas." 1912. (Macmillan, 5/-.)
- Reynolds, Stephen. "Lower Deck." 1912. (Dent, 1/-.)
- Seigneurs and Sovereigns of Mediaeval Exeter." 1912. (Wheaton & Co., Exeter, 3/6.)

* Publishers are invited to send to the compiler of this list copies of new books for notice in future issues of the Year Book.

- Vining, Frank Whitaker. "Kenn, Our Home." 1912. (Eland Bros., Exeter, 2/6 net.)
- Willcocks, M. P. "Wings of Desire." 1912. (Lane, 6/-.)
- Willcocks, M. P. "Wind Among the Barley." 1912. (Mills & Boon, 6/-.)

PERIODICALS, Etc.

Publications of the Devon and Cornwall Record Society.
Works now in progress :—

Feet of Fines for Devon and Cornwall. Hooker's "History of Exeter."

Registers of Births, Marriages, and Deaths of the Parishes of St. Paul's, Exeter ; Branscombe ; Colyton ; Falmouth ; and Ottery St. Mary. (Annual Subscription, one guinea. H. Tapley-Soper, Hon. Secretary, Exeter.)

"Transactions of the Devonshire Association." (Annual Subscription, 10/6.)

"Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries" (Quarterly). (Annual Subscription, 6/6. J. G. Commin, Exeter.)

"Transactions of the Plymouth Institution and Natural History Society." (Annual Subscription, one guinea.)

The following Colleges and Schools publish Magazines at irregular intervals :—

Exeter : The University College ; Exeter School ; High School ; Hele's School ; Central School ; Mint School.

Dartmouth : The Royal Naval College.

Honiton : All Hallows School.

Newton Abbot : Newton College.

Plymouth : Plymouth and Mannamead College.

Tavistock : Kelly College.

Tiverton : Blundell's School.

West Buckland : West Buckland School.

The Devonshire Association

FOR THE

Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art.

By MAXWELL ADAMS, Hon. Secretary.

THIS Association celebrated its Jubilee in July, 1912, in Exeter; the city in which its first meeting was held in August, 1862. The Rev. William Harpley, in a paper entitled "A Short Account of the Origin of the Association," published in the *Transactions* for 1912 (Vol. xlv., p. 154), gives an interesting account of how the Association came into being. He describes how on a bright afternoon towards the end of October, 1861, Mr. William Pengelly, Mr. C. Spence Bate, and himself, each armed with a formidable geological hammer, were walking along the Millbay Road, in Plymouth, with the intention of breaking a few stones in the quarry behind St. George's Hall, Stonehouse, when Mr. Pengelly suddenly remarked that he thought it would be a very good thing if an Association for the County of Devon, on the lines of the British Association, could be formed. This suggestion being enthusiastically agreed to by the three friends, Mr. Harpley proceeds to describe the steps taken to give effect to it; how the project was canvassed among their personal friends during the winter months, and receiving the promise of sufficient support, a meeting was convened to be held on Tuesday, 22nd April, 1862, at the Athenæum, Plymouth, at which the following gentlemen were present, viz.: Messrs. Pengelly, Vicary (Exeter), Spence Bate, J. N. Hearder, Oxland, A. Balkwill, A. Rooker and the Revs. W. Harpley and J. E. Risk, with Mr. W. F. Moore, the President of the Plymouth Institution, in the Chair. Mr. Pengelly moved the following Resolution: "That an Association be formed called the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art," which was carried unanimously, and then the following was proposed as a statement of the object of the Association: "To give a stronger impulse and a more systematic direction to scientific enquiry, to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate science, literature, and art in different parts of Devonshire with one another and with others;

and to obtain a more general attention to the objects of science, especially in relation to the County." It was agreed that the first meeting should be held in Exeter, and Mr. Spence Bate and the Rev. W. Harpley were requested to act as secretaries—a post Mr. Harpley held with great success until the year 1900, a period of 38 years. The next step was to find a President, and after some little time Mr. Harpley succeeded in securing the services of Sir John Bowring, who cordially accepted the office, and a successful meeting was held on the 14th August, 1862, in Exeter, where the infant Association was warmly received and welcomed, and the President gave the Association a favourable start by an admirable address, or, as Mr. Harpley says, "to use Sir John Bowring's own metaphor, 'launched the good ship,' which has sailed through tempestuous seas once or twice, but has always weathered the storm."

The objects of the Association, as laid down at the preliminary meeting held at the Athenæum, in Plymouth, on the 22nd April, 1862, have been faithfully carried out, as is evidenced by the 44 volumes of its *Transactions* published during the fifty years of its existence. Each member who has paid his subscription receives a copy of the annual volume, which includes the Rules of the Association, a Report of the Council on its general progress and affairs and of the Proceedings at each meeting; the Presidential Address; Obituary Notices of deceased members; the Reports of Committees appointed by the Council to gather information on Botany, Meteorology, Scientific Memoranda, Church Plate, Folk Lore, Verbal Provincialisms, Records, the Exploration of Camps and Barrows, etc., and of Dartmoor, the Preservation of Ancient Monuments, and other special subjects; also Papers read at the meetings (which are generally printed *in extenso* and illustrated); and Lists of the Officers, Council, and Members. The Association has also published in two volumes the *Devonshire Domesday*—extended text and translations—and is in course of printing a *Calendar of Devonshire Wills and Administrations*—a copy of each part being issued free annually to the members.

A meeting of the Association is held in July or August of each year at some Devonshire town from which an invitation has been received. The reception of the Association by the local authorities and inhabitants has always been of a cordial and hospitable character, and these annual gatherings have proved to be occasions of great interest, as advancing the objects of the Association and in promoting the fellowship of Devonians engaged in Scientific, Literary, or Artistic pursuits. The proceedings extend over four days, the first being devoted to the

Annual Meeting for the transaction of the business of the Association, the formal reception by the local authorities, and the delivery of the Presidential Address; the two succeeding days are occupied by the reception of the Reports of the Committees, and the reading and the discussion of Papers, which must strictly relate to Devonshire. For the afternoons, entertainments or excursions are arranged by the local reception Committee; and the last day is usually devoted entirely to excursions to places of interest in the neighbourhood.

The following is a list of places in which the annual meetings have been held since the Association was formed, and of the Presidents who have held office in each year, viz. :—

Place of Meeting.	President.
1862. EXETER .	Sir John Bowring, LL.D., F.R.S.
1863. PLYMOUTH .	C. Spence Bate, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S.
1864. TORQUAY .	E. Vivian, Esq. M.A.
1865. TIVERTON .	C. G. B. Daubeney, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.
1866. TAVISTOCK .	Earl Russell, K.G., K.G.C., F.R.S., etc.
1867. BARNSTAPLE .	W. Pengelly, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S.
1868. HONITON .	J. D. Coleridge, Esq., Q.C., M.A., M.P.
1869. DARTMOUTH .	G. P. Bidder, Esq., C.E.
1870. DEVONPORT .	J. A. Froude, Esq., M.A.
1871. BIDEFORD .	Rev. Canon C. Kingsley, M.A., F.L.S., F.G.S.
1872. EXETER .	The Lord Bishop of Exeter (Dr. Temple).
1873. SIDMOUTH .	Right Hon. S. Cave, M.A., M.P.
1874. TEIGNMOUTH .	The Earl of Devon.
1875. TORRINGTON .	R. J. King, Esq., M.A.
1876. ASHBURTON .	Rev. Treasurer Hawker, M.A.
1877. KINGSBRIDGE .	Ven. Archdeacon Earle, M.A.
1878. PAIGNTON .	Sir Samuel White Baker, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.G.S.
1879. ILFRACOMBE .	Sir R. P. Collier, M.A.
1880. TOTNES .	H. W. Dyke Acland, M.A., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.
1881. DAWLISH .	Rev. Professor Chapman, M.A.
1882. CREDITON .	J. Brooking-Rowe, Esq., F.S.A., F.L.S.
1883. EXMOUTH .	Very Rev. C. Merivale, D.D., D.C.L.
1884. NEWTON ABBOT .	Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing, M.A.
1885. SEATON .	R. F. Weymouth, Esq., M.A., D.LIT.
1886. ST. MARYCHURCH .	Sir J. B. Phear, M.A., F.G.S.
1887. PLYMPTON .	Rev. W. H. Dallinger, LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., etc.
1888. EXETER .	Very Rev. Dean Cowie, D.D.
1889. TAVISTOCK .	W. H. Hudleston, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., etc.
1890. BARNSTAPLE .	Lord Clinton, M.A.
1891. TIVERTON .	R. N. Worth, Esq., F.G.S.
1892. PLYMOUTH .	A. H. A. Hamilton, Esq., M.A., J.P.
1893. TORQUAY .	T. N. Brushfield, M.D., F.S.A.
1894. SOUTH MOLTON .	Sir Fred. Pollock, Bart., M.A.
1895. OKEHAMPTON .	The Right Hon. Earl of Halsbury.
1896. ASHBURTON .	Rev. S. Baring-Gould, M.A.
1897. KINGSBRIDGE .	J. Hine, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.
1898. HONITON .	Lord Coleridge, M.A.
1899. TORRINGTON .	Rev. Chancellor Edmonds, B.D.
1900. TOTNES .	Lord Clifford, M.A.

Place of Meeting.	President.
1901. EXETER . . .	Sir Roper Lethbridge, K.C.I.E., M.A., D.L., J.P.
1902. BIDEFORD . .	Rev. W. Harpley, M.A., F.C.P.S.
1903. SIDMOUTH . .	Sir Edgar Vincent, K.C.M.G., M.P.
1904. TEIGNMOUTH .	Sir Alfred W. Croft, K.C.I.E., M.A., J.P.
1905. PRINCETOWN .	Basil H. Thomson, Esq.
1906. LYNTON . . .	F. T. Elworthy, Esq., F.S.A.
1907. AXMINSTER .	The Lord Bishop of Exeter (Dr. Robertson).
1908. NEWTON ABBOT .	Lord Monckswell, J.P., D.L., LL.B.
1909. LAUNCESTON .	The Lord Bishop of Truro (Dr. Stubbs).
1910. CULLOMPTON .	John D. Enys, Esq., J.P., F.G.S.
1911. DARTMOUTH .	Robert Burnard, Esq., F.S.A., J.P.
1912. EXETER . . .	The Viscount St. Cyres, M.A., J.P.

The annual subscription for membership—whether ladies or gentlemen—is 10s. 6d., but members may compound by the payment of a fee of £7 17s. 6d., which entitles them to a life membership. Only ladies are admissible as Associates, and the subscription for Associates for each meeting is 5s. Members, besides receiving annually a copy of the volume of *Transactions*, are entitled to a ticket admitting a lady to the meeting in addition to their own ticket. The general secretary may admit a person to membership at any time on the nomination of a member to whom the candidate is personally known. The Council is very desirous of increasing the membership in order to add to the usefulness of the Committees appointed for special service by grants of money for carrying on their work, which the funds do not at present admit, without reducing the high standard of annual volume of *Transactions* issued to the members. It is hoped that the Council will, in time, be able to give effect to this desire, as the membership, which was in 1862 only 69, is now (1912) 610, and increases annually.

Applications for membership should be addressed to the Hon. General Secretary, Maxwell Adams, c/o Messrs. W. Brendon & Son, Ltd., Plymouth.

The Best Spot on Earth.

God gave all men all earth to love,
 But since our hearts are small,
 Ordained for each one spot should prove
 Belovèd over all;
 That as He watched Creation's birth,
 So we, in godlike mood,
 May of our love create our earth,
 And see that it is good.

Rudyard Kipling.

Affiliated Societies.

(For 1913 Fixtures, see p. 133).

BARUMITES IN LONDON.

Founded 1893.

President : SIR F. C. GOULD.

Hon. Secretary : F. GABRIEL, Roborough, Park Avenue South, Crouch End, N.

Object : To promote social gatherings and good-fellowship.

Qualification : Connection with Barnstaple or its neighbourhood. Limited to men.

Subscription : 1s. per annum.

Meetings : Annual dinner in London.

THE EXETER CLUB.

(LONDON AND DISTRICT BRANCH.)

Founded 1880.

President : G. W. COCKS, ESQ.

Vice-President : J. J. MURPHY, ESQ.

Hon. Treasurer : N. COLE.

Assistant Secretary : H. P. KELLY.

Hon. Press Secretary : J. R. THOMAS.

Hon. Secretary : H. D. POWE, 13, Ellerby Street, Fulham, S.W.

Objects : To promote friendly and social intercourse, to maintain the status of the Exeter Training College for schoolmasters, and to give opportunities for inter-communication for mutual assistance.

Qualification : Training at St. Luke's College, Exeter.

Subscription : 2s. 6d. per annum.

Meetings : Monthly, in addition to annual dinner and Bohemian concert.

In connection with this Club are the Old Exonians' Cricket Club, with the same Hon. Secretary, and the Exonian Lodge, No. 3415, the Hon. Secretary of which is F. J. Thomson, 31, Angell Road, Brixton, S.W.

The Committee has great pleasure in recording the fact that the Club has experienced a most successful year. In spite of the fact that many new members were enrolled, there is a slight decrease in membership. However, as one of our oldest members (Major J. J. Murphy, V.D.) has again become Vice-President, hopes are entertained that greater support will be forthcoming from the older members. It is again a matter of congratulation that we have a balance in the Club's favour.

The "Exonian" Lodge of Freemasons (No. 3415), now entering upon the fourth year of its existence, is making excellent progress. The Lodge meets at the Criterion Restaurant, Piccadilly Circus, W.

Social gatherings have been numerous. The whist drives, a new feature of the social life of the Club, have been very popular with the members and their friends. The suppers, followed by smoking concerts, held at the "George" Hotel, Strand, W.C., have been well attended, and the Committee tender their heartiest thanks to all those artists who so kindly assisted on various occasions.

The annual Bohemian Concert was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., and was presided over by Mr. N. Cole (Hon. Treasurer of the Club). A splendid programme was arranged by Messrs. G. Everest Skinner and F. J. S. Thomson (Hon. Musical Directors), and was much appreciated by the very large audience of Exonians and their friends. The annual dinner was also held at Anderton's Hotel, and all were delighted to have the company of our old friend Major W. Weeks, V.D., who represented the College. The other guests were Mr. J. W. H. Isaac (Hon. Sec. of the parent Club) and Alderman C. Pinkham, J.P., C.C.

The Old Exonians' Cricket Club has experienced a very successful season. Under their popular captain (Mr. S. Nugent) many fine victories were secured, and the outings greatly enjoyed.

The Committee feel that special thanks are due to the President (Mr. G. W. Cocks), whose devotion and earnest application to the work have combined to raise the status of the Club. That the Club still occupies a foremost position among Metropolitan college clubs is also due to the tact and energy of the Hon. Secretary (Mr. H. D. Powe). In matters of detail and thought his services are invaluable, and the Committee desire to express their earnest and hearty appreciation of his excellent work. In his onerous duties he has been most ably seconded by the Asst. Hon. Secretary (Mr. H. P. Kelly), to whom they tender their heartiest thanks. To their worthy Treasurer (Mr. N. Cole), who for so many years has zealously worked in the interests of the Club, the Committee desire to return their warmest thanks, and trust that they may long retain his valuable services.

It is with the deepest regret that we have to record the death of two of our members—Lieut.-Colonel R. J. Vincent, V.D., the first Worshipful Master of the "Exonian" Lodge, and Mr. F. P. Shannon.

THE OLD EXONIAN CLUB.

(LONDON SECTION.)

Founded 1904.

President : MR. JUSTICE BUCKNILL.

Vice-President : J. H. FISHER, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Hon. Secretary : A. GOFF, 2, Royal Exchange Avenue, E.C.

Objects : To renew acquaintance between Old Exonians living in London, and to arrange dinners and other entertainments.

Qualification : Education at the Exeter School.

Subscription : 3s. 6d. per annum.

Meetings : Annual dinner in London, and other gatherings from time to time.

The School Magazine (free to members) is issued each term.

THE OLD OTTREGIANS' SOCIETY.

("OTTREGIANS IN LONDON.")

Founded 1898.

President : THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD COLERIDGE.

Vice-Presidents : THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN H. KENNAWAY, Bart., C.B. ;
THE HON. STEPHEN COLERIDGE ; THE HON. GILBERT COLERIDGE ;
THE HON. GEOFFREY DUKE COLERIDGE.

Chairman : ARTHUR JOHN PENNY.

Vice-Chairman : WILLIAM SHEPPARD HUXTABLE.

Assistant Secretary : W. H. LANG.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer : SIDNEY H. GODFREY, "Homeville," Merton Avenue, Chiswick, W.

Objects : To renew old acquaintance ; to strengthen the bond of friendship, to give advice and assistance to friendless Ottregians ; to discuss home topics, and to publish home news.

Qualification : Natives of the postal district of Ottery St. Mary, and persons who have lived for any length of time in the town.

Subscription : 2s. 6d. per annum ; ladies, 1s. 6d.

Meetings : Once in eight weeks at the Ottregian Room, The Cabin, Strand, W.C., and once a year at Kew Gardens, an annual concert at St. Clement Danes Parish Hall, and a special train on Whit-Mondays to Ottery St. Mary.

A Benevolent Fund.

A quarterly journal (free to members), containing news of Ottery St. Mary, and of Ottery people all over the world.

The year 1912 has been a very successful one for this Society, which has as its president The Right Hon. The Lord Coleridge. At the close of last year the 13th Annual Meeting was held in the Society's room at the Cabin in the Strand, where great enthusiasm prevailed, and the Ottery Song, especially composed for the Society by Lord Coleridge, was heartily sang.

The Annual Concert was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, in February, and attracted a large audience of many hundreds. The artists were of the best, and nearly all were Ottregians and Devonians. The concert was voted by all to be one of the best ever given by a Devonshire Society in London.

One of the several unique features of the Ottregians' Society is the running of special trains to Ottery St. Mary, the exiles' native home, on Whit Mondays. Nearly 1,000 Ottregians and their friends availed themselves of this rapid and cheap excursion this year, and great was the welcome given by the townsfolk of Ottery. A band met the trains, bunting was displayed, sports took place, and the whole town was *en fete*.

The Annual Summer gathering, which is always held in Kew Gardens, took place in July, and was again a great success.

The meetings have been held bi-monthly at the Cabin in the Strand, and these have tended much to promote the *esprit de corps* among the members.

A large number of new subscribing members have been added during the year, and the finances of the Society are in an excellent condition.

The Benevolent Fund has a good balance at the Bank. This sum is always at the call of any needy Ottregian, but is rarely needed, for Ottregians seem to make their way in the world.

The Journal of the Society, which is the only Journal of any Society in the world publishing the news of its members' native town specially for them, is circulated throughout the world, for the Society of Old Ottregians is quite distinct from all other London Devonian Societies, in that it has subscribing members in every Continent of the world.

At the time of writing this note the Annual Election of Officers is proceeding, every member being supplied with a voting paper. There is always a contest for the chairmanship and for membership of the committee, and this year the contest is keen and is causing much excitement.

O ! Ottery dear ! O ! Ottery fair !

My heart goes out to thee,
Thou art my home, where'er I roam,
The West ! the West for me !

THE TIVERTONIAN ASSOCIATION.

Founded 1909.

President : HON. W. LIONEL C. WALROND, M.P.*Vice-Presidents* : SIR GEORGE KEKEWICH, K.C.B., SIR ROBERT NEWMAN, Bart., D.L., J.P., COLONEL E. T. CLIFFORD, V.D., IAN M. HEATHCOAT AMORY, Esq., J.P., REV. W. P. BESLEY, M.A., REV. S. J. CHILDS-CLARKE, M.A., G. E. COCKRAM, Esq., JOHN COLES, Esq., J.P., J. A. ECCLES, Esq., THOS. FORD, Esq., J.P., E. V. HUXTABLE, Esq., The MAYOR OF TIVERTON (A. T. GREGORY, Esq.), R. MORGAN, Esq., H. MUDFORD, Esq., J.P., G. H. RADFORD, Esq., M.P., ALLAN RAMSAY, Esq., REV. O. R. M. ROXBY, GRANVILLE SMITH, Esq., E. J. SNELL, Esq., W. THORNE, Esq., HAROLD TRAVERS, Esq., F. G. WRIGHT, Esq.*Chairman* : W. SANDERS.*Vice-Chairman* : F. SNELL.*Hon. M.C.* : F. W. HESSE.*Hon. Treasurer and Assistant Secretary* : E. T. CLARKE.*Hon. Secretary* : W. PASSMORE, 101, Elspeth Road, Clapham Common, S.W.*Objects* : To promote friendly intercourse amongst Tivertonians; to assist those in need; and to advise and influence young men starting on a commercial or professional career.*Qualification* : Persons connected with the Tiverton Parliamentary Division by birth, descent, marriage, or former residence.*Subscription* : Ordinary members (ladies or gentlemen), 2s. per annum; hon. members—gentlemen, 10s., ladies, 5s.*Meetings* : Concerts, whist drives, dances, and annual dinner during the winter months.

The Association has been affiliated to St. Bride Institute. Membership over 400.

WEST BUCKLAND SCHOOL OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION.

(LONDON BRANCH.)

Founded 1899.

President : REV. T. STONE, M.A.*Vice-Presidents* : F. W. ASKHAM, Esq.; REV. G. C. FRY, M.Sc.*Chairman* : PROF. T. A. HEARSON, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.N.A., F.C.I.P.A.*Hon. Secretary* : W. V. M. POPHAM, 48, Powis Square, W.*Objects* : To keep Old Boys in touch with the School and with each other; to promote gatherings among Old Boys for pleasure and sport; and to further the interests of the School generally.*Qualification* : Education at West Buckland School.*Subscription* : Life membership, half a guinea.*Meetings* : Annual dinner in London, and other social gatherings during the winter months.

The School Magazine (2s. per annum) is issued each term, containing news of Old Boys all over the world.

The arrangements made by the London Branch included an informal supper and entertainment at the Portland Arms Hotel on 23rd Nov., a Bohemian Concert at St. Bride Institute on 8th March, and, of course, the annual dinner, which was held at Frascati's on 12th Jan. For this function the Committee were fortunate in securing as chairman Mr. H. H. Hilton, the well-known golfer, and for the time being Amateur Champion of both England and the United States. The dinner was well attended, and most successful in every way. The Concert at St. Bride's was probably the

best of the series of entertainments ever arranged by the Association, and was a great musical treat to the goodly number who attended. It is to be hoped that a similar success will be recorded at the Concert to be held next spring. The Annual Meeting at West Buckland in July is, however, the event of the year. The Old School is the Mecca to which the hearts of Old Boys turn, even if they are unable to visit it in the body. Here about thirty were able to revive the memories of early days amid surroundings not perhaps very much changed, and mingling with present boys, who, generation after generation, appear to be very much the same. The annual cricket match with the school—the actual scores are probably unimportant to us here—the services in East Buckland Church, and the strolls in this singularly beautiful neighbourhood, afford us pleasant recollections which must last us till another July comes round.

THE PORTSMOUTH DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

Founded 1906.

President : P. G. D. WINTER, Esq.

Vice-President : H. E. LIDIARD, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer : C. S. PARKER.

Hon. Secretary : W. BUTLAND, 101, Clive Road, Fratton.

Objects : To bring together Devonians residing in Portsmouth and district by a common County bond of friendship and social or personal acquaintance.

Qualification : Birth, parentage, ten years' residence, or marriage ; lady members the same qualifications.

Subscription : 2s. 6d. per annum.

Meetings : Annual dinner, whist drives, trips to Devon, etc.

Badge of office for President bears arms of Devon and Portsmouth in enamel, and a link is given annually by the President for the year, bearing his name and the date.

The formation of the Portsmouth Devonian Society in 1906 seemed only a natural course when consideration is taken of the fact that ever since the early days in the history of our Navy, Devonians were the leaders and mainstay of our British Fleet. Hence, in the first Naval port of our Empire many descendants of those gallant "Sea Dogs" of Devon are to be found, not only afloat, but also helping to create records in the turning out of the modern Dreadnoughts. In the early days of its existence the Society had uphill work, and the number of members was comparatively few ; but thanks to the splendid work put in by the past Presidents, Messrs. John Gieve (Chumleigh), Jas. Carpenter (Tiverton), and Kelland Niner (Torquay), the Society now totals 158. Since the Devons came into existence, other counties have formed Associations, and annual contests are held, with much friendly rivalry—whist in the winter months, and a boat race in the summer. Fate, however, has never been kind enough to let us occupy the premier position, but we generally make a good second. Turning to the events of the past year, the seventh annual dinner was held in the Mayor's Banquet Chamber, and, taking the cue from Colonel Clifford, of the London Devonian Association, much was made of "Drake and the British Empire" by means of speeches, the design on the menu card, and also by the songs "Drake's Drum" and "Drake is Going West." A trip to Arundel proved an enjoyable outing, and here the members found the London Association of East Anglians being entertained by the Duke of Norfolk, who takes a great interest in their welfare. In August the Portsmouth Corporation Pier authorities invited the various County Associations to hold a Regatta for whalers, pair-oared boats, and sculling

boats. In the whaler class the Devonian crew, after a long tussle, managed to pull off the event. The other night, the Rev F. Sparrow, a member of the Swansea Devonian Society, gave this branch of the "Brotherhood" a most intellectual and entertaining lecture on "Devonians, Their Wit and Humour." The reverend gentleman, it is hoped, will take back to Swansea an appreciation of his Portsmouth connections. The whist drives, and games of whist for the President's and Vice-President's cups are well attended, and, in fact, the members of the Portsmouth Devonians, as such, intend to sustain the motto of Exeter, "*Semper Fidelis.*" *Floreat Devon.*

SWANSEA DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

Founded 1894.

President : A. C. BOND, Esq.

Vice-Presidents : S. DANIEL, Esq., J. DYER, Esq., W. A. FORD, Esq., J. C. GILL, Esq., T. W. HEWS, Esq., W. R. JEFFORD, Esq., J. JONES, Esq., C. H. NEWCOMBE, Esq., C. T. PASSMORE, Esq., J. B. REED, Esq., H. SALTER, Esq., E. SERLE, Esq.

Chairman : L. WILLIAMS, Esq.

Hon. Auditor : G. H. HARVEY.

Assistant Secretary : C. EASTERBROOK.

Hon. Secretary : S. T. DREW, Public Library, Swansea.

Objects : To promote fraternal feelings, social intercourse and entertainment; to purchase books on the history of Devon, and to render assistance in case of need.

Qualification : Birth or descent.

Subscription : 1s. per annum.

Meetings : Social gatherings at intervals, summer excursion in August, annual dinner in November.

The Society was founded in 1894, the first president being H. A. Latimer, Esq., M.D., J.P. The membership in that year was 197, but since that time there has been a steady increase, and our membership roll to-day numbers something over 300. Various forms of social and educational meetings have been held, including lectures, concerts, teas, annual dinner in November, and annual excursions, generally to our native county, which, on a clear day, can be seen on our south-western horizon. The benevolent side of our Society has been maintained, and help has been rendered in many instances to Devonians in need of aid. We have a very fine and varied library of Devonian literature, available for home reading, and are subscribers to the Devonshire Association, and other similar county publications. The Society has a President's chain and badge of office (provided by subscription), which includes the Arms of all the Devon townships. It was our pleasure and privilege to join in the re-union of Devonians at Earl's Court, on Armada Day, 20th July, and we were deeply impressed with the spirit of fraternity and comradeship that prevailed there. We ourselves issue an annual report, containing the names and addresses of our members, with the name of their birth-place, etc., but through the medium of this London publication we send greeting to Devonians in all parts of the world.

Note.—Several other Societies, both at home and abroad, have expressed their intention of becoming affiliated.

Devonian Societies not Affiliated.

(A) AT HOME.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

Founded 1891.

President : DR. H. EALES.

Vice-Presidents : THE RIGHT HON. JESSE COLLINGS, M.P., J. NELSON BOND, Esq., J. WINSOR BOND, Esq., ALDERMAN BOWDEN, J. BARHAM-CARSLAKE, Esq., T. F. CULLEY, Esq., T. R. FARRANT, Esq., H. FROST, Esq., LIEUT.-COLONEL HALSE, J.P., DR. A. DOUGLAS HEATH, F. HUXHAM, Esq., T. W. HUSSEY, Esq., R. C. MORCOM, Esq., W. NICHOLLS, Esq., C. PARKHOUSE, Esq., R. A. PINSENT, Esq., J. D. PRIOR, Esq., F. C. ROWE, Esq., A. G. SPEAR, Esq., H. P. TAPSCOTT, Esq., W. VOYSEY, Esq.

Hon. Auditor : THADDEUS RYDER, F.C.A.

Hon. Treasurer : C. PARKHOUSE.

Hon. Secretary : T. W. HUSSEY, 21, First Avenue, Selly Park, Birmingham.

Objects : To maintain interest in the County, and to promote social intercourse among Devonians in Birmingham.

Qualification : Natives of Devon, or connected with the County by marriage.

Subscription : Gentlemen, 5s., ladies, 2s. 6d.

Meetings : Social gatherings during the winter months, annual meeting and dinner in January.

BOURNEMOUTH AND DISTRICT WEST COUNTRY ASSOCIATION.

Founded 1911.

President : ALDERMAN H. S. MCCALMONT HILL, D.C.L., J.P., Mayor of Bournemouth.

Vice-President : C. PEARCE, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer : T. O. BARTLETT.

Hon. Secretary : E. S. ROSEVEAR, 100, Alma Road, Bournemouth.

Qualification : Birth, parentage, or marriage.

Object : Promotion of social intercourse.

Subscription : 2s. 6d. per annum.

Meetings : Annual dinner, outing, whist drives, social evenings, etc.

SOCIETY OF DEVONIANS IN BRISTOL.

Founded 1891.

President : E. WIDLAKÉ, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer : A. DODGE.

Hon. Secretary : F. E. R. DAVEY, 13, Cranbrook Road, Redland, Bristol.

Objects : To promote friendly intercourse amongst Devonians in Bristol by social gatherings, and to assist benevolent or charitable objects, with a special regard to those in which Devonians are interested.

Qualification : Natives and others connected with Devon.

Subscription : 5s. per annum ; ladies, 2s. 6d.

Meetings : Annual dinner, and concerts, etc., from time to time.

The Society possesses a Presidential Badge, each past President contributing a link for a chain.

CARDIFF DEVONSHIRE SOCIETY.

Founded 1906.

President : R. P. CULLEY, Esq.*Vice-Presidents* : HON. STEPHEN COLERIDGE, SIR HARRY T. EVE, GENERAL KEKEWICH, RT. HON. GEORGE LAMBERT, M.P., SIR ROBERT NEWMAN, Bart., JAS. RADLEY, Esq.*Chairman* : SIR WM. CROSSMAN.*Hon. Treasurer* : A. AKENHEAD.*Hon. Secretary* : E. W. BENJAMIN, 99, St. Mary Street, Cardiff.*Objects* : To bring Devonians in Cardiff more closely together, to foster the traditions of the County, and to raise a fund to afford temporary relief to necessitous and deserving Devonians.*Qualification* : Birth or descent.*Subscription* : 5s. per annum.*Meetings* : Annual dinner.

WEST COUNTRY ASSOCIATION, EASTBOURNE.

Founded 1905.

President : C. DAVIES-GILBERT, Esq., D.L.*Vice-Presidents* : J. ADAMS, Esq., M.D., W. DAVIES, Esq., S. N. FOX, Esq., J.P., A. L. FRANKLIN, Esq., C. GODFREY, Esq., H. HABGOOD, Esq., M.D., MAJOR HARRIS, REV. E. G. HAWKINS, C. W. MAYO, Esq., J. ROUTLY, Esq., L. C. WINTLE, Esq., W. G. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., M.D.*Chairman* : REV. E. G. HAWKINS.*Hon. Treasurer* : C. W. MAYO.*Joint Hon. Secretaries* : W. PERCY GLANFIELD and E. AKERY, Albemarle Hotel, Eastbourne.*Objects* : The promotion of friendly intercourse and good fellowship by holding meetings, social gatherings, etc.*Qualification* : Birth or parentage.*Subscription* : 2s. 6d. per annum.*Meetings* : Concerts, games, tournaments, dinner, etc.*Head Quarters* : Albemarle Hotel, Eastbourne.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WEST COUNTRYMEN IN HAMPSHIRE.

President : A. BROOMFIELD, Esq.*Vice-Presidents* : G. CROCKER, Esq., A. W. MONKHOUSE, Esq.*Hon. Treasurer* : A. HILL.*Hon. Secretary* : T. RICE, 14A, London Road, Southampton.*Objects* : To promote social intercourse, and to foster and encourage national sentiment, love of country, and everything pertaining to the honour and welfare of the three Western Counties.*Qualification* : Connected with Devon, Cornwall, or Somerset by birth, marriage, or adoption.*Subscription* : 1s. per annum.*Meetings* : Annual dinner, and periodical social gatherings.

LEICESTER AND SOUTH MIDLANDS DEVON AND CORNWALL ASSOCIATION.

Founded 1900.

President : JOSEPH HOWE, Esq.*Vice-Presidents* : H. BURDETT, Esq., C. J. HOPKINS, Esq., E. PATTISON, Esq., E. TARDREW, Esq.*Hon. Treasurer* : W. A. CLARKE.*Hon. Secretary* : J. TITLEY, jun., 26, Lower Hastings Street, Leicester.

Objects : To promote social intercourse between Devonians and Cornishmen resident in the district, and the study and cultivation of the folk-lore of the two counties.

Qualifications : Birth, parentage, or residence for 20 years in Devon or Cornwall.

Subscription : 2s. 6d. per annum.

Meetings : Annual dinner.

DEVONIANS IN LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT.

Founded 1895.

President : JUDGE J. F. COLLIER, J.P.

Vice-Presidents : H. CUMING, Esq., G. R. SEARLE, Esq., H. SMITH, Esq., E. F. STANLEY, Esq., CAPT. A. B. TOMS, J. R. WATKINS, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer : J. FURZE.

Hon. Secretary : G. A. BROOKING, 17, Molyneux Road, Waterloo, Liverpool.

Object : Social intercourse.

Qualifications : Birth, parentage on either side, residence, or marriage.

Subscription : 2s. 6d. per annum.

Meetings : Annual dinner and picnic, social gatherings, whist drives, dances, children's parties, etc.

DEVONIAN SOCIETY, MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT.

President : R. G. EVANS, Esq.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer : J. E. R. HOLMAN, Beech Lawn, Whalley Range, Manchester.

Object : To promote social intercourse among Devonians.

Qualification : Birth, parentage, or marriage.

Subscription : 2s. 6d. per annum.

Meetings : Whist drives, and an annual dinner.

DEVON AND CORNWALL SOCIETY, NEWPORT (MON.) AND DISTRICT.

Founded 1889.

President and Chairman : W. ANNING, Esq., J.P. (1911-12) ; G. R. MARTYN, Esq., J.P. (1912-13).

Hon. Treasurer : A. C. MITCHELL.

Financial Hon. Secretary : C. H. ADAMS.

Assistant Secretary : P. L. PUGSLEY.

Hon. Secretary : J. COWLING, 3, Annesley Road, Maindee, Newport, Mon.

Objects : The promotion of good fellowship between West Countrymen, and the advancement and protection of their interests generally. Benevolent Fund.

Qualification : Natives of Devon or Cornwall, and their sons and grandsons.

Subscription : 1s. minimum, 5s. maximum.

Meetings : Annual dinner, whist drives and lectures in winter, and picnics in summer.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE WEST COUNTRY ASSOCIATION.

Founded 1909.

President : J. F. STANBURY, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer : (Kettering Centre) J. C. LEWIN.

Hon. Secretaries : (Kettering Centre) E. T. LAWRENCE, The Firs, Warkton, Kettering ; (Northampton Centre) A. MUSGRAVE, 235, Wellingboro' Road, Northampton.

Objects : To promote and maintain social intercourse and good fellowship between natives of the three counties now resident in the Town and County of Northampton.

Qualification : Natives of Devon, Somerset, or Cornwall, and sons of natives.

Subscription : 2s. per annum.

Meetings : Annual dinner at each centre, annual outing, and other events during the summer months.

READING AND DISTRICT DEVON AND CORNISH ASSOCIATION.

Founded 1895.

President : REV. G. F. COLERIDGE, M.A.

Vice-Presidents : H. CHOWN, Esq., REV. CANON W. W. FOWLER, M.A., D.Sc., J. HARRIS, Esq., J. MORSE, Esq., G. E. B. ROGERS, Esq., J. H. ROWE, Esq., H. O. SERPELL, Esq., G. SHARLAND, Esq., P. W. TEAGUE, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer : EDW. BOWDEN.

Hon. Secretaries : E. S. SMITH, 32, Brisbane Road, Reading; F. H. YELLAN, 47, Market Place, Reading.

Objects : To maintain the interest of members in the old Counties; to foster the wholesome clannish characteristics of Devonians and Cornishmen; and to encourage friendly intercourse among members.

Qualifications : Birth or descent.

Subscription : 1s. per annum (minimum).

Meetings : Annual dinner and picnic, social gatherings, whist drives, etc.

REIGATE AND REDHILL AND DISTRICT DEVON AND CORNWALL ASSOCIATION.

Founded 1907.

President and Chairman : J. TREVARTHEN, Esq.

Vice-Presidents : GEO. GILBERT, Esq., J.P., HENRY LIBBY, Esq., F. G. PYNE, Esq., J. SAUNDERS, Esq.

Vice-Chairman : G. GILBERT, Esq.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer : HENRY LIBBY, 118, Station Road, Redhill.

Objects : Social intercourse, and the advertisement of Devon and Cornwall.

Qualification : Natives of Devon or Cornwall.

Subscription : 2s. 6d. per annum.

Meetings : July and December.

ROCHESTER, CHATHAM, GILLINGHAM AND DISTRICT DEVON AND CORNWALL ASSOCIATION.

Founded 1912.

President : THE RIGHT HON. LORD CHURSTON, M.V.O.

Vice-Presidents : R. J. PARR, Esq., DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL W. W. PRYN, SIR W. P. TRELOAR, Bart.

Chairman : F. WINGENT, Esq., J.P., C.C.

Vice-Chairman : J. T. SNELL, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer : W. COLEMAN.

Asst. Secretary : H. E. LIBBY.

Hon. Secretary : T. R. BROOKLAND, 77, High Street, Rochester, Kent.

THE WEST COUNTRY ASSOCIATION, SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.

President : J. H. M. KIRKWOOD, Esq., M.P.

Treasurer : W. T. DARKE.

Hon. Secretary : F. T. FISHER, 44, Alexandra Street Southend-on-Sea.

Objects : To promote friendly intercourse among West-country men and women residing in Southend and district; to foster a knowledge of the history, folk-lore, literature, music, art, and antiquities of the three counties; and to carry out approved schemes for the benefit of West-country men and women residing in Southend and district.

Subscription : Gentlemen, 5s., ladies, 2s. 6d. per annum. Life membership—gentlemen, 3 guineas, ladies, 1½ guineas.

DEVON, CORNWALL, AND WEST COUNTRY ASSOCIATION FOR
THE COUNTY OF SURREY.

Founded 1908.

President : SIR WM. TRELOAR, J.P.

Vice-Presidents : J. J. BREWER, Esq., SIR A. T. QUILLER COUCH, REV. G. DANDRIDGE, M.A., HON. ARTHUR J. DAVEY, W. J. DAVEY, Esq., W. E. HORNE, Esq., M.P., REV. E. C. KIRWAN, M.A., RT. HON. G. LAMBERT, M.P., H. F. LUTTRELL, Esq., M.P., G. H. MORGAN, Esq., M.P., W. T. PILDITCH, Esq., G. H. RADFORD, Esq., M.P., S. P. RATTENBURY, Esq., SIR J. WARD SPEAR, M.P., J. ST. LOE STRACHEY, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer : W. J. DAVIS.

Hon. Secretary : R. SNODGRASS, 56, Agraria Road, Guildford.

Objects : The promotion of friendly intercourse and mutual interest among the members; the provision of social and literary entertainment.

Qualification : Natives of Devon, Cornwall, or the West Country, and their families.

Subscription : 2s. 6d. per annum.

Meetings : Annual dinner, socials, and whist drives.

DEVONIANS IN WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

President : DR. VICKERY.

Hon. Treasurer : S. PADY.

Hon. Secretary : T. J. KERSLAKE, Alexandra Parade, Weston-super-Mare.

Object : Social intercourse.

Subscriptions : 2s. 6d. and 1s.

Meetings : Annual dinner and conversazione.

WEYMOUTH AND DISTRICT DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

Founded 1912.

President : H. A. HUXTABLE, Esq.

Vice-President : DR. F. R. HEATH.

Chairman : H. B. VICKERY, Esq.

Vice-Chairman : A. J. DIGBY, Esq.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer : FRED DRAWER, 6, Maycroft Road, Weymouth.

Objects : To encourage local patriotism, to promote Devonian interests and friendly intercourse among Devonians, to foster a knowledge of the County, and to carry out approved schemes for the benefit of Devonians in the district.

Qualification : Birth, descent, marriage, or former residence.

Subscription : Annual—Gentlemen, 2s. 6d., ladies, 1s. Life—Gentlemen, 2 guineas, ladies, 1 guinea.

Meetings : Annual dinner, and frequent social gatherings.

DEVONIANS IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

Founded 1905.

President and Chairman : R. STEWART SAVILE, Esq.

Vice-President and Vice-Chairman : DR. M. L. B. COOMBS.

Hon. Treasurer and Secretary : W. ORMSBY RYMER, 33a, Holyrood Street, Newport, I.W.

Objects : Social intercourse.

Qualification : Born in Devon or of Devonian parents.

Subscription : 2s. 6d. per annum.

Meetings : Annual and occasional.

The Isle of Wight and Devon are connected by an ancient link in the Patron Lady, Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Devon and Lady of the Isle, A.D. 1310.

DEVONIANS AND CORNISHMEN IN WORCESTERSHIRE.

Founded 1901.

President : T. F. CULLEY, Esq.

Hon. Secretaries : W. J. PEARCE and C. D. WILLIS, *Berrow's Worcester Journal Office*, Worcester.

Objects : To revive old friendships, and to get into touch with West countrymen arriving in the county.

Qualification : Birth or marriage.

Meetings : Annual dinners.

(B) ABROAD.

*DEVONIAN SOCIETY IN CALCUTTA.

Founded 1901.

President : W. H. SPARKES, Esq.

Vice-Presidents : J. COTTLE, Esq., DR. T. F. PEARSE.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer : F. P. MILFORD, 31/1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Objects : To promote a common County bond of friendship, and to render aid to Devonians in India.

Qualifications : Birth or long residence.

Subscription : Rs. 24 per annum.

Meetings : Annual Dinner and Ball, generally in January. Recreation club on the Miadan, tennis, croquet, etc.

* Since Affiliated.

THE HONG-KONG DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

Founded 1896.

President : A. SHELTON HOOPER, Esq., J.P.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer : MOWBRAY STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, Hong-Kong.

Objects : Social intercourse amongst Devonians.

Qualification : Birth, parentage, marriage, or connection with Devon.

Subscription : Two dollars per annum.

Meetings : Annual meeting and dinner on a date during the first three months of the year.

WEST OF ENGLAND ASSOCIATION, SOUTH AFRICA.

President : SIR LEWIS MICHELL, C.V.O.

Vice-Presidents : MAJOR EDWARDS, G. ELLIOTT, Esq., C. MATTHEWS, Esq.,
C. A. ORGAN, Esq., J. WANNELL, Esq.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer : T. E. KING, Cape Town.

THE DEVONIAN SOCIETY OF RHODESIA.

Patrons : SIR LEWIS MICHELL, C.V.O., R. T. CORYNDON, Esq.

President : C. CORNER, Esq.

Vice-Presidents : DR. J. DYKE-ACLAND, E. BASCH, Esq., W. BRIDGMAN, Esq.,
J. W. MAYNE, Esq.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer : C. F. OSMOND, P.O. Box 165, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.

Objects : To encourage and promote social intercourse and good fellowship ; to advance the interests of Devonians in Rhodesia and to co-operate with kindred societies ; and to help Devonians in distress.

Qualification : Birth, parentage, or seven years' residence.

Subscription : 10s. 6d. per annum, or 5 guineas for life membership.

DEVONIAN SOCIETY OF OTTAWA.

Founded 1912.

President : LIEUT.-COL. S. MAYNARD ROGERS.

Vice-Presidents : COMMANDER P. C. W. HOWE, R.N., HON. W. H. HOYLE, M.P., HON. F. D. MONK, M.P., REV. G. P. WOOLLCOMBE.

Chairman : W. E. HOOPER, Esq.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer : A. J. MUDGE, 505, Cooper Street, Ottawa, Ont.

Objects : To promote a spirit of fraternity amongst Devonians in Ottawa and district, by means of social intercourse ; to foster a continued love of the County ; and to advance and protect the interests of Devonians generally.

Qualifications : Birth, descent, marriage.

Subscription : One dollar per annum.

Meetings : The third Monday in each month at Moreland Hall, Corner Fourth Avenue and Bank Street.

DEVONIAN SOCIETY OF TORONTO.

Founded 1907.

President : W. C. BORLASE, Esq.*Vice-President* : W. CLARK, Esq.*Hon. Treasurer* : J. SAUNDERS.*Assistant Secretary* : A. HORSWELL.*Hon. Secretary* : W. SKELTON, 764, Gerrard Street, Toronto, E.*Objects* : To renew old acquaintances and to form new ones with those who hold a common interest; to foster a knowledge of the traditions, literature, folklore, etc., of Devonshire; and to promote the spirit of fraternity among Devonians in Canada.*Qualification* : Birth or descent.*Subscription* : One dollar per annum.*Meetings* : The third Wednesday in each month from May to October, and the first and third Wednesday from November to April—the first Wednesdays to be Social Evenings. No intoxicants allowed.

DEVON, CORNWALL, AND SOMERSET SOCIETY OF WINNIPEG.

Hon. President : JAMES HOOPER, Esq.*President* : W. A. DYER, Esq.*Vice-Presidents* : F. PARSONS, Esq., E. W. PAUL, Esq., F. VOOGHT, Esq.*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer* : W. W. PILE, 285, Bannerman Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba.*Objects* : To renew old acquaintances and form new ones with common interests; to perpetuate the traditions, etc., and foster the study of Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset; and to promote the spirit of fraternity amongst our countrymen abroad.*Qualifications* : Birth or former residence.*Subscription* : Two dollars per annum; ladies exempt.*Meetings* : Monthly (first Friday), in Fairbairn Hall, corner of Main Street and Selkirk Avenue, Winnipeg.

DEVONIAN SOCIETY OF VICTORIA, B.C.

Founded 1912.

Hon. President : HON. EDGAR DEWDNEY.*President* : W. J. DART, Esq.*Treasurer* : W. P. ALLEN.*Secretary* : HENRY MARTYN.*Objects* : To encourage immigrants from the West of England, and to give them advice and assistance.

The Society has rebuilt "Fort Camosun" on the site of ruins caused by fire, and this was visited on 30th Sept., 1912, by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

DEVON, CORNWALL, AND SOMERSET CLUB, VANCOUVER.

President : J. HOSKINS, Esq.*Vice-Presidents* : J. W. DAWE, Esq., G. J. DYKE, Esq., A. J. FORD, Esq., J. L. PRATT, Esq.*Treasurer* : W. H. CARNSEW.*Assistant Secretary* : E. PEARCE.*Secretary* : ERNEST J. DOWN.*Head Quarters* : 445, Richards Street, Vancouver, B.C.

CORNWALL AND DEVON ASSOCIATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

President : F. J. LUKEY, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer : S. F. CROCKER.

Hon. Secretary : JAMES JENKIN, St. Day, Wilberforce Avenue, Rose Bay, Sydney.

Objects : The promotion of good fellowship between the two Counties, and social intercourse.

Qualification : Natives of Cornwall and Devon, or such other qualification as shall satisfy the Committee.

Subscription : 10s. per annum in advance, or 1s. per month.

Meetings : Every fourth Wednesday at the Grand United Order Odd-fellows' Building, 328, Castlereagh Street, Sydney, at 8 p.m.

NEW ZEALAND DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

Founded 1912.

President : W. U. TIMEWELL, Esq.

Vice-Presidents : MISS HEATH, D. TEED, Esq.

Chairman : B. REEVES, Esq.

Committee : MRS. BRENDON, MRS. TOZER, MESSRS. BRENDON, CRANCH, W. W. GLIDDON-RICHARDSON, and TOZER.

Secretary : W. T. GEEN, c/o G.P.O., Auckland, N.Z.

(Attempts are being made to form Devonian or West-country Societies at Tunbridge Wells, Brantford in Canada, and Northam in Western Australia, and it is believed that there are several other Devonian Societies, both at home and abroad. The Editor will be pleased to receive particulars of these for the next issue of the Year Book.)

My Love-land.

A LAND of honey, milk, and cream,
Whose showers are sweet as roses' tears ;
Romantic as a poet's dream,
And fresh as the primeval years ;
A region rich in fairy tales,
Where happy mortals go in quest
Of rarest joys : such are the vales
Of my dear love-land in the West.

Edward Capern.

Learned and Scientific Societies in Devonshire.

(Compiled by H. TAPLEY-SOPER, City Librarian, Exeter.)

Architectural Society of Plymouth. E. C. Adams, Secretary, The Athenæum, George Street, Plymouth.

Bradninch Literary and Debating Society. P. Warren, Secretary, Bradninch.

Dartmouth Technical and Scientific Society. S. G. Hearn, Hon. Secretary, 5, Victoria Terrace, Dartmouth.

Devon and Cornwall Record Society. H. Tapley-Soper, F.R.Hist.S., Hon. Secretary and General Editor, Royal Albert Memorial University College, Museum, and Public Library, Exeter.

Devon and Exeter Architectural Society (in alliance with the Royal Institute of British Architects). Allan R. Pinn, A.R.I.B.A., Hon. Secretary, 5, Bedford Circus, Exeter, and C. Cheverton, Hon. Secretary Three Towns Branch, 64, Chapel Street, Devonport.

Devon and Exeter Law Association. T. W. Burch, Hon. Secretary, Palace Gate, Exeter.

Devon and Exeter Medico-Chirurgical Society. R. V. Solly, M.D., Secretary, 40, West Southernhay, Exeter.

Devon Philosophical Society. Miss L. Wheaton, Secretary, 19, Bedford Circus, Exeter.

Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art. Maxwell Adams, Hon. Secretary, c/o Messrs. W. Brendon & Son, Ltd., Plymouth.

Exeter Camera Club. A. J. Tucker, Hon. Secretary, Barnfield House, Exeter.

Exeter Diocesan Architectural and Archæological Society. Rev. S. M. Nourse, Hon. Secretary, Shute Vicarage, Kilminster, S.O.

Exeter Law Library Society. J. Radcliffe, Hon. Secretary, 8, The Close, Exeter.

Exeter Literary Society. J. Isaac Pengelly, Hon. Secretary, Barnfield House, Exeter.

Exeter Pictorial Record Society. F. R. Rowley and H. Tapley-Soper, Hon. Secretaries, Royal Albert Memorial University College, Museum, and Public Library, Exeter.

Gallia: French Literary Society. Secretary, A. S. Trèves University College, Exeter.

- Germania : German Literary Society. Secretary, Miss Dorothy Drayton, University College, Exeter.
- Incorporated Law Society (Plymouth). R. B. Johns and B. H. Whiteford, Joint Hon. Secretaries, 5, Princess Square, Plymouth.
- Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom Laboratory. Edgar J. Allen, D.Sc., Hon. Secretary and Director of the Plymouth Laboratory, Citadel Hill, Plymouth.
- Plymouth Institution and Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society. Henry Penrose Prance and W. C. Wade, Hon. Secretaries, The Athenæum, George Street, Plymouth.
- Plymouth Medical Society. R. Jaques, Hon. Secretary, Dr. A. B. Soltau, Hon. Librarian, Athenæum Chambers, George Street, Plymouth.
- Plymouth Photographic Society. Charles F. Ford, Hon. Secretary, The Athenæum, George Street, Plymouth.
- Teign Naturalists' Field Club.
- Torquay Medical Society. H. K. Lacey, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Secretary, "Melita," Torquay.
- Torquay Natural History Society. Major E. V. Elwes, Hon. Secretary, Babbacombe Road, Torquay.
- University College Field Club and Natural History Society. Miss E. H. Aviolet, Hon. Secretary, University College, Exeter.

The Naturalist.

"Happy truly is the naturalist. He has no time for melancholy dreams. The earth becomes to him transparent ; everywhere he sees significance, harmonies, laws, chains of cause and effect endlessly interlinked, which draw him out of the narrow sphere of self into a pure and wholesome region of joy and wonder."

"The perfect naturalist is one who should combine in himself the very essence of true chivalry, namely, self-devotion, whose moral character, like the true knight of old, must be gentle and courteous, brave and enterprising, and withal patient and undaunted in investigation, knowing that the kingdom of nature, like the kingdom of heaven, must be taken by violence, and that only to those who knock earnestly and long does the Great Mother open the doors of her sanctuary."

Charles Kingsley.

Libraries in Devonshire.

Barnstaple.

Athenæum Library ; 24,000 volumes (large local collection of books and manuscripts, including the Borough Records, the Oliver, Harding, and Incledon MSS., the Doddridge Library, and the Sharland Bequest). Thomas Wainwright, Secretary and Librarian.

Bideford.

Bideford Public Library ; 6,100 volumes. E. B. L. Brayley, Librarian.

Clovelly.

Village Library ; 500 volumes. Mrs. Hamlyn, Hon. Librarian.

Devonport.

Free Public Library, Duke Street ; 25,278 volumes. William D. Rutter, Librarian.

Exeter.

The Royal Albert Memorial University College, Museum, and Public Library ; 50,000 volumes and manuscripts (large local collection, including the collections of the late James Davidson, Esq., of Axminster ; P. O. Hutchinson, Esq., of Sidmouth ; Edward Fisher, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., of Newton Abbot ; and J. Brooking-Rowe, Esq., F.S.A., of Plympton). H. Tapley-Soper, F.L.A., F.R.Hist.S., Librarian.

The Devon and Exeter Institution ; 40,000 volumes. J. Coombes, Librarian.

The Cathedral Library ; 8,000 volumes and many manuscripts. The Rev. Chancellor Edmonds, Librarian.

The City Muniment Room, The Guildhall (collection of manuscript Records). H. Lloyd Parry, B.A., B.Sc., Town Clerk.

The Exeter Law Library ; 4,000 volumes. John Radcliffe, Hon. Secretary.

The Medical Library, Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, East Southernhay.

Moretonhampstead.

Bowring Library ; 2,400 volumes. Rev. R. Blake, Hon. Librarian.

Newton Abbot.

Newton Abbot Public Library ; 10,000 volumes. Wm. Madern, F.L.A., Librarian.

Plymouth.

Plymouth Public Library ; 60,000 volumes (large local collection). W. H. K. Wright, F.L.A., F.R.Hist.S., Librarian.

Plymouth Proprietary and Cottonian Library ; 30,000 to 40,000 volumes. J. L. C. Woodley, Librarian.

Plymouth Institution and Natural History Society ; 6,000 volumes. C. W. Bracken, B.A., F.E.S., Hon. Librarian.

St. Giles-in-the-Wood, Torrington.

St. Giles' Library ; 300 volumes. S. J. Daniels, Hon. Librarian.

Swimbridge.

Village Library ; 750 to 800 volumes. W. Shelley, Hon. Librarian.

Tavistock.

Tavistock Library, Abbey Buildings ; 15,000 volumes. John Quick, Librarian.

Torquay.

Torquay Public Library ; 10,000 volumes. Joseph Jones, F.L.A., Librarian.

Totnes.

South Devon Library, 12, High Street ; 4,000 volumes. Samuel Veasey, Librarian.

Yealmpton, Plymouth.

Yealmpton Institute Library ; 450 volumes.

The Bodleian Library.

“ Examining exactly, for the rest of my life, what course I might take ; and having, as I thought, sought all the ways to the wood, I concluded, at the last, to set up my staff at the library door in Oxon, being thoroughly perswaded, in my solitude and surcease from the common-wealth affairs, I could not busy myself to better purpose, than by reducing that place (which then in every part lay ruined and waste) to the publick use of students.”

Sir Thomas Bodley.

Rules of the London Devonian Association.

1. **Name.**—The name of the Society shall be “THE LONDON DEVONIAN ASSOCIATION.”
2. **Objects.**—The objects of the Society shall be :—
 - (a) To encourage the spirit of local patriotism—“that righteous and God-given feeling which is the root of all true patriotism, valour, civilization”—the spirit that animated the great Devonian heroes who defeated the Spanish Armada and laid the foundations of the British Empire.
 - (b) To form a central organization in London to promote Devonian interests, and to keep Devonians throughout the world in communication with their fellows at home and abroad.
 - (c) To promote friendly intercourse amongst Devonians residing in London and district, by means of meetings and social re-unions.
 - (d) To foster a knowledge of the History, Folklore, Literature, Music, Art, and Antiquities of the County.
 - (e) To carry out from time to time approved schemes for the benefit of Devonians residing in London or elsewhere.
3. **Constitution.**—The Society shall consist of Life and Ordinary Members and Associates.*
4. **Qualification.**—Any person residing in London or district who is connected with the County of Devon by birth, descent, marriage, or former residence, shall be eligible for membership, but such person shall be nominated by a Member and the nomination submitted to the Committee, who shall at their first Meeting after receipt of the nomination by the Hon. Secretary, decide by vote as to the acceptance or otherwise of the nomination.
5. **Subscription.**—The annual subscription to the Society shall be 5/- for gentlemen, and 2/6 for ladies and those under 21 years of age. Members of other recognized Devonian

* All Devonians (whether by birth, descent, marriage, or residence) not at present residing in London or district are eligible as Associates. The subscription is 26 per annum, or two guineas for life, and each Associate receives a copy of the *Year Book*.

Associations in London shall be admitted as Members on the nomination of their representatives on the Committee at an annual subscription of 2/6. The subscription for Life Membership shall be two guineas for gentlemen and one guinea for ladies. Subscriptions will be payable on election and each subsequent 30th September. The name of any Member whose subscription is in arrear for six months may be removed from the list of Members at the discretion of the Committee.

6. **Officers.**—The Officers of the Society shall be a President, Hon. Secretary, and Hon. Treasurer, all of whom shall be elected at the Annual Meeting.
7. **Management.**—The management of the Society shall be vested in a Committee, consisting of the President, Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurer, and fifteen other Members, and a representative elected by each of the other Devonian Associations in London, such representatives to be Members of the Society.
8. **Meetings of Committee.**—The Committee shall meet at least once a quarter. Seven to form a quorum.
9. **Chairman of Committee.**—The Committee at their first Meeting after the Annual Meeting shall elect a Chairman and a Deputy-Chairman from Members of the Association.
10. **Power of Committee.**—The Committee shall be empowered to decide all matters not dealt with in these rules, subject to an appeal to a General Meeting.
11. **Auditors.**—Two Members, who are not Members of the Committee, shall be elected at each Annual Meeting to audit the Accounts of the Society.
12. **Annual General Meeting.**—The Annual General Meeting shall be held in the month of October, when all Officers, five Members of the Committee, and Auditors shall retire, but be eligible for re-election. The business of the Annual General Meeting shall be the election of Officers, five Committee men, and two Auditors; presentation of Annual Report and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th September; and any other business, due notice of which has been given to the Hon. Secretary, according to the Rules.

13. **Special General Meeting.**—A Special General Meeting shall be summoned by the Hon. Secretary within fourteen days by a resolution of the Committee, or within twenty-one days of the receipt of a requisition signed by 30 Members of the Society, such requisition to state definitely the business to be considered.
14. **Notice of Meeting.**—Seven days' notice shall be given of all General Meetings of the Society, the date of postmark to be taken as the date of circular.
15. **Alteration of Rules.**—No alteration or addition to these Rules shall be made except at the Annual Meeting (when due notice of such alteration or addition must have been sent to the Hon. Secretary on or before 23rd September) or at a Special General Meeting. A copy of the proposed alteration or addition shall be sent to Members with notice of Meeting.

The Association is affiliated to St. Bride Foundation Institute, Bride Lane, Ludgate Circus, E.C., and Members are entitled to free use of the Lending and Reference Libraries, *Reading and Recreation Rooms, and admission on easy terms to the Gymnasium, Swimming Baths, Technical Classes, etc.

Oak shields, with the arms of the Association painted in proper colours, may be obtained from F. C. Southwood, 96, Regent Street, W. Price, with motto, 6s., without motto, 4s. 6d.

Badges, with the arms in enamel and gilt, price 4s. 3d., or brooches, price 3s. 3d., may be obtained from W. J. Carroll, 33, Walbrook, E.C. Gold brooches, price 25s.

A few copies of the *Devonian Year Books* for 1910, 1911, and 1912 remain in stock. Price 2s. 6d., by post 2s. 9d. Application should be made to the Hon. Secretary, JOHN W. SHAWYER, ST. BRIDE INSTITUTE, LUDGATE CIRCUS, E.C.

* In this room Devonshire papers are placed daily.

List of Fixtures.

1913.

JANUARY.

- 6 M. Portsmouth Devonian Society, Whist Practice, Sussex Hotel, 8.0.
- 10 F. West Buckland School Old Boys' Association, Annual Dinner, Frascati's Restaurant, Oxford Street, W.
- 15 W. Portsmouth Devonian Society, Whist Drive, "Mikado," 7.30.
- 16 Th. London Devonian Association, Whist Drive, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C.
- 22 Th. Tivertonian Association, Whist Drive, St. Bride Institute, 7.30.
Portsmouth Devonian Society, Inter-Counties' Whist Drive, Fratton Hotel, 8.0.
Manchester Devonian Society, Whist Drive and Social.
Rochester, Chatham, Gillingham, and District Devon and Cornwall Association, Annual Meeting and Conversazione, Masonic Hall, Manor Road, Chatham.
- 23 F. Old Ottregians' Society, Annual Concert and Social Evening, St. Bride Institute, 8.0.

FEBRUARY.

- 3 M. Portsmouth Devonian Society, Whist Practice, Sussex Hotel, 8.0.
- 7 F. London Devonian Association, Lantern Lecture by R. Pearse Chope, B.A., on "A Pageant of Devonians in London," St. Bride Institute, 8.0.
- 12 W. Portsmouth Devonian Society, Whist Drive, "Mikado," 7.30.
Rochester, Chatham, Gillingham, and District Devon and Cornwall Association, Lecture by R. J. Parr, on "Some Famous Men of Devon and Cornwall," Masonic Hall, Gillingham.
- 13 Th. Tivertonian Association, Dance, St. Bride Institute, 7.30.
- 19 W. Portsmouth Devonian Society, Inter-Counties' Whist Drive, Fratton Hotel, 7.30.
- 20 Th. London Devonian Association, Bohemian Concert, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street.
- 28 F. Manchester Devonian Society, Annual Dinner.
Portsmouth Devonian Society, Smoking Concert, Sussex Hotel, 8.0.

MARCH.

- 1 S. London Devonian Association, Annual Dinner, Holborn Restaurant.
- 3 M. Portsmouth Devonian Society, Whist Practice, Sussex Hotel, 8.0.
- 5 W. Rochester, Chatham, Gillingham, and District Devon and Cornwall Association, Whist Drive and Dance, Masonic Hall, Gillingham.
- 6 Th. Tivertonian Association, Concert, St. Bride Institute, 7.30.
Northamptonshire West Country Association (Kettering Centre), Annual Dinner.
- 12 W. Portsmouth Devonian Society, Whist Drive, "Mikado," 7.30.
- 13 Th. West Buckland School Old Boys' Association, Bohemian Concert, Food Reform Restaurant, Furnival Street, Holborn, 7.30.
- 15 S. Barumites in London, "Coming of Age" Dinner, Holborn Restaurant. Ladies invited.
- 19 W. Portsmouth Devonian Society, Inter-Counties' Whist Match, Fratton Hotel, 8.0.
- 27 Th. Old Ottregians' Society, Whist Drive, St. Bride Institute, 7.30.

APRIL.

- 7 M. Portsmouth Devonian Society, Whist Practice, Sussex Hotel, 8.0.
- 16 W. Portsmouth Devonian Society, Inter-Counties' Whist Match, Fratton Hotel, 8.0.
- 27 Sun. Old Ottregians' Society, Meeting at The Cabin, Strand, W.C., 4.30.

MAY.

- 12 M. Old Ottregians' Society, Visit to Home, Special Train leaves Waterloo at 12.5 Sunday midnight, returning from Ottery St. Mary at 6.0 p.m.

JULY.

- 27 Sun. Old Ottregians' Society, Summer Gathering at Kew Gardens, 4.0. Tea at Danebury House, Kew Green, 4.30.

OCTOBER.

- 5 Sun. Old Ottregians' Society, Meeting at The Cabin, Strand, W.C., 4.30.

NOVEMBER.

- 27 Th. Northamptonshire West Country Association (Northampton Centre), Annual Dinner.

DECEMBER.

- 14 Sun. Old Ottregians' Society, Annual Gathering at The Cabin, Strand, W.C., 4.30.

Drake's Drum.

DRAKE he's in his hammock an' a thousand mile away,
(Capten, art tha sleepin' there below?),
Slung atween the round shot in Nombredios Bay,
An' dreamin' all the time o' Plymouth Hoe.
Yarnder lumes the Island, yarnder lie the ships,
Wi' sailor lads a dancin' heel-an'-toe,
An' the shore-lights flashin', an' the night-tide dashin',
He sees et all so plainly as he saw et long ago.

Drake he was a Devon man, an' ruled the Devon seas,
(Capten, art tha sleepin' there below?),
Rovin' tho' his death fell, he went wi' heart at ease,
An' dreamin' all the time o' Plymouth Hoe.
"Take my drum to England, hang et by the shore,
Strike et when your powder's runnin' low;
If the Dons sight Devon, I'll quit the port o' Heaven,
An' drum them up the Channel as we drummed them
long ago."

Drake he's in his hammock till the great Armadas come,
(Capten, art tha sleepin' there below?),
Slung atween the round shot, listenin' for the drum,
An' dreamin' all the time o' Plymouth Hoe.
Call him on the deep sea, call him up the Sound,
Call him when ye sail to meet the foe;
Where the old trade's plyin' an' the old flag flyin',
They shall find him ware an' wakin', as they found him
long ago!

Henry Newbolt.

The words of this poem are given by kind permission of Mr. Newbolt. There are two excellent musical settings, one by Sir C. V. Stanford, in his "Songs of the Sea," and the other by Mr. W. H. Hedgcock. The poem is, also, most effective as a recitation.—[EDITOR.]

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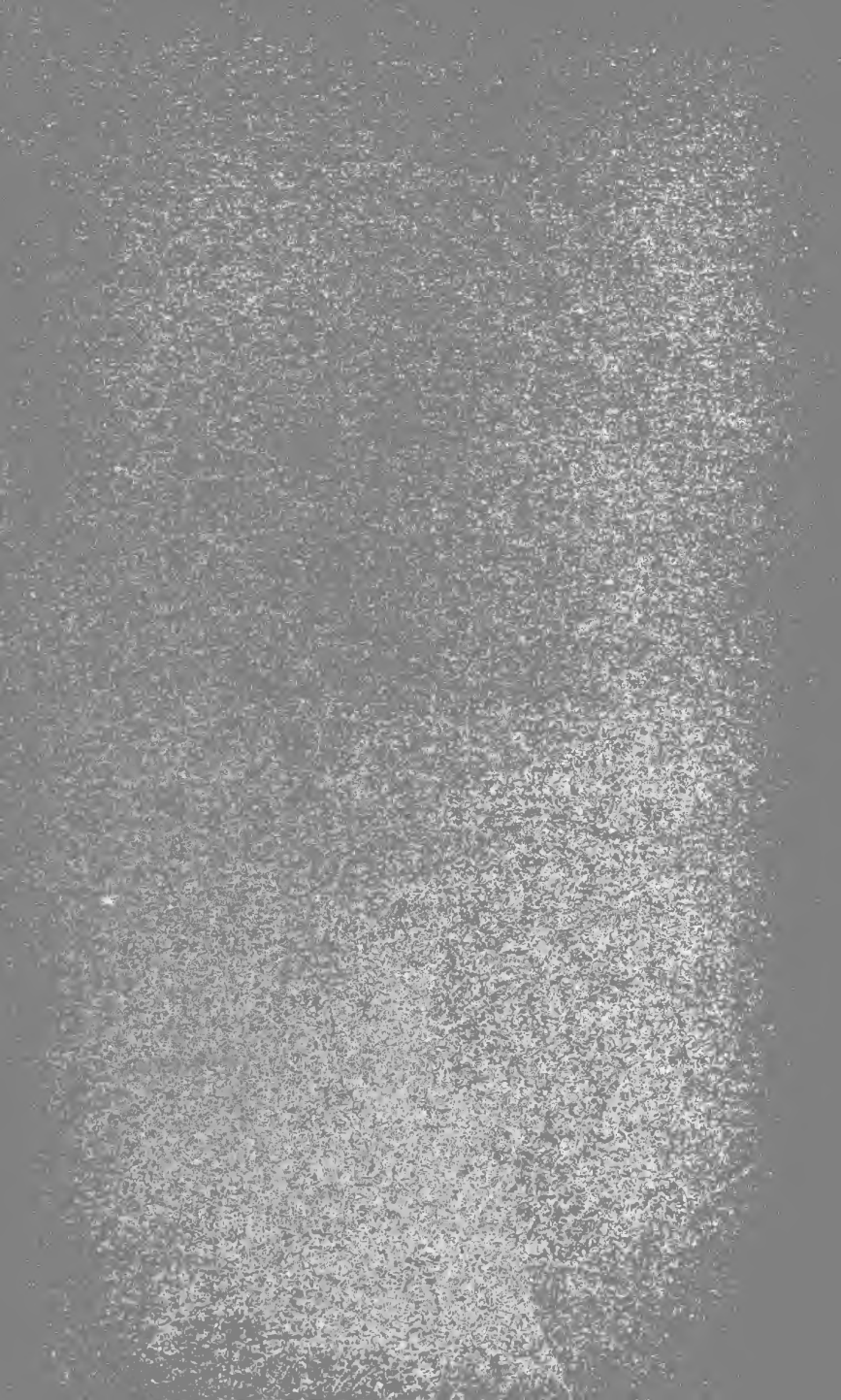
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1914

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THE
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FOR THE YEAR

1914

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"To the men of Devon England owes her commerce, her colonies, her very existence."—*Westward Ho!*

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The London Devonian Association. Officers and Committee.

1913-14.

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Note.—The Chairman of the Association, the Chairman of Committee, the Deputy Chairman, the Hon. Treasurer, and the Hon. Secretary are *ex-officio* members of the Committee and of all Sub-committees.

A Devonshire Ditty.

WHEN we die—we'll think of Devon
 Where the garden's all aglow
 With the flowers that stray across the gray old wall :
 Then we'll climb it, out of heaven,
 From the other side you know,
 Straggle over it from heaven
 With the apple-blossom snow,
 Tumble back again to Devon,
 Laugh and love as long ago,
 Where there isn't any fiery sword at all.

ALFRED NOYES.

[From "*Collected Poems*"—*Blackwood*.]

The Year's Work.

THE County Society movement has, during the past year, made marked progress in the Metropolis. For some years there had existed a Conference of Honorary Secretaries of the respective Societies, under the Presidency of Major Richard Rigg, J.P., of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Association of London, which had in a quiet way by informal meetings and by the interchange of views between the executive officers tended to promote some unification of method and community of interest. Useful as their gatherings were, the secretaries recognized that their influence was restricted and that the precepts imbibed by them would be more far-reaching in their effect if the scope of the Conference were extended. The outcome was the formation in the autumn of 1912, of the Conference of English County Societies in London, and to this the London Devonians were among the earliest to pledge their support. Fortunate in the adherence of its sister societies in London, in the provinces, and beyond the seas, the London Devonian Association had often been cited as a model of what the Conference might be capable of accomplishing. Local patriotism is a great factor in the development of national and imperial patriotism. The movement depends on the association of the four ideas—home, county, country, empire. The federation of Devonian societies throughout the world will, it is hoped, be but a prelude to the federation of all Englishmen beyond the seas—the forging of a link in the chain that would ultimately bind together the English-speaking race. Seventeen out of the twenty-seven County Societies in London have already shown their allegiance by becoming affiliated. Friendly rivalry between them has received encouragement. Through the kind co-operation of *Fry's Magazine*, the Schweppes Golf Challenge Cup, a handsome gold trophy of the value of one hundred guineas, was offered for competition, and fourteen societies entered for the first tournament. The London Devonians were represented by Colonel E. T. Clifford (handicap 5), of the Mid-Surrey Golf Club, and Mr. M. Bowden Snell (7), of the Westward Ho and Tunbridge Wells Golf Clubs. In the first match against the Men of Sussex, played on the Sundridge Park course, both games were won, but in the afternoon a much more difficult task presented itself, our opponents being the Men of Kent and Kentish Men. The latter were strongly fancied, inasmuch as they were represented by two members of the Sundridge Park



INTER-COUNTY SOCIETIES GOLF TOURNAMENT.
SCHWEPPE'S GOLD CHALLENGE CUP.

Won by the London Devonian Association.

Club, Mr. Herbert Nalty (1) and Colonel Griffiths (6), who, although giving a stroke on each of their handicaps in consideration of their knowledge of the course, were thought to be capable of conquering all visitors, and had easily disposed of London Hampshire in the morning. Each side, however, secured a match, so that under the rules of the event the two winners, Mr. Bowden Snell and Mr. Nalty, had to play off over three holes. They halved, but, going on, Mr. Bowden Snell secured the next two holes and gave Devon the victory. It is curious and satisfactory to record that four Western Counties—Cornwall, Devon, Gloucester, and Somerset—were now left to compete in the semi-final round. For this event the excellent Sandy Lodge Club course, near Northwood, was placed at the disposal of the societies. Our representatives were called upon to play Cornwall in the morning, but success was not secured without a struggle. Playing level, Colonel Clifford was three down at the sixth hole to Mr. Jewill Rogers, who had an average of 4's up to that point. The game turned at the seventh hole, when Mr. Rogers visited a bunker. He lost that hole and the next four; he halved the twelfth, and then sustained two more losses. Colonel Clifford, three down at the sixth, secured the seventh, and winning seven and dividing two of the next nine holes, won the match by 4 and 3—a noteworthy recovery. Mr. Snell's attention was chiefly devoted to keeping a lead which he gained early in the round from Mr. Percy Liddell. The final round against the Gloucestershire men was played the same afternoon. Mr. Bowden Snell defeated Mr. F. W. Davy by 6 and 5. Colonel Clifford secured the other point for Devon after a splendid match with Mr. Picton Elliott. First one and then the other secured the lead, Colonel Clifford being one up at the sixteenth. The match ended at the seventeenth, where the Gloucestershire representative drove into a practically unplayable position in a bunker. Further ill-fortune followed, as in a determined effort to recover lost ground Mr. Picton Elliott drove two successive balls into the wood on the left. So Devon won the English County Societies Golf Cup in the inaugural tournament. The winners and runners-up were presented with handsome souvenirs by the proprietors of *Fry's Magazine*, and the winners will each be presented with silver-gilt replicas of the cup at our next Annual Dinner.

A Miniature Rifle Competition followed for a Silver Challenge Cup, presented by Mr. Walter Winans. Six County Societies—Cumberland and Westmoreland, London Devonians, East Anglians, Men of Kent and Kentish Men, Men of Sussex, and Warwickshire—sent teams to compete for the trophy. The

result was an easy win for the Men of Kent with a score of 770, the London Devonians being second with 726. Although no excuse for the indifferent form displayed by our representatives, it should be pointed out in fairness to them that Kent certainly possesses an advantage over the other County Societies by drawing on all the Rifle Clubs throughout the county, whereas the other competitors confine their membership to London, and consequently have only the London clubs to draw from.

The London Devonians were represented by: R. C. Lake (Plymouth), 95; F. A. Cork (Appledore), 95; R. W. Mourant (Exeter), 94; A. V. Mildren (Beer), 92; G. B. Godsland (Bovey Tracey), Captain, 91; E. S. Smart (Barnstaple), 88; A. C. T. Wild (Beer), 86; E. R. Tucker (Morchard), 85; W. J. Wright (Bideford), 84; A. G. Buse (Shebbear), 82.

All Devonians interested in Miniature Rifle Shooting should communicate with the Hon. Secretary without delay, in view of the next competition.

The trophies were presented to the winning societies at a Bohemian Concert at Cannon Street Hotel, presided over by Major Richard Rigg, the President of the English County Societies Conference, supported by the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., G.C.V.O., Lord Desborough, K.C.V.O., Lord Northbourne, and many more keenly interested in County Society work.

Separate articles will be found dealing with the work of our Association in initiating the movement for a National Memorial to Drake in London, and to the loss we have sustained through the death in the Antarctic of Captain Robert Scott on his return from the South Pole. At the great memorial service in St. Paul's Cathedral, attended by His Majesty the King in person, the Association was officially represented by Mr. J. W. Shawyer, our Honorary Secretary, and how world-wide was the outburst of sympathy for the heroic Devonian leader and his comrades is instanced by a cutting from the Sydney (Australia) *Daily Telegraph*, sent by one of our over-sea members. After alluding to the fact that references were made in most of the churches in Sydney, and that services were of an appropriate character, special musical items being rendered, it quotes from a sermon preached by Archdeacon Boyce at St. Paul's, Redfern. He said:

"The life and death of Scott and his comrades will be an inspiration to high ideals for centuries to come. Their bravery, their hardihood, their forgetfulness of self, their perseverance, and their success will form a new and splendid chapter in the annals of their race. It would be another great memory for Empire Day; indeed, as long as the old flag was kept flying the example would speak to one and all.

"While Scott belonged to the whole British race, he was of his native county, Devonshire, in particular, from whence so many great heroes of the sea had sprung. Nowhere would Scott be more sincerely mourned and honoured than there. He thought of this when reminded of the spirit in which the late explorer went forth. On the eve of his departure, at a banquet tendered him by Devonians in London, Earl Fortescue said, 'They were sure that the honour of his county and of his profession were safe in his hands; that what man could do he would do, and by God's blessing he would do a great deal.' Scott, in his reply, called his men 'a band of brothers,' and warmly eulogized them. A band of brothers! The youngest sailor to the senior, with himself as one of them! Was not this a true spirit, one of brotherhood, in which they were to face Antarctic storms and possible death? Was there not here a humility and a kindness of heart? And in his last hours that loving spirit remained and stood out.

"Certainly, the British people under their one flag will never see the families of these heroes who passed away in any want. They are a national charge. Scott reached the Pole and so far conquered. The honour to him was rather higher than Amundsen's, as the latter had all the records and experience of Scott's previous difficult journey to assist him. A few days' priority could make no difference in such a case. Scott's dauntless energy will ever remain as a theme for admiration. There are great lessons here of self-sacrifice, duty, and devotion to the true interests of the race, that should be learnt by every young Australian. There is a call to them to work in life for high ideals, and, forgetting self, to try to serve their God and country in their day and generation."

The General Committee of the Association, at a special meeting, passed a resolution of sympathy with Captain Scott's widow and mother, and the following letters will be perused with interest :—

March 14th, 1913.

MRS. HANNAH SCOTT, Henley-on-Thames.

DEAR MADAM,—I am desired by the Committee of the London Devonian Association to convey to you a resolution of condolence and sympathy with yourself and Lady Scott in the irreparable loss you both sustained through the death of your gallant son, Captain Scott. He was one of our Vice-Presidents and we had the honour of giving him a send-off dinner just prior to his departure on his last expedition. Many members of the Committee and of the Association were, consequently, personally

acquainted with him and had been hoping to extend to him a welcome back worthy of the county to whose long list of national heroes he has added lustre.

It is long since the heart of any country has gone out in sympathy and sorrow as the heart of England has gone out to you and Lady Scott in your bereavement, and in it London Devonians desire to express to you their claim to a full share.

I am, dear Madam,

Yours faithfully,
JNO. W. SHAWYER
(*Hon. Sec.*).

HOLCOMBE,
HENLEY-ON-THAMES,

15th March, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 14th of March, enclosing the resolution of condolence and sympathy of the Committee of the London Devonian Association, and to ask you to convey to the President, The Right Hon. the Earl of Halsbury, and his colleagues, my heartfelt thanks and those of my family for the deep sympathy they have offered to us in our great bereavement.

On Lady Scott's return your resolution, with others, will be given to her.

I am, dear Sir,

Faithfully yours,

H. SCOTT.

J. W. SHAWYER, ESQ., *Hon. Secretary.*

Through the instrumentality of the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, the Devonian Society of Rhodesia collected and forwarded to us the sum of £40 6s. 9d. for the Lord Mayor's Fund, opened in response to Scott's dying appeal to his country. Our Association in the close of its own separate fund paid over the balance in hand, making a total contribution of £251 1s. 8d.

We deplore, too, the loss of Sir William White, also a Vice-President, regarding whose interesting career a note appears elsewhere.

Apart from a satisfactory increase in membership, the Three Towns Association, the Cardiff Devonshire Society, the Society of Devonians in Bristol, Leicester and South Midlands Devon and Cornwall Association, Devonians in Liverpool and District, Reading and District Devon and Cornish Association, Devonian Societies in Calcutta, Rhodesia, Ottawa, Toronto, Victoria (B.C.),

and New Zealand, have become affiliated, so that the affiliated societies now number twenty, in addition to twenty-four societies which keep in touch with this Association as corresponding societies, and of which a full list is given elsewhere.

To the list of Vice-Presidents have been added: The Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, The Lord Bishop of Exeter, Lord Churston, The Hon. Lionel Walrond, M.P., Sir Clifford J. Cory, Bart., M.P., W. Waldorf Astor, Esq., M.P. Plymouth, T. Cann Hughes, Esq., Town Clerk of Lancaster, Sir John Jackson, M.P. Devonport, F. B. Mildmay, Esq., M.P. Totnes, Major A. Clive Morrison-Bell, M.P. Honiton, Captain E. F. Morrison-Bell, M.P. Ashburton, Commander Harry Pennell, R.N., Member of the Scott Antarctic Expedition, and H. Tapley-Soper, Esq., Librarian of Exeter.

It is interesting to note the success that two of our Vice-Presidents have achieved as dramatists, Mr. John Galsworthy with his plays "The Silver Box," "Joy," "Strife," and "Justice," and Mr. Eden Phillpotts with "The Shadow" and "The Mother."

The welcome return to form of Mr. J. H. Taylor (Northam) has been further signalized by his winning the Open Golf Championship of Great Britain for the fifth time, and it is interesting to note that it fell to the lot of the Honorary Secretary to wire the congratulations of the Association to him within a month after tendering similar congratulations to Mr. Harold Hilton, President of the West Buckland School Old Boys' Association, on his winning the Amateur Golf Championship for the fourth time.

The Annual Dinner took place on Friday, April 4th, and is reported elsewhere.

Interesting lectures were given by Mr. H. Michell Whitley on "The Romance of Devon," and by Mr. R. Pearse Chope on "A Pageant of Devonians in London," both copiously illustrated by lantern slides. The large expenditure of both time and money which is necessary for the production of an attractive lecture, and which is almost entirely borne by the lecturers, is not generally appreciated by members of the Association. These lectures are worthy of a larger attendance than is usually accorded to them, and the hearty thanks of the Association are due to those gentlemen who have been so public-spirited as to give lectures with such little encouragement.

The Children's Party at Christmas has become an annual event, eagerly anticipated by the young generation of Devonians in London, and the Committee are indebted for their assistance on the Sub-Committee to the following ladies: Miss Churchward, Miss Doris Churchward, Mrs. N. Cole, Mrs. C. R. S. Philp, Mrs.

G. S. Bidgood, Mrs. H. D. Powe, Mrs. H. H. M. Hancock, Mrs. W. Inman, Miss Melina Inman, Miss A. Foale, Mrs. W. H. Smart, Mrs. Vivian, Miss Doris Vivian, Mrs. F. W. Hesse.

A Bohemian Concert was held in the Cannon Street Hotel, under the chairmanship of Alderman Pinkham, and an excellent musical programme was carried out under the direction of Mr. John Dixon.

Armada Day was celebrated by a trip up the river from Windsor to Boulter's Lock and back, and was very successful, Messrs. Smart, Inman, and Hancock being responsible for the arrangements. Next summer, Armada Day will be celebrated by a joint meeting with the Devonshire Association at Tavistock, the birthplace of Sir Francis Drake, on Friday, 24th July. Special excursion trains will be run by the Great Western Railway.

The round of social events was completed by three Whist Drives, all of which were well attended.

Lord Halsbury has kindly consented to remain our President.

By the alteration of Rule 6 at the Annual General Meeting, the Chairman of the Association becomes an officer. Colonel Clifford, who has rendered great services to the Association, particularly in connection with the movement for the federation of Devonian Societies and in inaugurating and stimulating public interest in the national memorial to Drake, and who in enthusiasm for his county gives place to none, occupies the position which he is so eminently capable of filling. Consequently he vacated his seat as an ordinary member of the Committee, although, of course, he remains as an *ex officio* member.

Mr. Crosbie Coles retired, and the vacancies were filled by the election of Mr. G. E. Bridgeman, well known at our social functions, and Mr. J. H. Taylor, of world-wide reputation in another sphere. Alderman Pinkham, Chairman of the General Committee, and Messrs. Inman and Perry retired by rotation, and were re-elected. Mr. F. W. Hesse, on account of his health, ceased to represent the "Tivertonian Association," and is succeeded by Mr. Robert Yandle, and Mr. J. Lovell has returned to the Committee as the representative of the "Old Ottregians Society" in the place of Mr. J. Summers.

A tribute must be paid to the work of Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Deputy-Chairman of Committee and Editor of this YEAR BOOK. To him the publication owes its standard of excellence, and the time and labour expended on its production will be obvious to its readers. It forms one of the most valued assets of the Association, and is eagerly looked for by Devonians all over the world.

Not only does it focus the attention of Devonians at home on matters affecting the welfare of their beloved county, but it also provides the strongest link we have in keeping us in touch with our fellow-Devonians across the seas.

Mr. N. Cole, who in his recent illness had the sympathy of all who knew him, was a popular Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, and much credit is due to Mr. W. H. Smart for his untiring work as Hon. Secretary of that Committee, to which he has now added the duties of Hon. Subscription Secretary.

Few County Societies can point to a record of such solid achievement as is disclosed within these pages. When the Association came into existence in 1908, there were several local associations representing Devonshire towns or districts in London, each pursuing its own course without serious aims or any settled object beyond social intercourse, and perhaps to a small extent benevolence, and the old Dinner Committee of Devonians in London who still dine once a year. It is a pleasure to record that, with the welcome adherence of the Three Towns Association, all the local associations have become affiliated, thus helping to fulfil the mission of the London Devonian Association as the central organization to promote Devonian interests throughout the world. The Dinner Committee of Devonians in London alone hold aloof, but again the right hand of fellowship is extended to them, and soon it is hoped their valued influence and support may be forthcoming. By united effort, by developing the nucleus now in existence, London Devonians can foster the spirit of local patriotism, leading, as it does, to the larger patriotism, and thus in these days, when so much degenerate materialism is abroad, render to their country a service worthy of the descendants and successors of the Devonians of old who had so large a share in establishing the foundations of the Empire as we know it to-day.

J. W. S.

Hands Across the Sea.

SPIRITS of old-world heroes wake,
By river and cove and hoe,
Grenville, Hawkins, Raleigh, and Drake,
And a thousand more we know ;
To ev'ry land the wide world o'er
Some slips of the old stock roam,
Leal friends in peace, dread foes in war,
With hearts still true to home.

H. Boulton, "Glorious Devon."

The Annual Dinner.

The third Annual Dinner took place in the Venetian Chamber of the Holborn Restaurant, on Friday, April 4th, when a large and representative West-Country gathering assembled under the presidency of the Earl of Halsbury. Supporting the President were Lady Evelyn Giffard, Canon and Mrs. Besley, Colonel and Mrs. Clifford, Engineer-Commander W. D. Chope, Mr. R. P. Chope, Rev. H. R. Gamble, Professor T. A. and Mrs. Hearson, Rev. J. L. E. and Mrs. Hooppell, Mr. T. Cann Hughes and Mrs. Hughes, Sir George and Lady Kekewich, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Parr, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Pillman, Mr. and Mrs. C. Pinkham, Mr. G. H. Radford, M.P., and Mrs. Radford, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smart, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Shawyer, Mr. H. B. Squire, Sir E. Thesiger, and Mr. W. J. Treharne. Others present were Mr. and Mrs. Billing, Mr. C. H. Brodie, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Baker, Mr. and Mrs. T. Bromfield, Miss D. M. Bromfield, Mr. and Mrs. W. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bidgood, Mr. and Mrs. Byrne, Miss Churchward, Miss Doris Churchward, Mr. and Mrs. C. Cann, Miss Cann, Mr. J. O. Cann, Mr. R. H. Coysh, Mr. R. F. Coysh, Mr. E. R. Coles, Mr. N. Cole, Miss F. Chapman, Misses F. and E. Columbine, Mr. A. E. G. Copp, Mr. J. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Chandler, Mrs. Chettleburgh, Mrs. Cottle, Mr. M. G. A. Cray, Mr. A. L. G. Distin, Dr. Distin, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Dodridge, Mr. W. Dyer, Mr. G. W. Davey, Mr. H. T. Easton, Mr. Wilfred A. Easton, Mrs. Feuillade, Mr. G. J. Faulkner, Mr. and Mrs. Grylls, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. M. Hancock, Miss A. M. Hancock, Mr. Hoare, Mr. Hooper, Mr. Gilbert Harris, Mr. Gordon Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hannaford, Miss W. A. Holloway, Mr. Fred Hocaday, Mr. and Mrs. Hillier, Miss Hooppell, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hesse, Mr. W. F. Hesse, Mr. G. Haywood, Mr. and Mrs. W. Inman, Miss Inman, Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Jeffery, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Larkworthy, Mr. N. J. Larkworthy, Mr. F. A. Larkworthy, Mr. R. L. Lawrence, Mr. R. R. Lawrence, Mr. A. S. Lupton, Mr. C. Lethbridge, Mr. A. C. Miller, Miss G. Maybury, Mr. Stafford Morgan, Mr. W. J. McCormack, Miss Nash, Mr. W. D. Owen, Mr. Horace Parkyn, Mr. Henzel Parkyn, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Pawley, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Pike, Mrs. Pike, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Preston, Mr. W. V. M. Popham, Mr. J. Pullman, Mr. and Mrs. Pocock, Mr. and Mrs. Pinn, Mr. H. D. Powe, Mr. C. R. S. Philp, Miss K. Pillman, Mr. J. H. Pillman, Mr. F. A. Perry, Miss Piercey, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Rowell, Mr.

J. Ryall, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Southwood, Miss Southwood, Miss D. Southwood, Mr. J. B. Skeggs, Mr. S. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. Davies Soames, Mrs. Tippetts, Mr. J. W. Train, Mr. R. Thorne, Miss Thorne, Mrs. E. Turner, Mr. A. F. Taylor, Mr. J. H. Taylor, Mr. F. H. Vibert, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Vellacott, Miss F. W. Williams, Mr. H. Michell Whitley, Mrs. Waghorn, Mr. A. L. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Ward.

The Chairman proposed the toast of "Devon, our County," remarking that, independent of all political or other considerations, that sentiment would be at the heart of every Devonshire man. (Hear, hear.) Everyone who knew anything about Devon knew that the county was very picturesque, that its women were very beautiful, and that its men were very brave. If there was one subject on which Devonshire men were enthusiastic more than any other, it was the right of Britons to be champions of freedom on the sea. Whatever else they might differ upon in these days, they had all come to the consideration of the question of whether or not we were going to keep up our sea power. That was beyond all politics—at least they always said so. We ought to take care that the country was safe, but he was not going to say a word about whether too much or too little had been done. They would all agree that we ought to do all we could to keep our shores safe, and prevent ourselves being deprived of that freedom which had been the boast of this country ever since it had a free Constitution, but whether or not that free Constitution had been preserved was another matter. (Laughter.)

Canon Besley, replying, related some humorous anecdotes in the Devonshire dialect.

The toast of the "London Devonian Association" was given by Mr. G. H. Radford, M.P., who remarked that it was without any anxiety at the British Constitution that he rose to take his part in the cheerful symposium. (Laughter.) On looking at the Year Book of the Association, which was the best thing of the kind he had seen for many years, he was reminded that one of the objects of the Association was to promote local patriotism, and another was to promote friendly intercourse between Devonians in London. As far as he could see, it was unnecessary to stimulate local patriotism among Devonshire men, but with regard to the friendly intercourse, he thought the Association had done some useful and beneficent work in giving strangers from Devon a house of call and an opportunity of meeting friends and colleagues from the old county. The Association was going strong, and the brains of the Committee had been shown in utilizing all the good feeling, all the kindness,

all the capacity, and other good qualities which distinguished Devonians, whether resident in London or in any other part of the world, to the very best purpose. (Hear, hear.)

Alderman C. Pinkham, replying to the toast, said the work of the Committee had been a labour of love, not always dissociated from responsibility and sometimes anxiety. The more the work of the Association was known, the fewer would be their responsibilities and anxieties, and the greater the sphere of the usefulness of the Association as a whole. When the Association was first established there were some misgivings that it would clash and possibly compete with some of the existing Devonshire Associations in London. He was glad to say experience had proved that not to be the case. On the other hand, they had been able to link up the various associations, not only in London, but scattered over the provinces and in the dominions beyond the sea. Affiliated with the parent society they now had branches in Calcutta, Ottawa, New Zealand, and Rhodesia. (Applause.) Nearer home, they had branches at Swansea, Liverpool, and Reading. The Association had at any rate justified its existence, which had been brought about in no small measure by the splendid Devon Year Book produced by Mr. Pearse Chope. (Hear, hear.) The social side of their Association had been very successful, and on the educational side they had had a splendid series of lectures by eminent men during the winter months.

Rev. H. R. Gamble gave the toast "The Immortal Memory of Drake, and other Worthies of Devon." He said Drake took them back to what they might call the heroic days of England and of Devon. Those were great days of wonder. They must not infer, however, that the men of Devon to-day were less ready to do their duty for their country, proof of which was evidenced by the recollection of such names as those of Sir William White, the great naval constructor, and Capt. Scott. (Loud applause.) He knew of few things more simple and touching than that last message of Scott's, when, bowing to the decrees of Providence, he laid himself down to die among the eternal snows, having in his eyes a last vision of the green fields of his native Devon, "*Dulces moriens reminiscitur Argos.*" It was such men as Scott who were in their minds that evening, and they would never forget them as long as there was a heart to feel, a brain to think, or a sense of reverence among the men of Devon. (Loud applause.)

Sir George Kekewich submitted the toast of their President and Chairman, Lord Halsbury, who he believed had created a record by being Lord Chancellor three times. They hoped,

if his party should come back into office, to see him sitting again upon the woolsack in the House of Lords. (Applause.)

Lord Halsbury having replied, Mr. R. J. Parr proposed "The Visitors," which was acknowledged by Hon. Sir Edward Thesiger, K.C.B.

Colonel Clifford announced that the movement for a memorial to Drake was proceeding steadily. A committee had been formed in London under most satisfactory auspices, but owing to the lamentable death of Captain Scott, it had been decided to defer any action on their part for the present.

The musical part of the programme was arranged by Mr. John Dixon. Miss Elena Gadsin and Mr. Arthur Jay sang the duet, "It was a Lover and his Lass," very finely, and the gentleman was also heard to great advantage in "Red Devon by the Sea," "Lovely Devon Rose," and (by special request) "Drake's Drum." The one and only "Charlie Wrayford" was in great form. As usual, he provoked immense fun with "The Orytorio," but, perhaps because it was new to most of us, even more merriment was caused by Jan Stewer's "The 'orrible Skirt."

As on previous occasions, the menu and programme cards were generously presented by Mr. F. C. Southwood. The front page bore an artistic design in colours, embodying the portrait and arms of Drake, a reproduction of which in line only appears on the cover of this YEAR BOOK. The inner pages bore representations of Buckland Abbey and the famous attack on Nombre de Dios in 1572.

Devonia.

AY! thou art fair, Devonia, passing fair!

A very princess in thy robes of green,

Gemm'd with pale daisy stars, and gold cups' sheen;
Wreath'd orchard-blossoms deck thy golden hair;
Sweet-scented violets of beauty rare,

With hyacinths entwined and daffodils,

Form love-knots on thy bosom's swelling hills,
And make thy lovers pine to linger there.

John Farmer.

[From "West-Country Poets."]

Captain Robert Falcon Scott,

R.N., C.V.O.

"For my own sake I do not regret this journey, which has shown that Englishmen can endure hardship, help one another, and meet death with as great a fortitude as ever in the past. We took risks. We know we took them. Things have come out against us, and therefore we have no cause for complaint, but bow to the will of Providence, determined to do our best to the last. But if we have been willing to give our lives to this enterprise, which is for the honour of our country, I appeal to our countrymen to see that those who depend on us are properly cared for. Had we lived I should have had a tale to tell of the hardihood, endurance, and courage of my companions which would have stirred the heart of every Englishman.

These rough notes and our dead bodies must tell the tale, but surely a great, rich country like ours will see that those who are dependent upon us are properly provided for."

CAPTAIN SCOTT'S LAST MESSAGE.

A NOTE ON HIS LIFE STORY.

By SIR CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, K.C.B., F.R.S.

I knew the late Captain Scott intimately from the time that he was a midshipman on board the *Rover*, aged 18, when his captain described him as an intelligent and capable young officer. As soon as the Antarctic Expedition was a certainty, I wrote to the present Admiral Sir George Egerton, the best judge I knew, to ask him who was the fittest officer to command it. Without hesitation he gave me the name of Robert Falcon Scott, my young friend of the *Rover*. He was then just the right age, a little over thirty. Scott had an unprecedentedly difficult task before him. A young officer with everything to learn, he showed a grasp of the general problem, as well as of all the intricate details, which was most remarkable. He brought to the work a very receptive and capable mind, a sound and clear judgment, and an excellent memory. He showed unflinching tact and most



M. B. SNEIL, Esq., J.D.

Mrs. Clifford.

Capt. R. F. Scott, R.N.

Mrs. Scott.

Lord Clifford of Chudleigh.

Col. E. T. Clifford, V.D.

Earl Fortescue.

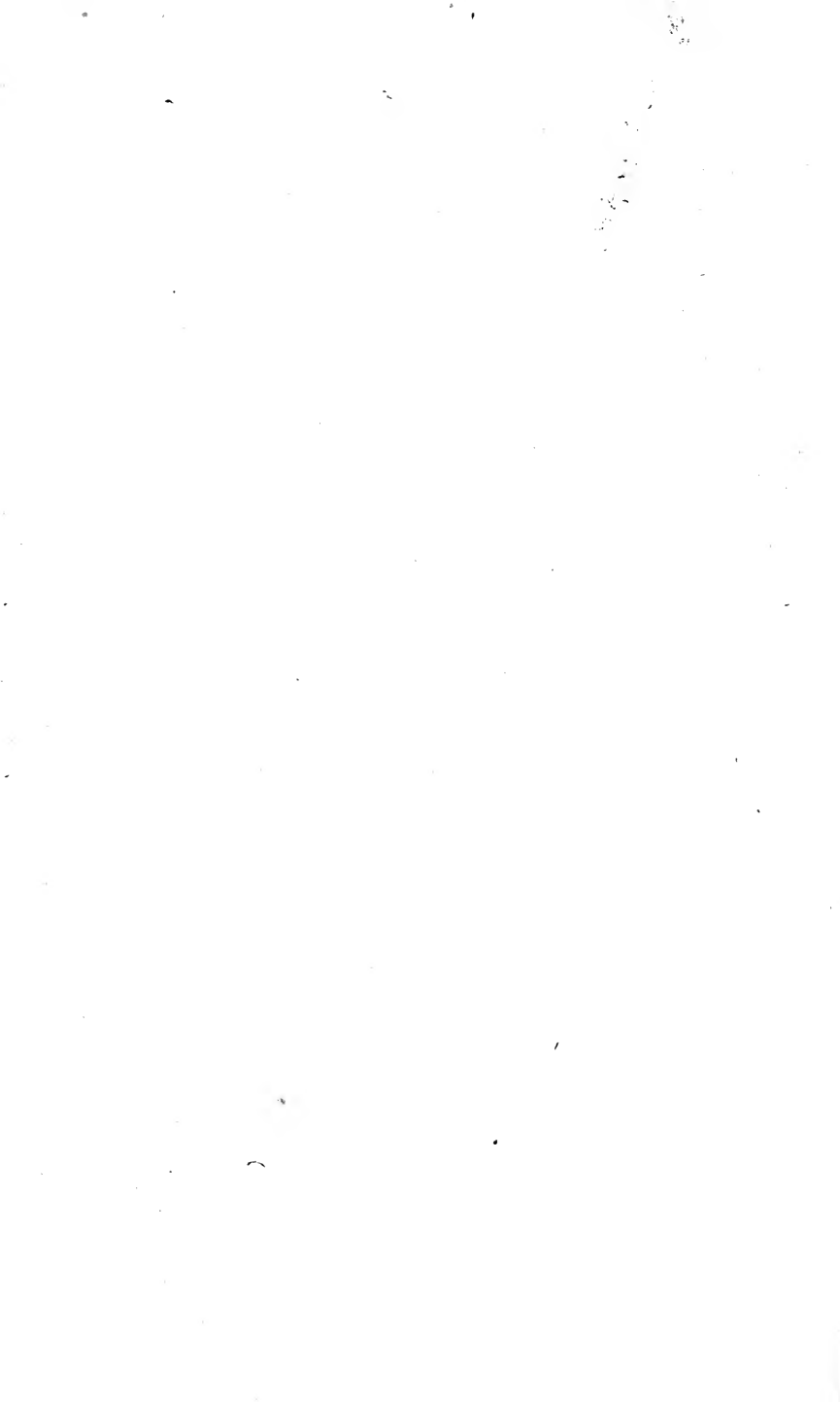
H. E. Dunn, Esq., K.C., M.P.

Sydney Simmons, Esq., J.P.

(Chairman.)

SEND-OFF DINNER TO CAPTAIN ROBERT F. SCOTT, C.V.O., R.N.

AT THE HOTEL CECIL, JUNE 16TH, 1910.



conciliatory bearing, combined with firmness and resolution when necessary. He was an admirable organizer, a born leader of men, sympathetic, and full of forethought and even anxiety to meet all the reasonable wishes of his gallant companions. Above all, he had the instincts of a perfect gentleman.

Such was the man before the *Discovery* sailed, as I knew him. During his two memorable expeditions when he became a great Polar explorer, and in the interval of service as captain of men-of-war, Scott's character developed. We beheld his splendid organizing powers, his capture of men's hearts, his dauntless courage, his untiring perseverance, his devotion to duty.

He was most beautiful in his death. Writing, until death obliged him to let his pencil fall, without a thought of himself or his sufferings, only anxious to console and comfort relations and friends. His very last message was to me. I had taken him from his profession, which was a great responsibility. He feared that I might feel regret and condemn myself for having sent him on such a perilous enterprise. Almost the very last words he wrote were : " Tell Sir Clements that I never regretted his having sent me to the *Discovery*."

Surely, such a fine life, closed by a death so heroic, is a tale of which the men of Devon may well be proud.

" Robert Falcon Scott, our lamented hero, rightly takes his place with the greatest of our Polar explorers, the *Di Majores*, with Franklin, Parry, Ross, McClintock, and Meham. Like Franklin and Parry he was unostentatiously religious, and was devoted to the care and welfare of his men ; like Ross, he was a highly trained scientific officer ; like McClintock and Meham he was a splendid organizer, and made the grandest journeys in the Antarctic, as they did in the Arctic regions." Thus writes Sir Clements Markham, K.C.B., F.R.S., in a highly appreciative and eulogistic article in a recent issue of the *Cornhill Magazine*.

Sir Clements might have carried his analogy a little farther ; for it was a Devonshire man—Captain John Davis, of Dartmouth—who first penetrated the ice-bound regions of the far north, as Captain Scott in his memorable voyage 1900–1904 did in the far south. Davis was one of that gallant band of explorers and colonizers, who in the reign of Elizabeth did so much to extend the possessions of England, and we honour their memory, as we honour the memory of the brave young officer who so lately laid down his life in the dreary wastes around the South Pole.

Captain Scott was born at Outlands, a suburb of Devonport,

on the 6th of June, 1868. His father, John Edward Scott, carried on the business of a brewer in Plymouth, afterwards removing to Bath, there taking over the management of a large brewery concern.

Robert's early education was at home and at local schools, finally being sent to Stubbington School, in Hampshire.

He entered the Navy in 1882, and first served on board the *Rover*, 1887-88, as Lieutenant, one of the ships of the training squadron in the West Indies, under the command of Captain Noel. He served in the *Amphion* in 1889, and then studied on board the *Vernon*. He then joined the *Majestic*, commanded by Prince Louis of Battenberg, as Torpedo Lieutenant, a position in which he gave great satisfaction. He contributed about this time much valuable information to the "Torpedo Manual," and suggested all the improvements to be used. "He had a thorough knowledge," says Sir Clements Markham, "of surveying instruments and the principles of surveying, as well as of electricity and magnetism." He took the rank of First Lieutenant 1899-90, Commander 1900, and Captain 1904.

Such is a brief outline of his career in the Navy.

From 1900 to his heroic and tragic end his story is akin to the romantic, looked at from whatever point we may view it.

He was Hon. D.Sc. of Cambridge and Manchester; Gold Medallist of the Royal Geographical Society; also of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, the American, Swedish, Danish, Philadelphian, and Antwerp Geological Societies; and many other honours awaited him.

In 1908, after his return from his memorable voyage to the Antarctic in the *Discovery*, he married Kathleen, daughter of the late Canon Lloyd Bruce. Mrs. Scott was a perfect helpmate, keenly entering into her husband's views, and proving herself to be a great help to him in his work. Their little son, Peter Markham Scott, was baptized on October 14th, 1909, in the old Chelsea Church, with Sir Clements Markham, Sir Francis Bridgeman, and Sir J. M. Barrie, as godfathers. All seemed to be brightness and happiness before him, with every assurance of success and a glorious return home, when he entered upon his second great enterprise.

But Fate willed otherwise. Scott and his gallant comrades planted the Union Jack on the South Pole. They faced dangers of all kinds, and did their best, so far as human foresight could devise, to prepare for nearly every emergency; but there was one danger for which no human foresight could provide, and that danger fell upon them. "We took risks—we knew we took them," were among the last words of the dying hero.

"The return of the *Discovery*," says Sir Clements Markham, "was a great event in the history of geography. The discoveries and the scientific results were the greatest and most important that any Polar explorer has ever brought back. As a diligent student of Polar voyages I say this deliberately and with knowledge. Eight folio volumes contained the scientific results, while Captain Scott's history of the expedition was a model of what such a narrative should be, alike interesting and full of most valuable original information."

The account of the "Voyage of the *Discovery*," by Captain Scott, was published in two volumes in 1905, and is certainly one of the most graphic accounts of a daring expedition on record.

All the world knows the history of those last few days amidst the Polar snows: how the section of the British Antarctic Expedition reached the South Pole on January 18th, 1912; how Captain Scott and his four companions were on their way home when they met a succession of bad weather, followed by the breakdown and death of Petty-Officer Evans, the ill-health of Captain Oates, and his death on February 17th, when he voluntarily left the tent never to be seen again. When eleven miles from an ample depot, Scott, Dr. Wilson, and Lieutenant Bowers found themselves in a condition of hopelessness, due to the blizzard, which prevented them from leaving their tent. They were short of provisions and fuel, and for four days they must have faced death as only such heroes could do. Death probably took place on March 29th. On October 12th, a search party found the dead explorers in the tent, and covered the bodies, erecting a cairn on the spot, and bringing back all the diaries of the heroic little band.

Sir Clements Markham closes his eloquent obituary notice of his departed friend:—

"Scott died as he had lived, a brave and honourable gentleman, whose glorious deeds and heroic death will live for ever in his country's annals, unselfish, thinking of others to the very last, full of faith, undaunted, with his dead friends beside him, a true and spotless knight. Contemplating his beautiful life and heroic death, the words addressed to another such hero seem to fill the air:—

" 'Joy may you have and everlasting fame,
Of late most hard achievement by you done,
For which enrolled is your glorious name
In heavenly registers above the sun,
Where you, a saint, with saints your place have won.' "

Or, again, the following lines which appeared in the Memorial number of *The Sphere*, May 24th, 1913, seem absolutely fitting to the case :—

“ I believe

That God has poured the ocean round this world,
 Not to divide, but to unite the lands ;
 And all the English seamen who have dared
 In little ships to plough uncharted waves—
 Davis and Drake, Hawkins and Frobisher,
 Raleigh and Gilbert—all the other names
 Are written in the chivalry of God
 As men who served His purpose. I would claim
 A place among that knighthood of the sea :
 And I have earned it, though my quest should fail.
 For mark me well. The honour of our life
 Derives from this : to have a certain aim
 Before us always, which our will must seek
 Amid the peril of uncertain ways.
 Then, though we miss the goal, our search is crowned
 With courage, and along the path we find
 A rich reward of unexpected things.
 Press towards the aim : take fortune as it fares.”

*From “ Henry Hudson’s Last Voyage,” by Henry van
 Dyke, in the New York “ Outlook.”*

W. H. K. W.

In Memoriam.

[Reprinted by the special permission of the proprietors of “ Punch.”]

NOT for the fame that crowns a gallant deed
 They fixed their fearless eyes on that far goal,
 Steadfast of purpose, resolute at need
 To give their lives for toll.

But in the service of their kind they fared,
 To probe the secrets which the jealous Earth
 Yields only as the prize of perils dared,
 The wage of proven worth.

So on their record, writ for all to know—
 The task achieved, the homeward way half won—
 Though cold they lie beneath their pall of snow,
 Shines the eternal sun.

O hearts of metal pure as finest gold !
 O great ensample, where our sons may trace,
 Too proud for tears, their birthright from of old,
 Heirs of the Island Race !

O. S.



THE LATE SIR WILLIAM H. WHITE, K.C.B.

(Vice-President of the London Devonian Association.)

Photo by Maull & Fox, 187, Piccadilly, W.

Sir William Henry White,

K.C.B., F.R.S., LL.D.

Late Chief Constructor of the Royal Navy.

SOME three and a half centuries ago (in the spacious times of Queen Elizabeth), a Plymouth man—Sir John Hawkins—was the head of the navy. Not that there was much of a navy in those days, for the greater part of the ships which played havoc with Spain's "Invincible Armada," in 1588, were volunteers.

But it was about that time that the English navy came into being, and Hawkins was in supreme command. Upon him devolved all the duties which now fall upon the Executive Department of the Admiralty, including the planning and building of ships. And, according to Froude, our Devon historian, "the vessels built by him (Hawkins) had no match in the world." It is a somewhat remarkable coincidence that in the latter part of the reign of Queen Victoria, another Plymouth man (or, to speak more correctly, a Devonport man) should have occupied a somewhat similar position, but with powers a thousand times greater than those exercised by Hawkins in the sixteenth century.

From the year 1885 to 1902, Sir William Henry White, the subject of the present sketch, was the Chief Constructor of the Queen's Navee, and wielded immense power—power little dreamt of in Hawkins' days.

Vast changes have come about during the past three centuries, notably the immense increase in the magnitude of our navy, the size of our ships, and the nature of their armament.

Sir William White was born at Devonport, on February 2nd, 1845. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to Mr. James Peake, then master shipwright of the Royal Dockyard. There he learned the practical side of the art of shipbuilding, which stood him in such good stead in the later years of his life. He also received his general education at the Dockyard School. In 1864 he obtained a scholarship at the Royal School of Naval Architecture, which had recently been opened in London. He graduated in 1867, and was immediately appointed by Sir Edward Reed a member of the Constructive Staff of the Admiralty. In this capacity White served for over twenty years.

For several years he acted as Sir Edward Reed's confidential assistant, and prepared several technical books for publication for his chief, notably a standard book on "Shipbuilding in Iron and Steel." He also assisted Sir Edward Reed in the preparation of some papers published in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society.

In 1872 Sir William White was appointed Secretary to the Council of Construction at the Admiralty, and in 1875 Assistant-Constructor. During the period from 1873 to 1877 he carried out work in various dockyards, and had a great deal to do with the construction of the *Devastation*, *Dreadnought*, *Téméraire*, and *Inflexible*. From 1878 to 1883 he was one of Sir Nathaniel Barnaby's principal assistants (Sir N. Barnaby being Chief Constructor at that time), and was formally promoted to the higher office in 1881. He designed, or assisted in the designs of, several battleships and cruisers, including the *Colossus*, *Impérieuse*, *Leander*, *Mersey*, and others; and about the same time drew up for Admiral Sir Houston Stewart a scheme for the "Constructive Corps," adopted in 1884, and still in operation.

From 1870 to 1881 Sir William carried out the duties of Professor of Naval Architecture, in addition to his other onerous duties. He also published the "Manual of Naval Architecture," which is still regarded as the text-book on the subject, and has been translated into German, Italian, Russian, and Spanish. It is an official publication in those countries, and is also used as a text-book in the United States Naval Academy.

Early in 1883 Sir William White left the Admiralty and took charge of the great shipbuilding works of Sir W. Armstrong & Co., at Elswick, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Here he remained for about two and a half years, planning and building ships, not only for this country, but for Austria, Italy, Spain, China, and Japan. In the last days of his connection with Elswick he completed the designs for the cruisers *Charleston* and *Baltimore*, and it is worthy of mention that four of the ships constructed by him at that time took part in the famous battle between the Chinese and Japanese at Yalu.

On the retirement of Sir Nathaniel Barnaby, in 1885, Sir William White succeeded as Naval Constructor to the British Navy, and continued in that responsible office up to January, 1902. During that time he had designed 245 vessels, the aggregate value of which was eighty millions sterling, exclusive of armaments. These included 43 battleships, 26 armoured cruisers, 102 protected cruisers, and 74 unprotected. It will thus be seen how great a responsibility had rested upon Sir William White during the many years of his public service, and

how deep a debt the nation owed to him for his exceptional services. In addition to the above, the vessels which were built from his designs for foreign navies were twelve in number, carrying eighty guns, and one of 32,000 tons displacement and with engines of 75,000 horse power.

Sir William White, during his long and honourable career, received many distinctions. He was a fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, an Honorary LL.D. of Glasgow University, and was connected with various technical societies. He was President of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, Vice-President of the Institute of Naval Architects, Member of the Council of the Royal United Service Institution, and a Past-Master of the Ancient Shipwrights' Company of the City of London. These and many other professional offices were filled by him with conspicuous ability. He was also honoured by Royal favour. In 1891 he was created a Companion, and in 1895 a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, by the late Queen Victoria. The King of Denmark also conferred upon him the distinction of Knight Commander of the Order of Dannebrog.

In the year 1899, Sir William White was presented with the freedom of his native town of Devonport.

He was the author of several works, the chief of which was that already mentioned, viz. a "Manual of Naval Architecture," and a "Treatise on Ship-Building." On his retirement in February, 1902, he was voted a special grant of money by Parliament in recognition of his exceptional services to the navy.

He died suddenly on the 27th February, 1913, and was buried at Putney Cemetery on 3rd March. He was twice married, and left three sons and a daughter. A sketch of his career, with appreciative notices from those who knew him well, appeared in *The Times* at the time of his death.

W. H. K. W.

National Memorial to Sir Francis Drake.

"DRAKE'S light is still shining through the mists of many years, and we can now see him as the wisest and best of his time saw him. If it were possible to transpose his actions to the present day, emoluments, a grateful nation's thanks, and a peerage would be his reward. His death would plunge the nation into mourning, and the greatest memorial that could be erected to such a man would be the first consideration of a sorrowing nation. It should not be, after the lapse of years, too late to honour his memory so far as we are able, and, if men are to be judged by their actions and the result of their actions, then it is not too much to say that no memorial is too great for Drake, whose claim upon the English-speaking race in all parts of the world is that, in spite of every obstacle, it was he who defeated the Armada and saved England in her moment of direst peril, and who, by laying the foundations of Sea Power, laid the foundations of this sea-united Empire. It is my firm conviction that the perpetuation of Drake's memory will have the effect of fostering and preserving that continuity of Sea Power which we believe is ours by right, and which we know *must* be ours from necessity."—COL. CLIFFORD, in *London Budget*, July 20th, 1913.

With the virtual offer of a site from the Government for a Drake Memorial in the Metropolis, the movement has now reached a stage which forms the culmination of the most successful piece of work in which the London Devonian Association has ever been interested.

It is with no small sense of gratification that we propose here to recapitulate the steps which have led to such satisfactory results.

It is interesting to remember that the triple idea of Federation, a festival on Armada Day, and the adoption of Drake as the Devonians' hero, took shape from a proposal made by our chairman, Colonel Clifford, to the Devonians at Bulawayo, that outpost of Empire, in June, 1911, and was warmly received by them and subsequently by Devonians in other centres. On his return to London, he made a stirring speech on the occasion of the annual meeting of the London Devonian Association, in October, 1911, and secured from his hearers the adoption of the following proposals:—

1. A Federation of Devonian Associations.
2. An Anniversary—Armada Day (say July 31st)—on which all Devonian Associations might meet and in silence drink to the immortal memory of Drake and the other heroes of that great day.
3. The erection of a Public Memorial to Drake in the heart of the Empire for which he lived and fought, and for which he died.

In January, 1912, there appeared in the DEVONIAN YEAR BOOK an article by him, entitled, "The Federation of Devonian Associations," in which he strongly advocated Federation, a Festival, and a Memorial to Drake, basing his appeal on patriotism, on the love of homeland amongst all Devonians exiled from their native county, the invaluable services rendered by Drake to his country, and the glorious results which have flowed therefrom.

Again, at the annual dinner of the Association in March, 1912, in response to the toast of the Association, the chairman took advantage of the opportunity to urge once more good Devonians to support him in his efforts, begging them, one and all, to become evangelists for the cause, and there is no doubt that the enthusiasm thus created led to the gratifying success of the first Annual Festival held at Earls Court on July 20th—Armada Day—in the same year. It was a most interesting and impressive meeting, and it will long be remembered that on the occasion the King and Queen were present, with many other distinguished personages, and that the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Winston Churchill, addressed the assembled Devonians from the deck of Drake's own ship, the *Revenge*.

A further impetus to the movement was given during the same month—July—by the Devonshire Association, which was then holding its Jubilee Meeting at Exeter. Following a paper entitled "Drake's Treasure," read by Colonel Clifford to that Association and subsequently reproduced in the DEVONIAN YEAR BOOK, the Association intimated its intention to give us cordial and practical support, and this has led to most satisfactory results.

By a coincidence, the same year witnessed the rise and extension of a strong current of public feeling tending in the same direction; this may, no doubt, be attributed in no small measure to the striking drama by Louis Parker, entitled "Drake," which was so effectively produced by Sir Herbert Tree at His Majesty's Theatre on September 3rd, 1912. It drew large audiences, and people went repeatedly to see it.

"Drake," as a play, appealed to the public generally and to Englishmen in particular. It struck a note that awoke definite interest, and whether or not every detail in the play was regarded as strictly correct or invited criticism, there is no doubt that it represented in broad outline the man, his works, and the period.

Criticism instigated enquiry, enquiry led to a realization, and people learnt that Drake was no pirate or corsair as we understand the terms, but that he was not only a truly great,

but also a good man, one of the greatest warrior navigators the world has ever known, and that his desire for England's safety and greatness was the dominating passion of his life. The discoveries he made on behalf of England, and the opportunities he secured for English commerce, were incalculable, and it is now universally recognized that it was owing to his genius that the Armada was defeated and Spanish domination at once and for ever destroyed.

That Drake was, in his day and many years after, a popular hero no less on the Thames and the Medway than in Devon, admits of not a shadow of doubt, and the fact that his mighty achievements have lacked recognition during the many succeeding years must, now that the truth is known, be a source of genuine regret to Englishmen.

On September 15th, 1912, the *London Budget*, writing under the influence of Louis Parker's great play, remarked on the extraordinary fact that in all London there was no adequate memorial to England's great naval hero, Drake; it pointed out that this marvellous and opulent metropolis—this greatest capital the world has ever known—has a splendid record for prompt and worthy recognition of the achievements of Englishmen who have conspicuously served their country, but that, strangely enough, there was nowhere within its gates a monument to commemorate the man who defeated the invincible Armada of the invading Spanish conqueror and saved England to Englishmen.

After saying that it was a reproach to us that we had not remembered Drake's great deeds monumentally, the *London Budget* proposed to set afoot a plan for the erection of a Drake memorial which should properly commemorate the great sailor and be a worthy addition to the many artistic features of this metropolis, offering, conditionally, to contribute £1000 to the fund, and undertaking at its own expense, to submit for the proposed monument designs by some of the foremost artists in England, with the result that splendid full-page designs by Adrian Jones, Derwent Wood, R.A., Henry Poole, Tom Peddie, and Frank Brangwyn, R.A., appeared in subsequent issues. Week after week this journal threw itself enthusiastically into the scheme, and elicited approval of the project from a number of distinguished personages and of societies, amongst which the Navy League and West Indian Club were foremost in giving the movement their energetic support.

The letter from the Secretary of the Navy League (Mr. P. J. Hannon) to the *London Budget*, on Sept. 29th, 1912, congratulating the editor upon his splendid public spirit in undertaking

a national memorial to Sir Francis Drake, with expressions of his sympathy and his intention to give the movement every possible assistance, showed a wide knowledge and appreciation of Drake and his works. This unqualified tribute was followed by an official letter informing the editor of the *London Budget* that the Navy League had unanimously decided to support, to the utmost of their power, the project for the erection of a suitable memorial in London to Sir Francis Drake, and it is but due to the Navy League to acknowledge that they have acted up to the spirit and word of their promise; for clerical assistance, office accommodation, and organization have all been rendered, and with a spontaneity and completeness which admit of no qualification.

Seeing what was taking place, the London Devonian Association sent to the editor of the *London Budget* the following letter, which appeared in the issue of November 3rd, 1912:—

October 28th, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *London Budget*.

DEAR SIR,—On behalf of the London Devonian Association we write to say that we have read with great interest the efforts of the *London Budget* to stimulate public interest in the proposal to erect a monument to Sir Francis Drake in London. We should like to point out that not only has the London Devonian Association adopted Drake as its hero, and Armada Day as its annual festival, but also has pledged itself to the resolution that a statue should be erected in the heart of the Empire for which he fought and died, and not in vain. Our president, Lord Halsbury, has expressed his entire approval of our efforts in this direction, and, although our campaign for such a monument antedated your own, we none the less most cordially welcome the splendid stimulus which you have given to the movement. The London Devonian Association, like the Navy League and other organizations from which you have published messages, will be glad to cooperate in the formation of a National Committee which would undertake the work so dear to the heart of all Devonians and so essential to the good name of an Empire which Drake not only made possible but saved from destruction.

Yours faithfully,

E. T. CLIFFORD (COLONEL)
(Chairman).

J. W. SHAWYER,
(Hon. Secretary).

The handsome reply of the *London Budget* may be summed up in the following extract which appeared in the same issue:—

“To the loyalty of Devonshire the *London Budget* owes an acknowledgment which, herewith, is made wholeheartedly. Unconsciously and unwittingly, the *London Budget* has been championing a cause which long ago the London Devonian Association made peculiarly its own. From the message which is printed in another column it will be seen that Devonians, with that same single-purposeness and unselfish breadth of view which Drake himself dedicated to the service of his country, have waived their claims and magnanimously are joining with the *London Budget* in the endeavour to so stimulate public enthusiasm as to ensure erection of a monument in London that shall be a fitting memorial to ‘the man who ruled the Devon seas.’ ”

It would be superfluous and perhaps ungrateful to discuss here how far the London Devonian Association movement would have succeeded unaided, but it must be unreservedly admitted that the splendid cooperation of the Navy League, the *London Budget*, the West Indian Club, and our own Association has ensured the pronounced success of the movement.

With the view of forming a National Committee, a meeting of the united forces and the supporters of the movement took place at the offices of the Navy League on November 26th, 1912. At this meeting a representative Organizing Committee was formed, with Colonel Clifford, of the London Devonian Association, as Chairman, and Mr. P. J. Hannon, of the Navy League, as Hon. Secretary.

Much work was done at that and subsequent meetings of the Organizing Committee, which ultimately led up to a meeting on July 11th, 1913, of the National Committee at Lord Glenconner's house. At this meeting Mr. Winston Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, took the chair, having previously intimated his willingness to accept the office of President.

The report of the Organizing Committee having been read, its adoption was moved by Mr. Churchill in a very interesting speech, in which he suggested that an Executive Committee should be appointed and empowered to carry on the work; this was seconded by Sir Frederick Treves, and unanimously adopted. This Committee consists of the following members: The Right Hon. Winston Churchill, M.P. (*President*), Sir Frederick Treves, Bart., G.C.V.O., etc. (*Chairman*), Colonel E. T. Clifford, V.D. (*Deputy Chairman*), The Right Hon. George Lambert, M.P. (*Hon. Treasurer*), P. J. Hannon, Esq. (*Hon. Secretary*), Lord Willoughby de Broke, Lord Glenconner, Admiral

Sir A. H. Markham, K.C.B., Sir Everard im Thurn, K.C.M.G., Sir William Bull, M.P., Sir Thomas Dewar, Sir F. C. Gould, Sir Sidney Lee, Sir Herbert Tree, Lieut.-Colonel A. C. E. Welby, Major A. Clive Morrison-Bell, M.P., A. Shirley Benn, Esq., M.P., Julian Corbett, Esq., LL.D., W. A. M. Goode, Esq., Albert Gray, Esq., K.C. (President of the Hakluyt Society), Hamar Greenwood, Esq., M.P., J. Y. McPeake, Esq., John Martin, Esq., Leslie Marzetti, Esq., G. Hay Morgan, Esq., M.P., Henry Newbolt, Esq., Philip E. Pilditch, Esq., George H. Radford, Esq., M.P., John W. Shawyer, Esq., James R. Thursfield, Esq., Robert A. Yerburgh, Esq., M.P. (President of the Navy League).

Naturally the all-important question to be considered, and in fact to be decided upon, before a public appeal could be made, was that of a site for the memorial, and for this purpose a sub-committee, consisting of Lord Glenconner, Sir Frederick Treves, Colonel Clifford, Mr. Julian Corbett (author of "Drake and the Tudor Navy" and many other notable works), was appointed to interview the authorities and report later to the Executive Committee. The Sub-Committee has had various interviews with the authorities, and negotiations are still in progress with regard to the various sites that have been proposed. It is hoped that before the YEAR BOOK is published, the final selection will have been made, and an appeal for funds issued.

The Armada.

AND God said : " England, this is thine estate ! "
And gave the sea.

The sea !
Thus did England fight ;
And shall not England smite
With Drake's strong stroke in battles yet to be ?
And while the winds have power,
Shall England lose the dower
She won in that great hour—
The sea ?

T. WATTS-DUNTON, *Christmas at the Mermaid.*

Drake in History, Song, and Story.

A LECTURE

By W. H. K. WRIGHT, F.R.Hist.S., etc.

(Borough Librarian, Plymouth.)

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, unlike his brother Devonian and brother-in-arms, Raleigh, was essentially a man of action, a man of war. Raleigh was a poet and a courtier, besides being a soldier and a sailor.

Raleigh wrote many books, Drake none ; or, at any rate, it can only be said with truth that he inspired the several accounts of his voyages, as we shall presently see.

And yet probably no man ever lived, in modern times, with the exception of Napoleon and Nelson, who has left such an enduring mark upon literature, the literature of England, the literature of the English Navy, nay, more, the literature of the world, and political history, as Drake.

"First of England's Vikings as a sailor," as he has been appropriately described by an American writer, Drake, the Sea King of Devon, stands out pre-eminently as the personification of England's power, the militant Englishman.

The most graphic picture of him, as he appeared in his own day, to judicious observers, is from the pen of Stow, the historian. This old writer says :—

"He was more skilful in all points of navigation than any that ever was before his time, in his time, or since his death. He was also of perfect memory, great observation, eloquent by nature, skilful in artillery, expert and apt to let blood, and give physic unto his people according to the climate. His name was a terror to the French, Spaniard, Portugal, and Indian. Many princes of Italy and Germany desired his picture. In brief, he was as famous in Europe and America, as Tamberlane in Asia and Africa."

Another old writer, Fuller, sums up the character of Drake thus :—

"If any should be desirous to know something of the character of Sir Francis Drake's person, he was of stature low, but set and strong grown ; a very religious man towards God and His houses, generally sparing the churches wherever he came : chaste in his life, just in his dealings, true of his word, merciful

to those that were under him, and hating nothing so much as idleness, in matters (especially) of moment, he was never wont to rely on other men's care, how trusty or skilful soever they might be, but always contemning danger, and refusing no toyl (who ever was a second) at every turn, where courage, skill, or industry was to be employed."

The object of this paper is not to set before you details of the life of Drake ; or to give the history of the Navy in which he held so prominent a place ; but rather to show how his name and deeds have affected literature down to our own time. Nor do I propose to make this a bare bibliographical treatise. I propose to deal, in a chatty sort of way, with the many books, prose and poetry, fact and fiction, which have been inspired, during three and a half centuries, by the doings of our redoubtable Devonshire hero.

Drake's life was a short one, comparatively. The actual year of his birth is open to question ; but, presuming that he was born in 1540, which there is reason to believe, and that he died in 1595, as we know, he had not nearly completed man's allotted span of years.

But what he had accomplished in that short span of a little over fifty years, and his influence on the history and policy of the era in which he flourished, may best be gathered by a glance at the various records of his voyages, and the numerous entries which relate to him in the Catalogues of our great National Library, and in the Archives of State Documents.

The first, and really the most important group of works with which I have to deal, includes the original narratives of his several expeditions, and other essays bearing thereon:—

1. "Sir Francis Drake Revived . . . by this memorable Relation of the rare occurrences (never yet declared in the world) in a third voyage made by him in the years 1572-3, when Nombre de Dios was by him, and 52 others only in his company, surprised ; faithfully taken out of the report of Mr. Christopher Ceely, Ellis Hixon and others who were in the same voyage with him, by Philip Nichols, preacher.

"Reviewed also by Sir Francis Drake himself before his death and much holpen and enlarged by divers notes with his own hand here and there inserted.

"Set forth by Sir Francis Drake, baronet, (his nephew) now living (1626)."

A second edition was published in 1628, and it was reprinted in 1882 in Arber's "English Garner."

It may add interest to these notes to state that the Dedication, to this work (to Queen Elizabeth) was written by Drake himself

and in the high-flown and somewhat fulsome language of the time. It reads:—

“The Dedicatory Epistle, intended to
Queen Elizabeth.

Written by Sir Francis Drake, deceased.
To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,
my most Dread Sovereign.

“Madam,

“Seeing divers have diversely reported and written of these Voyages and Actions which I have attempted and made, everyone endeavouring to bring to light whatsoever inklings or conjectures they have had; whereby many untruths have been published, and the certain truth connected: as [so] I have thought it necessary myself, as a Card [chart] to prick the principal points of the counsels taken, attempts made, and success had, during the whole course of my employment in these services against the Spaniard. Not as setting sail for maintaining my reputation in men's judgment, but only as sitting at helm, if occasion shall be, for conducting the like actions hereafter. So I have accounted it my duty, to present this Discourse to Your Majesty, as of right; either for itself being the firstfruits of your Servant's pen, or for the matter, being service done to Your Majesty by your poor vassal, against your great Enemy: at times, in such places, and after such sort as may seem strange to those that are not acquainted with the whole carriage thereof; but will be a pleasing remembrance to Your Highness, who take the apparent height of the Almighty's favour towards you, by these events, as truest instalments.

“Humbly submitting myself to Your Gracious censure, both in writing and presenting; that Posterity be not deprived of such help as may happily be gained hereby, and our present Age, at least, may be satisfied, in the rightfulness of these actions, which hitherto have been silenced: and your Servant's labour not seem altogether lost, not only in travels by land and sea, but also in writing the Report thereof (a work to him no less troublesome) yet made pleasant and sweet, in that it hath been, is, and shall be, for Your Majesty's content; to whom I have devoted myself (to) live or die.

“FRANCIS DRAKE (Knight).

“*January 1, 1592 (i.e., 1593).*”

As has been already said, Drake's nephew (Sir F. Drake, Bart.) had a hand in this work, which he dedicated to King

Charles the First, and he also contributed an interesting Preface

“To the Courteous Reader,”

in which he briefly relates the early history of the Drake family ; and gives a summary of Drake's exploits, in which occurs the following paragraph :—

“I could more largely acquaint thee, that this Voyage was his third he made into the West Indies ; after that [of] his excellent service, both by sea and land, in Ireland, under Walter, Earl of Essex ; his next about the World ; another, wherein he took St. Iago, Cartagena, St. Domingo, St. Augustino ; his doings at Cadiz ; his stirrings in Eighty-seven ; his remarkable actions in Eighty-eight ; his endeavours in the Portugal employment ; his last enterprise, determined by death ; and his filling Plymouth with a plentiful stream of fresh water ; but I pass by all these. I had rather thou shouldest inquire of others ! then to seem myself a vainglorious man. I intend not his praise ! I strive only to set out the praise of his and our good God ! that guided him in his truth ! and protected him in his courses.”

The last lines in the narrative of this voyage contain the oft-quoted statement of Drake's return to Plymouth, on Sunday about sermon time, August 9th, 1573.

“At what time, the news of our Captain's return being brought, did so speedily pass over all the church, and surpass their minds with desire and delight to see him, that very few or none remained with the Preacher. All hastening to see the evidence of God's love and blessing towards our gracious Queen and Country by the fruit of our Captain's labour and success.

“*Soli Deo Gloria.*

“Finis !”

2. The next important work claiming our attention is :—

“The World Encompassed, by Sir Francis Drake, being his next voyage to that to Nombre de Dios . . . carefully collected out of the Notes of Master Francis Fletcher, preacher in this employment and divers others his followers in the same (1628).” This first edition is exceedingly rare ; it was republished in 1635, and again in 1653 ; has been included in various collections ; and in 1854 was edited, with much additional matter, for the Hakluyt Society, by Mr. W. S. W. Vaux.

This memorable voyage, which occupied three years and was so full of importance to England and her Empire, was undertaken with a comparatively small force, five ships of less than three hundred tons aggregate ; and with crews of about one hundred and fifty sailors, besides a number of gentlemen

who had interests in the venture. It will be remembered that they passed through the Straits of Magellan, where no English ship had ever been before; that they coasted about South America, and as far north as San Francisco, and made important discoveries, besides working great harm to the Spaniards.

There is not time to enter into details concerning this wonderful voyage; read for yourselves in Julian Corbett's "Drake and the Tudor Navy," and realize, if you can, how much was accomplished by Drake and his small band, for it must be remembered that during the greater portion of the voyage Drake was alone with one ship, the *Golden Hind*, the others having deserted him or their ships having been destroyed. It is difficult at this time of day to appreciate the great results which sprung from this expedition, but you will find it all set forth in the works to which I have alluded, and in the biographical and critical works dealing with Drake and his times.

3. "A summarie and true discourse of Sir Francis Drake's West Indian Voyage, wherein were taken the townes of Saint Iago, Sancto Domingo, Cartagena, and Saint Augustine (1589)." The first part of this was written by Captain Bigges, a soldier officer; was continued, after his death, probably by Bigges's lieutenant, Master Croftes, and was edited by Thomas Gates, who, in a dedication to the Earl of Essex, says that he was lieutenant of Master Carleill's own company, can well assure the truth of the report, and has recommended the publishing of it. It is now very rare, and has never been textually reprinted, though most of it is given in Hakluyt's Voyages. At a sale in London in 1912, a copy of this book was sold for £700, and other Drake items realized extraordinary prices.

4. "Sir Francis Drake's memorable service done against the Spaniards in 1587, written by John Leng, gentleman, one of his co-adventurers and fellow-soldiers . . . edited from the original manuscript in the British Museum, together with an Appendix of illustrative papers, by Clarence Hopper, for the Camden Society (Camden Miscellany, 1863)."

This, of course, deals with the attack on Cadiz and the destruction of many ships of the King of Spain, by which the sailing of the Armada was considerably retarded. This was what Drake called "singeing the King of Spain's beard," and gave rise to that verse in Newbolt's "Admirals All":—

"Drake nor Devil nor Spaniard feared,
Their cities he put to the sack,
He singed his Catholic Majesty's beard,
And harried their ships to rack."

5. "A true coppie of a discourse written by a gentleman employed in the late Voyage of Spain and Portugal (1589), reprinted in Hakluyt, where it is doubtfully attributed to Colonel Anthony Winkfield, and in 1870, for private circulation by J. P. Collier."

This is known as the Lisbon Expedition, and was intended as a reprisal against the Spaniards on their own coasts, but it was a comparative failure and brought disgrace upon Drake and his followers, besides the loss of many ships and thousands of lives. There are several accounts of this disastrous voyage in Latin, one published in London in 1589, and others.

6. "Ephemeris expeditionis Norreysii et Drake in Lusitanium (Londini, 1589)."

7. "Narrationes duæ admodum memoribiles quarum prima continet diarium expeditionis Francisci et Draki equitis Angli in Indias occidentales susceptæ anno MDLXXXV. Altera omnium rerum et eodem Drako et Norreysio in Lusitanica irruptione gestarum fidelem continuationem sujecit" (Norribergæ, 1590).

8. "Sir Francis Drake, his voyage 1595, by Thomas Maynarde, together with the Spanish account of Drake's attack on Porto Rico, edited from the original MSS. by W. D. Cooley (Hakluyt Society, 1849)."

9. "A Libell of Spanish Lies found at the sack of Cales, discoursing the fight in the West Indies, and of the death of Sir Francis Drake; with an answer confuting the Spanish Lies, and a short relation of the fight according to Truth. Written by Henry Savile, Esq., employed Captaine in one of Her Majestie's Shippes (*Adventure*) in the same service against the Spaniard (1596)." (Reprinted in Hakluyt.)

Of these several voyages early accounts are also given in Hakluyt's *Principal Navigations*: to *Nombre de Dios*, Vol. III.; *Round the World*, Vol. III (reprinted in Vaux); to *Cadiz*, in 1587, Vol. II; *West Indies and death*, Vol. III.

Turning to the British Museum Catalogue for information on these matters, one is perfectly bewildered by the numerous entries, column after column being devoted to Drake. There are contemporary accounts of his voyages in Dutch, others in Spanish, and several in Latin and German.

Time was when I projected the compilation of a Drake Bibliography similar to that recently issued of Raleigh, by Dr. Brushfield, but such a work requires time, and a man of leisure; therefore, in existing circumstances, the task is hopeless.

Passing over many intermediate works, I come to one of

considerable importance, published in 1883, by Don Manuel M. de Peralta, which contains several original letters from Spanish officials in America, at the time of Drake's attack on their possessions in the South Sea, which are here published for the first time, but were first brought to the notice of English readers by Mr. C. R. Markham, in his "Sea Fathers."

"La Armada Invincible," by Captain C. F. Duro (2 vols., 1884), is an interesting essay followed by a most valuable collection of original Spanish documents.

Mr. Julian Corbett has made good use of these in his "Drake and the Tudor Navy," published in 1898, which is the most comprehensive and authoritative work on Drake's career that has ever been written.

Corbett's work is not a biography, although, of course, we get a general outline of Drake's life in it. The aim of the author was to give a general view of the circumstances under which England first became a controlling force in the European system by virtue of her power upon the sea.

Mr. Corbett very wisely adopts as his motto or foreword, those prophetic words of Sir Walter Raleigh:—

"Whosoever commands the sea commands the trade, whosoever commands the trade of the world commands the riches of the world, and consequently the world itself."

"Not only was Drake intimately connected, in all the various phases of his life," says Mr. Corbett, "with every aspect of the Elizabethan maritime upheaval, but throughout Europe he was recognized and applauded, even in his lifetime, as the personification of the new political force. Nor has recent research disclosed any reason for reversing the verdict of his contemporaries. The romantic fascination of his career as a corsair and explorer began, it is true, very shortly after his death to overshadow his work as an admiral and a statesman, but in his own time it was not so; and a principal object of the present work is to restore him to the position he once held as one of the great military figures of the Reformation."

Mr. Corbett's subtitle is "A History of the Rise of England as a Maritime Power," and this, in a work of nearly one thousand pages, he has successfully accomplished, gleaning his information from the most reliable sources, and mainly at first hand.

Of Drake biographies there are many, one of the most important being that of Barrow, published in 1843, which embodies many original papers in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and elsewhere.

Campbell's "Lives of the Admirals," contains a lengthy notice of Drake, so also does Southey's "Lives of the British

Admirals." These two biographies have been frequently reprinted, and Campbell's "Life" was also published in the "Biographia Britannia." Then there was a volume published in America, dealing with the lives of Drake, Cavendish, and Dampier.

In 1671 Samuel Clark contributed a short biography, and there was another by the author of the *Rambler* in 1767. In our own day we have had a short history of Drake, by G. M. Towle, an American writer, entitled, "Drake, the Sea King of Devon," and Mr. Julian Corbett, besides the great work already mentioned, contributed a concise Life of Drake to Macmillan's series, "English Men of Action."

The late Dr. H. H. Drake was a copious writer on his great namesake, and a vast amount of material will be found in notes appended to Hasted's "History of Blackheath," edited by him.

Pass we now to the consideration of a recent work in two volumes by Lady Elliott-Drake, which is perhaps the most important of all. It is entitled "The Family and Heirs of Sir Francis Drake."

The genesis of this book is told by Lady Drake herself:—

"A few years ago, a little book entitled, 'The Family of Sir Francis Drake,' was put together and privately printed by the late Rev. Thomas Hervey. It consisted of a genealogy, the Memoranda of a Lady Drake, written in the reign of William and Mary, the reprint of a funeral sermon, and a few miscellaneous papers, some of which were new to me.

"Of these the Memoranda interested me the most, because they afforded a clue to the meaning of a bundle of eighteenth-century letters which had been preserved for the justification of one of the writers, yet without any accompanying explanation of the circumstances which had led to the correspondence.

"As the story thus newly revealed seemed from a family point of view to be worth clearing up, I made some notes about it, to bind in with my copy of Mr. Hervey's book, intending to add thereto a few particulars respecting each successive Lady Drake, her lineage, the amount of her fortune, and any personal details discoverable. It soon appeared, however, that the addenda would be out of proportion to the volume to be illustrated; wherefore, at the suggestion of those most interested in the matter, I abandoned that plan, and began a more comprehensive history of the Drakes of Buckland."

Although Lady Drake's book does not profess to be a Life of Sir Francis, yet he necessarily occupies a large space in it, and incidentally we get many interesting glimpses into his personality, his family affairs, and his public services. These

are all obtained from original documents, many being from the family archives, and other sources not ordinarily available to the public.

One is tempted to quote largely from such a work because of its unique local interest. For instance, we are informed that Drake had several houses in Plymouth. At one of these he and his wife occasionally resided, but the situation of this is not exactly known. In another house belonging to him, in the High Street, his brother, Thomas Drake, dwelt. A third, which had two gardens attached to it, was at the corner of Buckwell Street and Looe Street, and this is styled in an old deed amongst the Plymouth records "the inheritance of Sir Francis Drake, some time in the tenure of Jno. Weeks."

Then we are told how by his advice, St. Nicholas' Island was fortified, and when a guard was established there, it is recorded that Sir Francis took the first watch himself, since which time the old name has been almost entirely superseded, and the place in compliment to him has been commonly called Drake's Island.

Again, the story of Plymouth's Water Supply is told in a most interesting manner ; an account being given of the Annual Commemoration still kept up by the Plymouth Corporation. But this is an oft-told tale for Devonshire people ; accordingly I need not enlarge upon it ; but there is one view of the case which is not so generally known, so I will give the extract as it appears in the book :—

"Frequent are the entries in the municipal accounts of dinners and suppers for Drake and his ladye and other justices, and, upon one occasion, when Sir Robert Cecil was expected, some of the Mrs. of the towne were included in the invitation to meet him.

"These ladies, the wives of the twelve and the twenty-four (that is the Aldermen and the Town Councillors), we may suppose, were by no means without a share in the Corporation festivities, for we find that during the Mayoralty of Mr. Browne, £3 10s. 3d. was paid 'for provisions when the Mistresses rode out to view the watercourse.' A pleasant day they must have had. We can imagine the procession, the young and lively ladies escorted by their courtiers seated on Spanish saddles or mounted on pillions behind their husbands, all jogging along very decorously out of the town ; but once upon the delightful 'Down,' with the exciting air, the springing turf beneath their horses' feet, and miles of open country before them, could they all resist the longing for a spreading gallop ? We fear that Mr. Mayor had a difficulty in keeping his party together."

We are also told that, whenever the Municipality were in any difficulty, it was always to Sir Francis Drake that they turned for advice and assistance. A great many of his letters must at one time have been amongst the town records, but there is only one remaining. It is a letter to Mr. Barons, Mayor of Plymouth (1594-5), and it had relation to Mr. William Strode (of Newnham, near Plympton).

Among other things we learn that Drake constructed a weir on the River Tavy, just below Denham Bridge, whereby he obtained a plentiful supply of salmon and trout, which at one time realized about £800 a year to the Buckland property. It may be remembered that, in addition to local works, he was, with Hawkins, mainly instrumental in founding the Chatham Chest (which has developed into the noble Greenwich Hospital) for disabled seamen.

Another interesting fact is brought to light, viz., that Drake was fond of music, as was also his friend, Sir Richard Champernowne. Sir Francis, when at sea, invariably dined alone to the sound of violins, and Sir Richard; who was often oppressed with melancholy more than he could wish, solaced himself at his Castle of Modbury, with the harmony of a full choir. No doubt Sir Francis enjoyed the singing when he and Lady Drake visited their friend at Modbury Castle, and we can imagine the two knights smiling, as perhaps the choir rendered "*Mi hermano Bartolo*," a little ballad very popular in Spain before the Armada set out. It runs, roughly translated into English, thus:—

“ And Bartolo my brother
To England forth is gone,
Where the Drake he means to kill,
And the Lutherans every one.
Excommunicate from God,
Their Queen among the first
He will capture and bring back
Like heretics accurst.
And he promises, moreover,
Among his spoils and gains,
A heretic young serving boy
To give me, bound in chains ;
And for my lady grandmamma,
Whose years such waiting crave,
A handy little Lutheran
To be her maiden slave.”

Although I deal with ballads and verses later, I cannot refrain from introducing here a specimen of another style of verse, published by Richard Hayman, in 1623, under the title, "Quodlibets," wherein the writer describes his youthful meeting with the great Sir Francis :—

"The Dragon that o'er the seas did raise its crest,
Glory of his age. After ages wonder,
Excelling all those that have excelled before.
It's feared we shall have none such any more ;
Effecting all he sole did undertake,
Valiant, just, mild, honest, godly Drake.
This man, when I was little, I did meete,
As he was walking up Totnes' long streete.
He asked me whose I was ? I answered him.
He asked me if his good friend were within ?
A fair red orange in his hand he had ;
He gave it me, whereof I was right glad.
Takes and kist me and prayes God bless my boy,
Which I recall in comfort to this day."

Sir Francis, sailor-like, was very fond of children, and it must have been a great disappointment to him that he had none of his own.

Lady Drake also gives some interesting particulars of the proceedings which led up to and resulted in the knighting of Drake by Queen Elizabeth at Deptford.

"The Queen was resolved to read a lesson to those who, under the cloak of slights to Drake, had reproached her also for her share in promoting that and previous expeditions. She had already given him a sword, with the ominous words—'Whoso striketh at thee, Drake, striketh also at Us,' and now, on New Year's Day, following his return, she wore publicly a magnificent crown of emeralds with which he had presented her." (It appears that it was the custom to make presents to the Queen on New Year's Day).

Still further recognition followed. On the 4th of April, 1581, her Majesty dined at Deptford, and after dinner she entered Drake's little weather-beaten ship, which was decorated for the occasion as gaily as might be with silken flags and streamers; and there, in the very ship which he had so happily guided about the world, she did make Captain Drake Knight, for reward of his service, and decorated him with a beautiful pendant jewel, containing her portrait, most admirably painted, and a scarf of rich green silk edged with gold lace and embroidery, at each end whereof, worked in fine gold thread—on both sides

alike—are the words, “The Almighty be Your Guide and Your Protector to the Ende.” Drake’s sword, the flags that decorated his ship, the jewel and scarf, with other relics, were lent to the Corporation of Plymouth by Lady Drake on the occasion of the unveiling of the Drake statue, by her, on the Hoe, in 1884.

Moreover, on the same occasion Lady Drake sat in a chair made out of the timbers of Drake’s ship, this relic being the property of the University of Oxford, and lent to the Corporation of Plymouth by that body for this unique ceremony.

It may be mentioned, in passing, that Abraham Cowley wrote a very worthy “Ode Sitting and Drinking in the Chair made out of the Reliques of Sir Francis Drake’s Ship.”

Some curious details respecting Her Majesty’s entertainment at Deptford are to be found in two letters to King Philip, written by Mendoza, the Spanish Ambassador, within a few days of the events he describes. He says that the Banquet given to the Queen was finer than any that had been seen in England since the days of King Henry; and relates that as she entered the *Golden Hind*, her purple and gold garter slipped down and was trailing, when M. de Marchamont stooped and picked it up, gallantly claiming it for his master, the Duc d’Alençon, whose marriage with the Queen he was endeavouring to bring about. But the Queen asked for it, promising that he should have it back when he reached home, as she had nothing else with which to keep her stocking up. Marchamont returned it, and she put it on before him.

It was Elizabeth’s policy just then to show noticeable favour to the French envoy, in order to make Philip believe that it was her real intention to marry Alençon, and therefore, jestingly saying to Drake that she had brought a gilded sword to cut off his head, she handed the weapon to Marchamont, telling him that she authorized him to perform the ceremony for her, which he did . . . and Drake gave her a large silver coffer, and a frog made of diamonds, distributing 1200 crowns amongst the Queen’s officers.

(It is evident from this that knighthoods cost more in Elizabeth’s time than they do now.)

After the ceremony was over, being as highly graced as his heart could wish, Drake had the honour of entertaining Her Majesty on board his vessel, and the silver goblet out of which she drank is preserved as a memorial of her visit. The Queen inspected the ship, and was greatly interested in her, and then it was that she saw the “Bible that Sir Francis had about ye Worlde,” and she with her own hand wrote on the title-page thereof.

("The title page of the Bible," says Lady Drake, "has been stolen. It is known to have been intact in 1856. During the last illness of Sir Trayton Drake, a good many things disappeared, but circumstances made it impossible to recover any of them.")

"It is one of the remarkable features of the Elizabethan age," says Mr. Corbett, "that its higher literature displays hardly a trace of having been influenced by the exploits of the seamen."

On the other hand, Professor Raleigh shows conclusively, in his introduction to the recent reprint of Hakluyt, the extent to which the voyages and discoveries of that time influenced the imagination of contemporary poets.

I quite agree with the latter opinion, having made a special research into this branch of the subject.

Warner, the poet, inserted in his "Albion's England," a spirited description of the fight with the Armada, and a passage in praise of "world-admired Drake, his brave breeder Hawkins, and others of less note." "It was to be wished, he suggested, that some better poet than himself should write "their glorious journeys and give them the immortality they deserved, for they would make immortal pen work."

But Drake had already been the subject of poetry.

In 1587, the year before the Armada, one Thomas Greepe published "The true and perfect news of the worthy and valiant Exploits of Sir Francis Drake," which contained, in very halting verse, an account of the taking of Cartagena. Better known perhaps than some others which will be named is George Peele's "Farewell to the most famous Generals Sir John Norris and Sir Francis Drake, Knights," which refers to their expedition to Portugal in 1589.

Charles Fitz-geffrey, poet and divine, published in 1596, "Sir Francis Drake, his honourable Life's Commendation and his Tragical Death's Lamentation."

In this elaborate and rhetorical poem, "that high towering falcon," as an Elizabethan critic called Fitz-geffrey, celebrated not only Drake, but Drake's predecessors, from Cabot to Hawkins.

It is interesting to note that Fitz-geffrey was a Cornishman. He was born at Fowey, and in process of time became Vicar of St. Dominick in Cornwall, being presented to the living by his friend, Sir Anthony Rous.

Halton, the old home of the Rouses, "is," says Lady Drake in her recent book, "now a farm and much altered; it is situated on the banks of the river Tamar. It is within an easy distance of Buckland Abbey by boat—little more than an hour's row—and we may be sure that the friends saw a good

deal of each other. Richard Carew, the historian of Cornwall, describes Halton as the pleasant and commodious dwelling of Anthony Rouse, Esq."

The poem was dedicated to Lady Drake, widow of the Admiral:—

"Divorced by Death, but wedded still by love,
For Love by Death can never be divorced,
Lo, England's Dragon, thy true turtle-dove,
To seek his mate is now again enforced.
Like as the sparrow from the Castrel's ire
Made his asylum in the wise-man's fist ;
So he, and I, his tonguesman, do require
Thy sanctuary, Envy to resist.
So may heroic Drake, whose worth gave wings
Unto my Muse, that ne'er before could fly,
And taught her tune these harsh discordant strings,
A note above her usual minstrelsy,
Live in himself, and I in him may live,
These eyes to both vitality to give."

Prefaced to the work are commendatory verses by Francis Rous, Richard Rous, and others, and in the second edition (1596) are other similar verses by Thomas Mychelborne, as well as some Latin poets, who have mentioned our worthy in their writings, thus, as Fitz-geffrey argues, making up for the negligence of his own countrymen.

The poem extends to nearly three hundred stanzas, but I have time to quote only three, these relating especially to Plymouth:—

STANZA 132.

"Equal with Hercules in all save vice,
Drake of his country hath deserved grace,
Who, by his industry and quaint device,
Enforc'd a river leave his former place,
Teaching his streams to run an uncouth race,
How could a simple current him withstand,
Who all the mighty ocean did command.

133.

"Now Plymouth (great in nothing save renown,
And therein greater far, because of Drake)
Seems to disdain the title of a town,
And looks that men for city should her take ;
So proud her patron's favour doth her make :
As those whom princes' patronage extoll'd,
Forget themselves, and what they were of old.

134.

"Her now bright face, once loathsomely defiled,
 He purged and cleansed with a wholesome river ;
 Her whom her sister-cities late reviled,
 Upbraiding her with unsavoury savour,
 Drake of this obloquy doth now deliver :
 That if all poets' pens conceal'd his name,
 The water's glide should still record the same."

"The Trumpet of Fame: or, Sir F. Drake's and Sir John Hawkins' Farewell, with an Encouragement to all Sailors and Soldiers, that are minded to go, in this Worthy Enterprise. With the names of many ships, and what they have done against our foes," written by H. R. (Henry Roberts), was originally published in 1595, and was reprinted at the Lee Priory Press in 1818.

The preface to the later edition says: "The naval enterprise which gave rise to this metrical relique, seems to have been that undertaken against the Spanish Island of Porto Rico, in which the English failed to accomplish their main purpose, and in consequence of which failure Hawkins and Drake are said to have fallen victims to personal chagrin. It records in most homely metre and 'with rude pen,' some details which cannot but be interesting to Britons, even when transmitted to posterity by the meanest coeval encomiast."

The tract is very rare. It contains these lines:—

"O famous men of Plymouth's happy town!
 Yours is the gain of honour and renown:
 From you these men of worth most part did spring,
 Whose fame throughout the world doth daily ring."

Before passing on to deal with some of the shorter poems and ballads relating to Drake, I must mention a remarkable effusion which emanated from the national poet of Spain—Lope de Vega.

As the news of Drake's death spread amongst the islands and along the Spanish Main, it was received with transports of rejoicing. In Spain it was heralded by the devout as a sign that the sins for which he had been permitted by Heaven to torment them were expiated, and Lope de Vega wrote this triumphant poem "*La Dragontea*" to celebrate how the scourge of the Church had been removed.

Lord Holland, in his *Life of de Vega*, (1806), says that it is "full of virulent and unpoetical abuse, and gives a false account of the death of Sir Francis Drake."

There is little in this vindictive poem to interest English readers. It is high flown, of inordinate length, grandiose in style, scathing in its denunciation of Drake—the Dragon, the Incarnation of Evil. I believe it has never been translated into English, and I doubt if it ever will be.

My copy of de Vega's poems, which includes "*La Dragontea*," was printed at Barcelona in 1604.

Incidentally, the Spanish poet tells us that Drake, trusting to his mastery of the Spanish tongue, actually visited *Nombre de Dios*, disguised as a Spaniard. Though this is probably an invention of the poet's, for it is more than doubtful whether at this time Drake could speak Spanish at all, he certainly displayed a strange familiarity with the plan of the place when the time came to act.

Drake, like Raleigh, has been the hero of several plays, and an incidental character in others. His first appearance in this role was in a play written by Sir William Davenant, poet laureate in the time of the Stuarts.

In "*The Playhouse to be Let*," occurs a whimsical play entitled, "*The History of Sir Francis Drake expressed by instrumental and vocal music, and by Art of Perspective in Scenes, etc.*" This is mainly concerned with Drake's Voyage of Circumnavigation, a graphic account of his sighting the Pacific Ocean from the top of a tree being introduced. It is not particularly quotable; but it is interesting to note that the fame of Drake's deeds and the power of his name were considered entertaining enough to amuse a public audience nearly a century after the events recorded took place.

"*True to the Core: a Story of the Armada*," is the next item with which I have to deal; it was the T. P. Cooke's Prize Drama of 1866, by which its author, Mr. A. R. Slous, gained £100. It was first performed at the New Surrey Theatre, on the 8th September of that year, by the enterprise of Messrs. Creswick and Shepherd.

The scene opens on Plymouth Hoe, with the adjacent bowling-green of the Pelican Inn. Nearly all the important historical characters are introduced into the bowling scene. The excitement when the approach of the Spanish Armada is announced is well put on; and later when, in other scenes, the Queen, Walsingham, de Valdez, de Silva, Gomez, and Geoffrey Dangerfield, a Jesuit priest, are introduced, the interest is considerable.

This play has been performed at the Theatre Royal, Plymouth, on several occasions.

Then again there was the "*Grand Spectacular Drama—the Armada*," produced at Drury Lane in 1888, in connection with

the National Armada Commemoration. It was the joint work of Henry Hamilton and Augustus Harris, these gentlemen visiting Plymouth to get local colour for their scenes.

It opens on the heights near Plymouth, where harvesting is in full operation; then away to Spain; back to England during the fight with the Armada; then another Spanish scene, the Auto-da-Fé; finally winding up with the Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's Cathedral.

Drake is not a prominent figure in this play, except in the Tableaux, the first of which, and the most effective, represents the historic game of bowls, after Seymour Lucas's picture; the other, the great fight between the two fleets off Calais. The representation of Drake's ship during the fight was one of the finest pieces of stagecraft ever produced at Drury Lane.

Drake appears also in the Court Scenes and in consultation with the Queen and her advisers.

I do not think this play has been published; my copy is a typed one given me by the late Sir Augustus Harris, in recognition of some services rendered in connection with the Armada Exhibition held at Drury Lane in 1888.

I will quote only a few lines spoken by Fame (as Chorus) as a prologue to the first tableau, Act III:—

“ Sons of brave fathers; England of to-day:
 Blent with our idle tale attend such deeds
 As stamped ye in the hour of danger past
 A land of heroes: Say not ye, secure,
 ‘ What is this century-thrice-told tale to us? ’
 For as your fathers dared, ye must deserve
 That if their peril should befall their heirs—
 Which God forfend—ye, too, may strike as they did,
 Not rust, nor rest: So, when you proudly read
 The names of Howard, Raleigh, Hawkins, Drake,
 Blaze in your annals, deem it no dead scroll
 Of glory ended, but a living page,
 Where it behoves ye, need arising, set
 Your names to shine in deathless company;
 Here then to ope’ their stirring story, mark
 That noble band against the invading foe
 Gathered on Plymouth Heights in pastime whiling
 The hour that waits the tardy-footed foe.
 See here, the spirit that hath made ye great,
 When Drake can hear unmoved, ‘ The foe’s in sight ’—
 Nor quits his play, but counts his sport a war,
 And war’s stern self but a grander game,

A game so vast that it shall have for bowls
Two rival crowns, two nations' fleet ambitious,
And for its stakes, fair England's liberties :
Behold : and think ye hear him—'Time enough
To win the game and thrash the Spaniard too.'"

A bright little one-act comedy is that by Major W. P. Drury—"The Dragon's Drum"—published in 1906 in a volume entitled, "Men-at-Arms." The scene is laid at Deptford, and the episode of the knighting is picturesquely told.

Finally, a Pageant Play, having Drake as its hero, has lately been running at His Majesty's Theatre, London, under the management of Sir H. Beerbohm Tree. After a very successful run in London it was brought into the provinces, and, very appropriately, Plymouth was the first place to witness it out of London. This play, by Louis N. Parker, so well-known in connection with various historical Pageants, is in three acts. Needless to say, it is magnificently staged, and up to the best traditions of His Majesty's Theatre.

Playwrights, like poets, have their licence, and in this drama Mr. Parker has taken it to the full. But it is not my purpose to criticize his action now, except to point out two or three departures from historical and topographical accuracy.

Three local scenes are given, one being the quay at Plymouth on that memorable Sunday when Drake returned from his long absence, as already recorded. Next is Drake's Garden at Plymouth, where he is supposed to have received a visit from Queen Elizabeth, an incident which lacks historical accuracy ; and the third on that ever-memorable day—July 19th, 1588—when the news of the approach of the Spanish Armada was brought while Drake and his captains were playing at bowls on Plymouth Hoe. This scene wants more space than is allotted to it, and might have been more effective as a tableau.

Some of the dialogue in the play is good, and there is a highly patriotic tone throughout. The historical sequence of events is more than doubtful, but this has been caused by the necessity of making the loves of Drake and Bess Sydenham run like a golden thread through it all.

The trial scene of Doughty in Drake's cabin is very realistic, while the closing scene is magnificent.

What could be finer than Drake's speech on that occasion, at the National Thanksgiving Service. We do not know, of course, that Drake and his brother Captains and Admirals were present on that occasion, but that is merely a detail :—

"Men of England! I cannot speak as I would, for your love grips me by the throat, and chokes my voice, and makes my words seem meaningless. Is it a marvel we fought gladly, aye, and would gladly have died, for so dear a land and for such a Queen? We have opened the gates of the Sea, we have given you the keys of the World. The little spot ye stand on has become the centre of the earth. From this day forward the English merchant can rove whither he will, and no man can say him nay. Our labour is done; yours is to begin. Men pass away, but the people abide. See that ye hold fast the heritage we leave you. Yea, and teach your children its value; that never in the coming centuries their hearts may fail them, or their hands grow weak. Men of England! Hitherto we have been too much afraid! Henceforth we will fear only God."

Pass we now to a consideration of the shorter poems and ballads relating to Drake, and they are many. Writing on this topic, Mr. C. A. Frith, editor of "Naval Songs and Ballads," published by the Navy Record Society, says:—

"The surprising thing is not the paucity of literary references to the exploits of the Elizabethan seamen, which were generally, if inadequately, commemorated, but the limited number of songs and ballads on the subject which have reached us. The popular literature of the period was very extensive in amount and very diverse in character.

"The Registers of the Stationers' Company for the reign of Elizabeth contain very numerous entries of ballads which deal with the incidents of the day or with aspects of the life of the time. Few of them, comparatively, deal with sailors or seafaring matters, and of these many have perished. . . . Comparatively few of the ballads of the Elizabethan period relate to voyages of discovery; plunder and fighting were more attractive subjects to the audience for which they were intended."

But scattered throughout our literature we find many ballads and songs relating to the Armada, others dealing with the exploits of Raleigh, Frobisher, Cavendish, and others, and not a few of which Drake is the theme.

As I have not space to deal fully with these, I must make selections.

In an "Elegie on the Death of Admiral Blake," which took place on board the *George*, near Plymouth Sound, in 1657, occur these lines:—

"The Spaniards lately fear'd the name of Blake,
As once their children did the name of Drake."

It may be remembered that Blake's body was brought ashore at Plymouth, his heart being buried in St. Andrew's Church, as was that of Frobisher many years before.

Again, in "Torringtonia: or, a New Copy of Verses on the late Sea Engagement," we read:—

"I sing not the battle (so fam'd) of Lepanto,
Nor what the Turks got by the siege of Otranto,
Nor the Spanish Armada so brave and gallanto,
Which nobody can deny.

"Nor how they were bang'd by invincible Drake,
Nor the courage and conduct of excellent Blake,
Nor of men who fought bravely when all was at stake,
Which nobody can deny."

Again, here are a couple of whimsical verses from the "Chapter of Admirals," 1797:—

"Lord Effingham kicked the Armada down,
And Drake was a-fighting the world all round,
Gallant Raleigh lived upon fire and smoke,
But Sir John Hawkins's heart was broke.
Yet, barring all pother,
The one and the other,
Were all of them Lords of the Main.

"Sir Humphrey Gilbert was lost at sea;
And frozen to death was poor Willoughby;
Both Grenville and Frobisher bravely fell,
But 'twas Monson who tickled the Dutch so well;
Yet, barring all pother,
The one and the other,
Were all of them Lords of the Main."

An old writer on Queen Elizabeth and Sir Francis Drake, says:—

"Oh, nature! to old England still
Continue these mistakes—
Still give us for our Kings such Queens,
And for our *dux* such Drakes."

Thomas Greepe, already mentioned, writing in 1578, has these lines:—

"His (Drake's) valiant minde, his secrete skill,
By flying fame, eche where is spred,
His loyall soul, his meere good will
To Queene and Realme both seene and read."

An old writer, named Owen, has this epigram on Drake:—

"Drake like a Dragon through the world did flie,
And every coast thereof he did descie.
Should envious men be dumbe, the sphere will shew
And the two poles, his journey which they saw.
Beyond Cades pillars far he steered his way,
Great Hercules ashore, but Drake by sea."

Plymouth people will doubtless recollect the lines inscribed beneath the portrait of Drake in the possession of the Corporation

of Plymouth, now in the Mayor's parlour :—

“ Sir Drake, whom well the world's end knew
Which thou didst compass round,
And whom both poles of heaven once saw,
Which North and South doe bound;
The starrs above will make thee known
If men here silent were;
The Sun himself cannot forget
His fellow-traveller.”

“ Great Drake, whose shippe about the world's wide waste
In three years did a golden girdle cast;
Who with fresh streams refresht this towne that first
Though kist with waters, yet did pine with thirst.
Who, both a pilote and a magistrate,
Steered in his turn the Shippe of Plymouth's state;
This little table shewes his face, whose worth
The world's wide table hardly can set forth.”

The first of these verses is said to have been set up, with other lines in Latin and in English, upon the main mast of the *Golden Hind* (or *Pelican*) when she was on exhibition for many years at Deptford, and they are supposed to have been written by some of the scholars of Winchester School.

Now for a few local references :—

William Browne, who, like Drake, hailed from Tavistock, has several allusions to the Devonshire hero, in “ *Britannia's Pastorals*.” Here are a few :—

“ Time never can produce men to o'ertake
The fames of Grenville, Davies, Gilbert, Drake,
Or worthy Hawkins, or of thousands more
That by their power made the Devonian shore
Mock the proud Tagus.”

And again :—

“ On now, my loved Muse, and let us bring
Thetis to hear thy Cornish Michael sing;
And after him to see a swain unfold
The tragedy of Drake in leaves of gold.
Then hear another Grenville's name relate,
Which times succeeding shall perpetuate,
And make those two the pillars great of fame,
Beyond whose worths shall never sound a name,
Nor Honour in her everlasting story
More deeper grave for all ensuing glory.”

Again :—

“ Had Dido stood upon her cliffs and seen
Ilium's Æneas stealing from a queen,
And spent her sighs as powerful as were these,
She had enforc'd the fair Nereides
To answer hers; those had the Naiads won,
To drive his winged pine round with the sun.
And long ere Drake (without a fearful wrack)
Girdled the world, and brought the wand'rer back.”

And he winds up with these self-laudatory words :—

“ And Tavy, in my rhymes
Challenge a due ; let it thy glory be
That famous Drake and I were born of thee ! ”

Another Tavistock man, a schoolmaster named Long, also apostrophizes Drake, thus :—

“ Go, coast Great Britain’s Isle, and in each creek
Among the noble sons of Neptune seek
Who has swam farthest in the liquid seas,
Or who first ranged the world’s Antipodes :
Who round about the world’s vast globe did roll,
E’en from the arctick to the antarctick pole ;
They will with one consent this verdict make,
’Twas our Immortal Mortal, Tav’stock Drake.”

The Rev. E. A. Bray, Vicar of Tavistock, wrote, in somewhat the same strain, a pretty little poem, “ To the Tavy ” ; and the Rev. John Bidlake, of Plymouth, in his poem, “ The Year,” speaks of :—

“ Meavy, where flourished once illustrious Drake.”

William Kempe, a Plymouth schoolmaster, published in 1592 a little book on Arithmetic, in which he gives some laudatory verses on Sir Francis Drake, to whom the book is dedicated. They are interesting as being perhaps the earliest reference in literature to Drake’s services to Plymouth in bringing the water into the town.

Sir James Rennell Rodd published in 1897 a book entitled “ Ballads of the Fleet, and other Poems.” It is a partial realization of a projected series of ballads on the great Elizabethan mariners. It commences, in the first chapter, with the “ Children of the Sea,” in which the early years of Drake are dealt with ; then follows a chapter entitled “ San Jon de Lua,” which deals, of course, with John Hawkins and his contemporaries. “ The Reprisal,” in the same connection, is the narrative of John Killigrew, gentleman adventurer, who accompanied Drake on his second voyage to Darien ; done into the modern manner. “ The World Encompassed ” is, as its title implies, a poetical account of Drake’s great voyage of circumnavigation. “ Greenaway,” a shorter poem, gives a picture of the home of the brothers Gilbert, and Raleigh, their half-brother. These poems are patriotic and inspiring, and are among the best things that have been written of late years respecting the Sea Kings of Devon.

Austin Dobson, a modern poet, who was born in Plymouth, in "A Ballade to Queen Elizabeth of the Armada," has this verse :

"Now Howard may get to his Flaccus,
And Drake to his Devon again,
And Hawkins bowl rubbers to Bacchus,
For where are the galleons of Spain ? "

Douglas Sladen wrote several stirring ballads in commemoration of the defeat of the Armada, and in connection with our Plymouth celebration ; and the Bideford Postman-Poet, Edward Capern, was often inspired to song by the brave deeds of our Devon Worthies. One of his most stirring poems begins thus :—

"The brave old men of Devonshire,
'Tis worth a world to stand
As Devon's sons on Devon's soil
Though infants of the band ;
And tell Old England to her face,
If she is great in fame,
'Twas good old heart of Devon oak
That won her glorious name."

The Rev. Canon H. D. Rawnsley, in a charming little volume entitled "Sonnets round the Coast," has this poem on Drake, inspired by Boehm's noble statue on the Hoe :—

"Mould him in bronze, or hew him out of stone,
His name shall live beyond what hands can make,
Who with his fifty fighting men durst rake
That sea, which heaving cloth of gold, had shone
Since first those long grey eyes had looked thereon,
And he had felt the South Pacific wake
Unconquerable daring—gallant—Drake,
Prince, sailor, soldier, buccaneer, in one.
Three years 'neath flying suns and wandering moons
He sailed his *Hind*, the sea scourge of the world,
Then, round the Horn, as full as hull could hold
Of Devon's courage, and of Spain's doubloons,
Steered home, but England never since has furled
Her sails of enterprise in lust for gold."

Everybody has, of course, heard Henry Newbolt's beautiful little ballad, "Drake's Drum," in which the quaint tradition of that historic drum is admirably told. "Admirals All," by the same writer, has been already quoted.

I must deal at greater length with the writings of Alfred Noyes, who in his "Drake, an English Epic," has produced the most brilliant eulogium on our hero that has ever been penned. Here is what *The Times* reviewer said of it, when it was published a few years ago :—

"Mr. Noyes has, we really believe, achieved the impossible. He has written a modern epic which can be read. One reader can say that he has read it through with an interest that never flagged anywhere, and more than once rose to an enthusiasm

that made him read aloud. There are few surer tests of fine verse than that—that it insists upon being read aloud. An epic poet could not have a greater theme.

"Here is surely enough to make an Englishman throb at once with love and pride and with the 'unnamed fears' which even the steadfast Wordsworth could not escape. The air we are breathing is great air, and political issues become for once eternal things. And they are given an eternal stage for their battle. Everywhere through this poem the big things of Nature are with us—the air and the clouds, the dawn and the night, the sun and the stars; above all the mighty presence of the sea. We go round the world with Drake, and the whole world seems one immense and boundless sea. The sea is the spirit that broods everywhere over 'Drake,' as the spirit of Rome broods over the *Æneid*."

From the *Spectator* we get a similar tribute:—

"A beautiful poem, by far Mr. Noyes' finest achievement, and one which few living writers could have equalled. The level of craftsmanship is high, and there are passages which rank Mr. Noyes among the ablest modern masters of blank verse. He can be exquisite, as in such lines as:—

'The pale princess from some grey wizard's tower
Midmost the deep sigh of enchanted woods
Looks for the starry flash of her knight's shield.'

or harsh and heroical, as:—

'Whistle in hand he watched, his boat well ready,
His men low-crouched around him, swarthy faces
Grim-chinned upon the taffrail, muttering oaths
That trampled down the fear i' their bristly throats,
While at their sides a dreadful hint of steel
Lent stray gleams to the stars.'

The description of the storm in Magellan's Straits, of Drake's return to Plymouth, of his seizure of his sweetheart, of the meeting of Drake and Sidney, and, last of all, of the tense hush in England before the Armada came, are pieces of noble drama and high poetry."

Alfred Noyes is quite a young man, born in 1880. His first poem, "The Loom of Years," was published in 1902, since which date he has been constantly writing, and all his poems bear the stamp of genius.

"Drake" originally appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*, and met with high approval. It was subsequently reprinted, the first portion appearing in 1906, the second in 1908. It only brings Drake's history up to the date of the defeat of the Armada, consequently we may hope for further instalments from the same prolific pen.

In another, and later poem, "The Admiral's Ghost," Mr. Noyes gives us another version of Drake's Drum, and the tradition concerning it. The poem is too long to quote, but it may be found in Alfred Noyes' Collected Works.

The tradition is that one of these days when England is in peril, that drum (which is now preserved at Buckland Abbey) will sound an alarm, and Drake will rise from his watery grave and fight again for England.

Twice, it is said, since Drake passed away, has the drum been sounded. Once his spirit found a tenement in Blake, who avenged the insult of the Dutchman who sailed up the Thames with a broom at his mast-head, and thereafter carried a whip at his, as a sign that he had driven them off the English seas.

The second time his spirit was summoned, Nelson arose and secured to England that supremacy of the seas which she has never since lost.

Is the day coming, we wonder, when Drake's drum must be sounded again? Whether this be so or not, we may depend upon it that, inspired by these poetic outpourings of our poets, and the story of Drake as told in our literature, the English spirit to do and dare as he did will be well maintained, no matter how great the odds may be.

Here is another gem, recently discovered in a volume of poems by John Galsworthy, the eminent dramatist and novelist, who is a Vice-President of the London Devonian Association, and author of the Song of the Association, "Devon to me!"

DRAKE'S SPIRIT.

When the land needs,
I am coming ;
I, Francis Drake,
From my roaming.
Till then, howl dogs
Of prophecy !
I yet will drive
The unknown Sea !
If my land calls,
I am coming ;
I, Francis Drake,
From my roaming ;
So, rest my drum !
And phantom barque
Still for awhile
Go sail the dark !

When Heaven wills,
I am coming ;
I, Francis Drake,
From my roaming.
Then, traitors black,
Grey winds all foul,
Do ye your worst
To shake my soul.

Drake is not only a familiar figure in history, poetry, and the drama, but he is also a leading character in works of fiction. Few finer subjects could be selected for a stirring tale for boys than the exploits of Drake and his contemporaries. They are many, but I can give only a few titles :—

“An Old-Time Yarn,” by Edgar Pickering. This story opens on Plymouth Hoe, and relates to the disastrous expedition to San Juan de Ulloa.

“Drake and His Yeomen,” by James Barnes. A supposititious narrative by an American writer, purporting to be the adventures of Sir Matthew Maunsell, a friend and follower of Drake.

“Under Drake’s Flag,” by G. A. Henty. A capital book for boys.

“When Hawkins Sailed the Sea,” by Tinsley Pratt. This story has more to do with Drake than with Hawkins. There is much of Plymouth and its surroundings in the tale.

“Drake and the Dons,” by Richard Lovett. A stirring tale of Armada times.

“Voyage of the Avenger, in the Days of Dashing Drake,” by Henry St. John.

“Westward Ho!” by Charles Kingsley. Too well-known to need description.

“At Sea under Drake,” by C. H. Eden.

“Clare Avery. An Armada Story.”

“Fighting Lads of Devon; or, the Days of the Armada,” by W. M. Grayson.

“For God and Gold,” by Julian Corbett, author of “Drake and the Tudor Navy.”

“Remarkable Adventures of Walter Trelawney, Parish Prentice of Plymouth in the Year of the Great Armada,” re-told by J. S. Fletcher.

“The Jolly Roger, a Story of Sea Heroes and Pirates,” by Hume Nisbet.

“Shore and Sea; or, Stories of Great Vikings and Sea Captains,” by W. H. D. Adams.

“Knighted by the Admiral; or, the Days of the Great Armada,” by Crona Temple.

These and many others might be cited to prove the influence that Drake and his exploits effected upon modern fictional literature.

As may be supposed, the traditions and legends relating to Drake are many. Reference has already been made to the Drum; but there are others equally interesting.

I find them nearly all introduced into a rhythmical story, after the style of the “Ingoldsby Legends,” in a volume entitled “Lays and Legends,” illustrative of English life, written by Camilla Toulmin, and published in 1845. Strangely enough, the author does not include the best-known legend, that relating to the Drum, but others are given at considerable length, at too great a length I fear, for me to quote.

One of these stories has to do with the supply of water to Plymouth. Hearing that Plymouth lacked water, Drake rode out to Dartmoor on a white horse, and reaching the appointed place, he pronounced some mystic words, a species of incantation, and turning his horse townwards, the stream followed the tail of the horse right into the town.

And another: At the time preceding the fight with the Armada, Drake was on the Hoe wearily waiting, so calling for a block of wood and a sharp axe, he cut the wood into chips, threw the chips into the sea, and thereupon the chips became tall vessels, and with this magic fleet he went and fought the Spaniards.

Then there is the story of his betrothal to Elizabeth Sydenham, his second wife. According to a writer in the *Western Antiquary*, there is carefully preserved at Sydenham in Somerset, a large ball, seemingly of polished iron, which is held by the people in that neighbourhood in great veneration. Local folk aver that it dropped from the clouds in most extraordinary circumstances.

Drake was betrothed, he went away on his long voyage; no tidings were heard of him, and Bess, being a comely young woman, having given Drake up as dead, agreed to marry another suitor. They stood at the altar and were just about to be declared man and wife, when a thunderstorm came on, and this identical ball fell, as from the clouds, split the stones of the pavement outside the porch, and rolled, glowing furiously, between the lovers. “It is the token from Drake,” the lady cried, and thereupon the ceremony was stopped. Drake returned, and they were duly married.

Another variant of the story is to the effect that the ball came

through the earth and parted the lovers as they stood at the chancel railings. Be that as it may, a ball is preserved as a valuable relic, and is still supposed to possess supernatural powers.

My task is done: much has been adduced but much has been left unsaid. I have endeavoured to give a general idea of the subject, and to carry out my promise to show that the influence of Drake was great in literature, as well as in the world's politics.

As you are doubtless aware, Drake and Hawkins died at sea within a few days of each other, and they were both buried at sea.

The following lines form epitaphs suitable to either of them, suitable to the peculiar circumstances of their death and burial.

"Where Drake first found, there last he lost his name,
And for a tomb left nothing but his fame;
His body's buried under some great wave,
The sea that was his glory is his grave:
On whom an epitaph none can truly make,
For who can say, 'Here lies Sir Francis Drake'?"

Or this, by another writer :—

"The waters were his winding-sheet,
The Sea was made his Toome!
Yet for his fame, the Ocean Sea
Was not sufficient roome."

[NOTE.—Since the above was compiled, the writer has had some correspondence with Mrs. Zelia Nuttall, a well-known authority on Mexican archæology, and with Professor J. K. Laughton, late editor of the Navy Records Society's publications. Mrs. Nuttall has discovered, in Mexico and elsewhere, a number of original documents relating to Drake and his voyages. These she has translated and placed at the disposal of the Hakluyt Society, by whom they will shortly be published. They throw new light upon Drake's career and character, and form a valuable addition to the literature of our renowned Devonian hero.—W. H. K. W.]

Drake's Drum.

DRAKE he's in his hammock an' a thousand mile away,
(Capten, art tha sleepin' there below ?),
Slung atween the round shot in Nombro Dios Bay,
An' dreamin' all the time o' Plymouth Hoe.
Yarnder lumes the Island, yarnder lie the ships,
Wi' sailor lads a dancin' heel-an'-toe,
An' the shore-lights flashin', an' the night-tide dashin',
He sees et all so plainly as he saw et long ago.

Drake he was a Devon man, an' ruled the Devon seas,
(Capten, art tha sleepin' there below ?),
Rovin' tho' his death fell, he went wi' heart at ease,
An' dreamin' all the time o' Plymouth Hoe.
"Take my drum to England, hang et by the shore,
Strike et when your powder's runnin' low ;
If the Dons sight Devon, I'll quit the port o' Heaven,
An' drum them up the Channel as we drummed them
long ago."

Drake he's in his hammock till the great Armadas come,
(Capten, art tha sleepin' there below ?),
Slung atween the round shot, listenin' for the drum,
An' dreamin' all the time o' Plymouth Hoe.
Call him on the deep sea, call him up the Sound,
Call him when ye sail to meet the foe ;
Where the old trade's plyin' an' the old flag flyin',
They shall find him ware an' wakin', as they found him
long ago !

Henry Newbolt.

The words of this poem are given by kind permission of Mr. Newbolt. There are two excellent musical settings, one by Sir C. V. Stanford, in his "Songs of the Sea," and the other by Mr. W. H. Hedgcock. The poem is, also, most effective as a recitation.—[EDITOR.]

The Romance of Devon.

By H. MICHELL WHITLEY.

*(Abstract of a Lecture delivered at St. Bride Institute,
November 13th, 1912.)**

OF all the counties of England there is none fairer than Devon. To West-countrymen the name calls up remembrances of soft sea breezes, ruddy cliffs and fields, rose- and myrtle-covered cottages, and broad green meadows, from which rise the steep granite tors of Dartmoor, the mother of rivers, with deep ferny hollows, and clear mountain streams running in music to the sea, overhung by heather and broom and by the long silvery sprays of the birch and the deeper foliage of the oak. The charm of Devon lies mainly in the variety of its scenery: truly it is "a box where sweets compacted lie." For its story it is not only to our old chronicles that we must look. History supplies us with outlines, and the spade of the archaeologist reveals the actual facts, while tradition and romance fill in the colours of the picture and make the people of the past real people of flesh and blood, of like passions with ourselves, who live, and move, and act over again for us the deeds that history has recorded, as they stand out bathed in the misty golden light of romance.

THE DAWN OF HISTORY.

The glacial age was not felt with its full severity in Devon; but it was in the post-glacial period that man first appeared in our county, when the rivers swollen by torrential floods of rain cut deep gorges in the valleys, when dense forests covered all the low-lying lands, and animal life, of species now extinct in Europe, abounded.

The caverns of Kent's Hole, Brixham, and Cattedown contained undoubted relics of these palæolithic men. How they came, and how long they continued here, we have no certain knowledge; but the end came: the land sank and the waters swept over western Europe, and all life perished in the great flood.

The curtain rises again on a new land, a land of dense forests and sluggish streams and rivers; the great beasts have perished, but the Irish elk, the reindeer, the bison, and the wild bull

* This Lecture was copiously illustrated with lantern slides.

roamed through the woods and glades ; and then Devon was repopulated by men from other regions which had escaped destruction.

The first who came belonged to a race of pigmies or dwarfs, traditions of which still exist in the legends of the piskies or little people, preserved to us in our fast-dying folklore—a race like the pigmy bushmen of South Africa. They came when Britain was joined to Europe, and spread through Devon and Cornwall ; and they were gradually exterminated by their successors, the Ivernians, the fiercest fighters of the neolithic age.

The Celts next invaded England, armed with bronze swords and shields, and waged a long and bitter conflict in their turn with the Ivernians. In this dim distant past, race followed race, each doomed in its turn to yield to others of a higher social organization, and armed with better weapons.

Time passes on its stormy way. Cæsar tells us that the Britons lived mainly on flesh and milk, but it is probable that our Devon ancestors of this period depended mainly on the chase, and but little agriculture was attempted ; although the presence of burnt corn in some pit dwellings of this period that I have excavated shows that they knew how to grow wheat.

On Dartmoor and its borders especially we find numerous relics of these British tribes : in their camps, some probably altered at a later period, and in their villages, stone avenues and circles, which are profusely scattered over these lonely uplands. Their dwelling-places were hollows cut in the soil, lined with stones set on edge, and roofed with limbs of trees covered with bracken ; the remains are now known as hut circles. In the majority of cases they burnt their dead, and the ashes were deposited in rude urns, frequently only sun-baked, probably made by the women of the tribe ; the urn was often deposited in a rude chamber, and over this was heaped a mound, now known as a barrow, numerous examples of which may be found in various parts of the county.

ROMAN DEVON.

About fifty years before the Christian era Julius Cæsar made two expeditions to England, defeating the British, exacting from them submission to the Roman power, and taking with him on his return hostages to guarantee the terms of his treaty with the British chiefs. No further attempt was made to enforce a real subjection to Rome until Claudius Cæsar sent another army to conquer the island in A.D. 43 ; and before the end of the first century Britain was entirely brought under

the power of the empire. To realize with what an iron hand Rome held on to her farthest possessions, go north, through imperial York, and trace the great paved Roman road running straight as an arrow over the barren fells ; and follow Hadrian's wall from the Solway to the Tyne, which runs through seventy-three miles of desolate land, a vast monument to the might of Rome.

The only Roman town of any importance in Devon was Isca, now Exeter. A Roman city was defended by strong walls, buttressed by massive solid towers ; and the city walls of Exeter are built on the line of the old Roman wall, of which, I am of opinion, some considerable portions of the masonry still remain ; this was of solid and good work, strengthened with courses of large red tiles. The houses had a foundation of masonry rising about two feet above the ground, which generally supported a superstructure of wood ; all were heated by flues under the pavements, and baths were abundant. The streets were well paved, and around the walls of the town clustered detached houses, whilst the tombs generally stood along the sides of the roadway.

The great military roads were constructed with extraordinary skill, raised above the adjoining ground and paved with stone laid on a solid concrete foundation. So massive and enduring was the construction, that some of our best roads now run on the ancient substructure. The only Roman road in Devon mentioned in the Antonine Itinerary ran from London to Dorchester and thence to Honiton, which I consider to be the station of Moridunum ; it then followed the old fosse way, now the main road to Rockbeare, passed to the north of Clyst Honiton by Pinhoe, and so to the east gate of Isca.

West of Exeter the Romans adopted the old British trackways, which they no doubt improved where necessary. One of these passed from Exeter over Haldon to Chudleigh, and then climbed to Dartmoor, where it has been traced for several miles, and is known as the Great Central Trackway, a well-defined and paved road, the rivers and streams being crossed by fords or cyclopean bridges, such as that at Postbridge. This old trackway passed by way of Tavistock to a ford over the Tamar, and then followed the central range of hills of Cornwall to Mounts Bay. Another old trackway passed to the south of Dartmoor by Newton Abbot, Totnes, Brent, Ivybridge, and Plympton to St. Budeaux, and so by a ferry into Cornwall.

The traces of Roman occupation in Devon are scanty. Isca was the final western outpost of its civilization, and the remains within the city walls are comparatively unimportant ; its pave-

ments are of a very simple design, although remains of the period are scattered over the area enclosed by the walls. Outside, only the ruins of two villas have been discovered—one at Holcombe, and another at Hannaditches, and these are of a very plain type; there are also evidences of a small Roman settlement at Stonehouse.

SAXON AND DANE.

For three centuries Imperial Rome ruled in England, but then the mighty empire had spent its force; it had seen its vigorous youth, its robust manhood, and now with declining years its grasp on its outlying provinces loosened, and early in the fifth century the Roman eagles left Britain, to be seen there no more.

The cities, each a little republic in itself, self-governing, but linked together by the superior fiscal, judicial, and military organization of the Romans, were now left to rule themselves and guard their own territory.

In the year 477 the dreaded Saxons swooped down on the shores of Sussex, Ella and his three sons landing near Selsea. Inch by inch, and foot by foot, the Britons fought for their native land; but slowly yet surely they were defeated and driven westward. At Silchester the city was destroyed by fire and sword, but Exeter escaped. Its semi-independence, and the strong infusion of the fighting race of the Celts, seem to have preserved both city and county from the worst horrors of the invasion. The advent of the Saxons was postponed until it was a conquest by Christians and not by pagans.

The Saxon settlers did not occupy the Romano-British towns, but lived in the open country around; thus Saxon remains are not found in them. It was only when the raids of the Danes became frequent that the value of the old walled cities became apparent, and the tide of population once more flowed into the deserted streets.

The approach of the Danes and Vikings spread dismay, for their progress was everywhere marked by death and flames. Numerous descents were made by the Northmen on Devon, and on Exeter in particular. What a terror must have fallen on the city when in the grey dawn a fleet of the Northmen's ships was seen sweeping up the Exe—the long war ships with the gilded dragon's head towering high at the prow, the red and white shields hanging over the sides, and the banks of oars churning the water into foam.

Tradition tells us that at Hembury Castle the Danes were exterminated by the women of the district ; and wherever a great battle was fought, from the blood of the slaughtered Northmen the Danewort, so abundant in many places, sprang up.

According to another tradition a battle was fought on the moors above Whitesand Bay, between King Arthur and the Danes, when Vellandruchar mill-wheel was worked with blood ; whilst to call a woman in that district " a red-haired Dane " is still a bitter insult.

Tavistock Abbey was destroyed by the Northmen in 997, when they carried fire and sword from the mouth of the Tamar to Lydford.

THE NORMAN CONQUEST.

On Oct. 14th, 1066, the great battle that decided the future of the English race was fought. The Normans won, but resistance to the rule of William continued ; and the most determined was that of Exeter, the head of the west.

When the conqueror demanded that their chief men should swear allegiance to him and admit him within their walls, the reply was that they would not receive him as their king—they would pay him tribute, but they would swear no allegiance, neither would they admit him within the walls. William's answer was, it was not his custom to accept subjects on such conditions ; and following this answer he appeared before the walls with his army.

For eighteen days did the city hold out, and yielded only when its walls crumbled down undermined.

In order to maintain his hold on the county, William caused several castles to be built. The Saxon mount at Exeter was strengthened and fortified, and other castles were built ; Barnstaple watched over the north coast, Okehampton and Lydford guarded the road north of Dartmoor, and Totnes and Plympton that on the south.

The Saxon thane lived in his open hall, but the Norman baron dwelt in his strong castle and ruled his barony with a firm mailed hand. The feudal system was established, and the defence of the nation placed on the holders of the land, each baron or knight being bound to furnish a certain number of men-at-arms to form the king's army in time of war.

The lord's hall or manor house, from Saxon times until the sixteenth century, was a building of very simple pretensions. The general plan adopted was a central hall open to the roof,

with a fair-sized porch ; a solar or parlour for the lord, with a cellar underneath at one end, and at the other the women's apartments ; buttery, kitchen, and dormitory, divided by rude wooden partitions, this part of the house being usually called the bower. The hall was the common sitting and dining room of the lord, his family, and his servants when there was no porch or houseplace ; it was heated by a fire burning on a hearth in the centre, which was without a chimney, and the furniture was rude and scanty.

An excellent example still exists at Little Hempston, near Totnes. It is a perfect specimen of a manor house of the time of Richard II, practically unaltered since that period, and therefore of great interest. Other examples exist in farmhouses, much altered however, as, when the common life of the inmates in hall was abandoned, about the time of Queen Elizabeth, the hall was divided up into two floors, and a great chimney built.

Around the manor house were grouped the cottages of the tenants, who held by service, and the lord mainly depended on them for carrying out the agricultural work on the estate. The land lay in great common fields, three in number ; and the ownership was interspersed in different strips through these fields. On the outskirts of the arable land, or in low-lying districts, were the meadows for cattle, while beyond lay the lord's common, left as a pasture for the tenants.

The feudal system continued down to the reign of Charles II ; and this system worked efficiently and well for the good of the nation and the support of a sturdy race.

THE CASTLES.

The pre-Conquest castles consisted of a large mound of earth, called a burh, defended by ditches and timber stockades, with wooden houses within for the defenders. The Normans built either a shell keep, which was of circular form, Totnes being a good example ; or a square tower on the existing mound, as Lydford, in both cases replacing the stockades by strong walls and deeper moats ; whilst in later times a barbican was added to strengthen the defences of the entrance gateway, and stone buildings replaced the wooden ones.

Okehampton Castle, built by the Norman baron, Earl Baldwin de Redvers, the greatest lord in Devon, holding 181 manors, is the most picturesque and interesting of our castles.

" Few have been more completely ' mouldered into beauty ' than this old stronghold. Wild and impressive as the scene must have been when it stood in its perfect condition, over-

looking 'the woodland and the waste,' when the crenells of its walls were strong and unlifted, when the red lion of Redvers floated from its dungeon keep, and the steep roofs of its watch-towers rose up sharply against the sky, it is far more beautiful now. The hill on which the castle stands is covered with a thick undergrowth of thorn and hazel, from which rise forest trees of great age and size. At the highest point of the ridge, overlooking the whole valley, the rifted walls of the keep rise above the thick branches of the trees and underwood."

The ruins are extensive. The mound is crowned by the square Norman keep, and the inner ward was enclosed by a strong wall; on the north are the ruins of the great hall and the lord's apartments, kitchen, buttery, etc.; whilst on the south are the chapel, guard-houses, porter's lodge, and other domestic buildings. This court is entered through a strongly guarded gateway, and was further defended by an outer ward and barbican; the whole of these works are much later than the keep, and are early fourteenth-century buildings.

Mr. King* gives us a living picture of life at the Castle in the Norman period: "Let us imagine ourselves within the castle walls on some fresh spring morning, when the wood of oak and ash trees that lies about the castle is beginning to re-clothe itself, and the bright green of the young leaves is finely contrasted with the rough walls of the fortress. There has been a rumour of disturbances on the north coast, and Baldwin is about to set out with his followers. There he sits on his destrier—below the great mound of the dungeon keep, where the line of heathery moors is seen here and there above the walls. He is armed in his haubergeon of leather, over which thin plates of iron are interlaced, so as to form a diamond pattern, like the lead work of an ancient window. On his head is a conical helmet of polished steel, with its nasal, a narrow point which comes down over the face, and affords some slight protection against the stroke of a sword. His hollow Norman shield is slung round his neck, and supported on his left arm. In his right hand he holds his long pointed spear, with a narrow pennon of sendal fastened close under the metal of the blade, displaying, as it dances and flutters in the morning breeze, the grim red lion which the Earl has assumed as his badge, and which afterwards became the cognizance of the house of Redvers. Norman archers, with their bows of stout yew-wood and quivers of well-feathered arrows, are grouped here and there about the court. There is a squire with a grey Norway hawk on his wrist, ready to let fly should they find a heron as they ride along by

* "The Forest of Dartmoor, and its Borders."

the river ; and there is Hugh the forester, with a leash of 'good grey dogs,' so that the Earl may rouse a stag if he fails in coming across his nobler game. Baldwin is a stern, weather-beaten old warrior. He is indeed a Christian knight, and has given many a broad acre to the black monks of Normandy ; but much of the rude barbarism of his pagan ancestors is still lingering about him ; and you may hear his shout of 'Thoraie !'* as he rides out under the gate of the castle, followed by his train of knights and archers, whose pennons flutter in the breeze, and whose steel helmets glitter in the sunlight, as they wind along the rude path between the coppice, until the whole company finally disappears out over the hill side."

There is a weird legend about the Castle, concerning Lady Howard of Fitzford, who is popularly supposed to have murdered her first three husbands. Every night when the clock strikes twelve, she is said to start from the gateway of Fitzford house in a coach made of bones and drawn by headless horses ; before the carriage runs a black hound with one eye in the centre of his forehead. The spectral coach makes its way to Okehampton, where the hound plucks a blade of grass from the castle mound ; and the cortège then returns to Fitzford, where the grass is laid on the threshold of the gate. This is Lady Howard's penance, and it will last until every blade of grass on Okehampton Castle hill has been plucked, which will not be until the crack of doom, as the grass grows faster than the hound can carry it off.

"My lady's coach has nodding plumes,
The coachman has no head,
My lady is an ashen white,
As one of long time dead.

" 'Step in with me,' my lady cries,
'Step in—the coach is wide ;
There's room enough for you, I trow,
And all the world beside.' "

Another fine ruin is Berry Pomeroy Castle. The approach is charming, the road leading down a valley thick with ferns and wild flowers, and overshadowed by grand beech trees, which grow in great luxuriance, and the whole glen resounds with the song of birds. The ruins of the old fortress, built by Ralph de Pomeroy in the time of the Conqueror, consist of a fine Norman gateway, a portion of the enclosing wall, and a fine round tower called St. Margaret's Tower ; but the great masses of ruin, however, are the remains of a fair and stately mansion built by Sir Edward Seymour, who was granted the lands of

* "Thor aid !" The cry is said by Wace to have been used at Hastings.

Sir Thomas Pomeroy, who had joined the Devonshire rebellion in 1549. It is said to have been injured by a thunderstorm, and the appearance of the walls indicates that it had been damaged by fire, and allowed afterwards to fall gradually into decay, until now it is an ivy-mantled and picturesque shell.

Old legends still cling around the ruin. In Lady Margaret's Tower Ellen de Pomeroy is said to have been imprisoned by her sister through jealousy. Another legend tells how, "long long ago, one of the sons of the Pomeroyes surprised his sister in an arbour with an enemy of the house. How or where he slew them is not known, but there is a winding passage just within the castle gate, which, after running through the thickness of the wall, widens out into a deep recess, and here it may be that the deed was done ; for on moonlit nights the silvery glimmer falling through a high embrasure reveals two shadowy figures, man and woman, parted by the width of this recess, pitifully struggling to reach each other across the empty space, but held back by some invisible power, still withholding from them, after all these years of death, that love which the cruelty of Pomeroy denied them in their life."

There is also a tale of one of the Pomeroyes, who, finding at the end of a long siege that his castle must be taken, called for his charger, mounted it in full armour, and blowing his bugle in token of surrender, leapt from the castle walls down to the crags beneath, and was dashed to pieces.

"Vanish'd is the ancient splendour,
And before our dreamy eye,
Wave these mingling shapes and figures,
Like a faded tapestry."

THE CHURCHES.

To many a strange sound had the wooded vales and lonely hills of Devon listened, during the years since the Romans first came. The clash and clang of battle had rent the air, they had echoed the cries of human sacrifices, they had heard the lowing of the bull that died in the temple of Mithras. And now yet another sound, strange and sweet and new, came to them, for across the moors rang the little bronze bell of the Celtic saint, calling on men to pray.

The first preaching-station was at a holy cross, of which so many examples still exist on Dartmoor.

"In many a green and solemn place,
Girt by the wild hills round,
The shadow of the holy cross
Still sleepeth on the ground."

Next in order came the little Celtic stone church—a simple rectangle, one of the oldest in England being that at Perranzabuloe in Cornwall.

After the landing of Saint Augustine, Saxon churches multiplied throughout the land. Wood was generally used in their construction, and thatch for the roof; one such church still remains at Greenstead, Essex. The stone buildings of the Saxon style are distinguished by what is called long and short work at the angles, and vertical strips run up the walls, a good example being Sompting Church, Sussex.

After the Conquest the Norman style of architecture was introduced, and continued about 125 years. It is distinguished by its general massive character, its semicircular arches to doors and windows, the latter often small, and its mouldings and beak heads of barbaric richness. The two great transeptal towers of Exeter Cathedral are the best specimens of this style in Devon.

To the Norman succeeded the Early English style, which lasted, roughly speaking, during the thirteenth century. It was distinguished by great purity, with windows long and lancet-headed, and columns consisting of a central shaft, with smaller shafts, generally of marble, grouped around it; the spires are exquisitely proportioned, and flying buttresses are introduced. The beautiful church of Ottery St. Mary, a miniature copy of the Cathedral, and the most interesting church after it in the county, is built in this style.

The Decorated style came next, and continued during the fourteenth century. The windows become larger, and are divided by mullions, which branch into tracery, at first geometrical and afterwards flowing; a profusion of ornament is used, and the carving of the foliage from nature is exquisite. We have now reached what is generally considered to be the perfection of English architecture. The finest example in England is Exeter Cathedral, which, with the exception of the Norman towers, was built between 1258 and 1369, and is the most beautiful specimen of geometrical Decorated work in any building. The outside is not attractive, but the interior, with its long unbroken roof throughout nave and choir, is one of the finest in England.

The Perpendicular style followed, and prevailed about 150 years, to the end of the reign of Henry VIII. The doors have a square label over them, the windows are large, the mullions are continued straight through into the arch, and transoms are inserted, breaking up the lights into panels; the towers are fine and massive, but the crowning glory of this style is the

exquisite fan vaulting. The best example we have is the church of the Holy Cross at Crediton, which stands close to the site of the Saxon Cathedral.

The churches of Devon are mainly of this period, there having been a general rebuilding, but they surpass those of most other counties in one point, beauty of situation. "Sometimes located close to the old manor house, and sheltered by the same ancestral woods; sometimes on high ground, and looking across a wide landscape of coppice, and orchard, and meadow, to the distant ridges of Dartmoor; and sometimes rising in the midst of the long green combe, over which the lichen-tinted tower throws the shadow of its own antiquity."

The woodwork which still remains in many Devonshire churches in spite of the terrible havoc to which it has been exposed, even in the last fifty years, probably excels in beauty and in intricacy of detail that of any other English county. The rood screens are especially noticeable, with their twining vine branches and graceful mazes of forest boughs and flowers. All were elaborately coloured, and the lower panels were filled in with painted figures of saints, many of which can still be traced. The chief characteristic of the churches in mediæval times was colour: woodwork of screens and roof glowed with colour, generally gold, scarlet, and white; mural paintings covered the walls, and rich painted glass filled the windows. We do not appreciate colour as our ancestors did, and in this northern land we should once more return to the custom of adding to the beauty of form the glory of colour.

THE ABBEYS.

Devonshire possesses few remains of its great abbeys and priories; we have no ruins like Rievaulx, Tintern, or Fountains. The grantees were under an obligation to pull down the churches; and this was much more strictly carried out in the south than in the north, where affection for the old religion was stronger.

Tavistock Abbey, with its mitred abbot, was the chief house in the two western counties. The great church with the shrine of St. Rumon was almost the equal of Exeter Cathedral; but it was totally destroyed, and only a few crumbling walls now mark the site; so that we can hardly imagine the Abbey in all its beauty, when the stately house of God and his special ministers rose in grace from the level meads by the River Tavy.

It has perished. The last light on the altar went out long, long ago; long ago was the last mass sung. There is scarce a trace left of the great Abbey. The whaup wails over a desolate

sanctuary, and the winds from Dartmoor sweep down the gorse-clad hills across the site of the glorious church of St. Rumon of Tavistock.

"Empty aisle, deserted chancel, tower tottering to your fall,
Many a winter storm has beaten on the grey head of your wall,
Many a bitter storm and tempest has your roof-tree turned away,
Since you first were raised a temple to the Lord of night and day."

The church of the Cistercian Abbey of Buckland was turned into a dwelling-house in the sixteenth century, but that of Buckfast, the richest Cistercian house in the west, was completely destroyed. The Cistercians were the great farmers of England during the feudal period, and their abbeys were almost invariably planted in low well-watered situations, in accordance with the old saying: "Benedict loved the hilltop, and Bernard loved the vale." The foundations of Buckfast Abbey have in recent years been uncovered; they follow the normal plan of a Cistercian house, such as Fountains and Beaulieu.

On the north was the great church, and on its sunny side, south of the nave, was the cloister garth, with a covered alley all around; the garth was never used for burials, as is sometimes erroneously stated. On the eastern side was the chapter house, where all the business of the brotherhood was conducted, and a parlour, and passage to the infirmary, over which was the monks' dormitory. On the south side of the cloisters was the warming house, where the monks had a fire, to warm themselves by in the cold winter months; next to this was the frater or dining-hall, and beyond was the kitchen. The western side was occupied by the house of the lay brothers, who did the farming; below were their dining-hall and other rooms, such as cellars, and above was their dormitory. East of the cloister was the infirmary, consisting of a large hall for living and sleeping, a chapel, and usual offices. The infirmary was not quite the same thing as a modern hospital, although resembling it. The monks led simple lives, and so the number of sick would be small. The way the monks kept themselves in health was by being bled three or four times a year—a fourth time was considered a luxury. After being bled they were allowed to "go into farmery" until they recovered their strength again. To the west of these buildings would be the guest houses, main entrance gateway, mill, and farm buildings.

THE RIVERS.

The rivers of Devon mainly owe their beauty to the varied scenery through which they flow. Rising in the desolate hills

of Dartmoor or Exmoor, the first few miles of their course are through wild and open country in which they have cut deep gorges through the hills clothed in coppice woods to the summit, before reaching the green pastures of the lowlands, and it is in these gorges that the most beautiful scenery occurs.

All have their individual characteristics—Barle and Exe, Teign and Dart, Avon and Erme, Tavy and Tamar, Torridge and Taw—and all are beautiful.

Take the Barle. Some of the finest bits are in the gorge above Dulverton, where it flows between wooded hills overshadowed by noble trees. At this town there is a fine mediæval bridge of five pointed arches, and the gorge opens slightly with green meadows bounding it as the river flows onward to its junction with the Exe. Dulverton itself, just over the border, is a little town shut in by the hills around, and renowned for its hospitable chimneys, which group well for an artistic eye.

Crossing over the hill we find the Exe, and nestling amongst the hills with level meads around lie the scanty ruins of Barlinch Priory for Augustinian Canons, some of the windows of which are now in Morebath Church. Only a few crumbling and ivy-clad ruins remain. Crossing a small burn which runs into the Exe a short distance below, stands a little pack-horse bridge, with a ford—which preceded it—by its side; it claims to be one of the prettiest bridges in England, but it is very tiny, the road being only just wide enough for one cart to cross.

A little west is Brushford with its venerable oak, which claims to be over six hundred years old, and beyond is Molland, in which is a miniature tomb stated to be a heart shrine of one of the Courtenay family. It was the custom in mediæval times for a knight dying abroad to send his heart home to be buried in his parish church.

Farther down the river is Tiverton, which possesses a fine church, but its glory is the Greenway Chapel, built in 1517 by John Greenway, a rich merchant of the staple. The architecture is rich and covered with sculpture of Perpendicular date. The life of our Saviour, the flight into Egypt, and sea scenes with ships of the period are all portrayed in stone, whilst inscriptions praying for mercy on the souls of the founder and his wife are interspersed.

The valley now gradually opens, and the Exe flows through rich meadows and marshland past Exeter to the sea.

Farther west in the heart of Devon rise the granite tors and lonely uplands of Dartmoor, the mother of rivers—Teign and Dart, Erme and Avon, Tavy and Tamar, Torridge and Taw, all have their sources in this grand mountain track. They are

all beautiful, and the gorges they have cut deep in the hills on leaving the moor contain some of the finest scenery in the county.

The Teign at Holymill, near Chagford, is a famous beauty spot, and the junction of the east and west branches of the river is very picturesque. Fingle Bridge is approached by a typical Devonshire lane, once a pack-horse track and then widened for carts, but even now so narrow that it is only in certain spots that two can pass. The Teign at Drewsteignton has cut a deep gorge through the high land, and in summer, when all the hillside is ablaze with heather, it forms a picture, once seen, not easily forgotten. Fingle Bridge itself has a warmth of colour from the shades of brown and golden lichen crusted over its arches and time-worn buttresses; beneath long trails of ivy droop in the cool shadow towards the clear dark water rippling underneath, a spot to linger and dream in on a bright summer day.

Yet of all the moorland rivers I must claim Dart as the fairest.

“ Bold is the rush of the kingly Rhine,
Bright is his coronet, bright is his wine;
Soft in the shade of his mountain zone
Laughs the blue glance of the bounding Rhone;
Proudly the yellow-haired Tiber may flow,
Singing his dirge to the dead below;
Which of the river gods, which may it be,
Beautiful Dart, to be mated to thee? ”

The hand of civilization has been laid lightly on Dartmoor, and except that the wolf and the red deer have vanished, the whole district is nearly the same as before the Norman conquest. Old traditions still linger here, and belief in the piskies, who dance in the moonlight on the greensward by the side of the mountain streams, is hardly extinct. The “wish hounds,” breathing flame, and attended by a swart master with a hunting pole, are said to wander in packs over the dusky wastes of heather and amongst the grey granite stones of the tors.

The rivers, too, retain some trace of the reverence with which in Celtic times they were regarded, and this is pre-eminently the case with “Dart,” for “*the Dart*” is rarely heard, never from a moorman. “Dart came down last night” is the way he describes a flood. The “cry of Dart,” as the moormen name the murmuring sound which rises from all rivers when the edge of dark is creeping up the hill, is ominous, and a sure warning of coming evil if heard at a distance. Its waters are said to become tinged with blue when about to receive a victim, no very rare occurrence. The local rhyme runs:—

“ River of Dart, oh, river of Dart,
Every year thou claimest a heart.”

Or, shorter and fiercer, like the roaring of the river itself :—

“ Dart, Dart
Wants a heart.”

Mr. King, in an article on Devonshire folklore, quotes an old moorman as saying to his employer : “ ’Tis wonderful bright now, maister, but we shall ha’ a change ; I hear the broadstones a-crying,” these being large boulders of granite in the bed of the river. The “ cry of the river ” is a sure sign of foul weather, however fine the sky.

In the most gloomy and desolate part of Dartmoor lies Cranmere pool, a lonely morass, from which, for a square mile around it, five rivers flow—Taw, Teign, Ockment, Dart, and Tavy. Cranmere pool has an evil reputation as a great penal settlement for refractory spirits, and it is said that many of the former inhabitants are still there, expiating their misdoings. An old farmer was said to be so troublesome to his survivors as to require seven parsons to lay him ; at last by their incantations he was transformed into a colt, and a servant boy was directed to take him to Cranmere pool. On arriving at the brink of the pool he was to take off the halter, and return instantly without looking around. Curiosity proving too powerful, he turned his head to see what was going on, when he beheld the colt plunge into the lake in the form of a ball of fire. Before doing so, however, he gave the lad a parting salute in the form of a kick which knocked out one of his eyes.

From its source to the sea we will trace the course of Dart. For the first fifteen miles it flows through Dartmoor forest, but the word forest did not mean woodlands, for of trees there are practically none, and woodland it never has been ; it meant unenclosed lands, kept for the chase, as the deer forests of Scotland now are.

One wood there is on the moor—Wistman’s Wood—and another like it does not exist in England. A steep hillside is covered with boulders, amongst which grows a grove of dwarf oaks, mantled thick with moss ; who planted it is not known, but in the days before William landed at Pevensey, a perambulation of the forest refers to Wistman’s Wood in terms which would describe it at present.

Near Two Bridges the old British trackway crosses, though the old bridge which carried it over Dart has disappeared. The course of both East and West Dart through the moorland is wild and desolate ; at Dartmeet they mingle, and the course of the united streams is through a deep and narrow valley. The river reaches the borders of the Moor at the little vicarage of Holne, where Charles Kingsley was born and where he learnt in

his boyhood that ardent love for Devon and Devon men that he showed so well in the noblest of all stories—"Westward Ho!"

Below Holne the river sweeps around the bold ridge of Holne Chase, where, "after fleeting through the moors with a long solitary course," it descends between steep hills covered with beech and oak woods. Through these woods run the far-famed Buckland Drives, and overhanging the river is a crag known as "The Lovers' Leap," of which tradition says that a pair of despairing lovers threw themselves from its top into the deep pool below. Farther down is Holne Bridge, the most picturesque of all those spanning Dart. In dry weather the stream is confined solely to its rocky bed and flows through the central arch, but when "Dart comes down," the three arches are full. The three grey arches mantled in ivy, the overhanging foliage, the crystal water, and the waterworn granite bed form a picture which, once seen, will linger in the memory.

Green fields spread out before we reach Buckfast Abbey, of which but slight ruins remain; modern buildings are being put up on the old foundations. Turner's noble drawing records, as no other pencil could do, the grand features of the general scene, backed by the grey cones of Dartmoor; but the imagination alone can reconstruct it in the perfection of its ancient splendour, when the Abbey towers rose in their stately beauty from the midst of their green meadows and golden cornfields—spots of sunshine between the darker coppice that still clusters over the hillsides.

At Buckfastleigh is another mediæval bridge, ivyclad and picturesque, approached by deep lanes fenced in with banks heavy with drooping ferns and honeysuckle, and overarched with trees, and in the early summer scarlet with strawberries, formerly so plentiful that a man might gather them sitting on horseback.

"The shady lanes of Devon, in summer how they shine,
When the foxglove shakes his purple bells beneath the wild hop's bine,
And briony in clusters green hangs from the dog's wood's bough,
And twines a leafy chaplet meet to deck a maiden's brow."

Down to Totnes the river flows between rich meadows and wooded slopes, with tall trees reflected in the pools. Of Staverton ford a sad story is told. A young farmer and his bride, who had just been married in the church, drove down in a dogcart to cross the river, and, as they did so, the warning cry of "Dart coming down" was plainly heard. "We must be quick, here cometh old Dart," said the bridegroom. Quick they were, but old Dart was quicker, and their dead bodies were taken out of the river the next day.

Totnes is a quaint country town, once walled, with the shell keep of the ruined castle of Judhel de Totnes towering over the houses below. The east gate still remains, and portions of the walls around the castle, in which is the north gate ; a third gate used to stand at the south-west angle of the town beneath the castle. Totnes is the smallest walled town in England. In the footway of High Street is a renowned stone, called "The Brutus Stone." Tradition says Brutus of Troy landed here and gave a name to the place, as the local rhyme asserts :—

"Here I stand, and here I rest,
And this place shall be called Totnes."

Below the town the river becomes tidal, and is renowned for the charm and variety of the scenery.

The bend at Sharpham, with its overhanging woods, is renowned for its beauty ; here is one of the finest rookeries in England, and the herons from its heronry abound on the river's bank. Below Sharpham the Dart widens, and at Galmpton Reach it expands into a spacious bay, whilst farther on is Dittisham, famous for its plum orchards.

On the left are the woods of Greenway, where tradition states Sir Walter Raleigh once resided, and that here it was that his servant entering the room when his master was indulging in the first pipe smoked in England, was so amazed at the sight that he threw the whole tankard of ale over him, thinking he was on fire. Greenway also was the home of those two noble men, Humphrey and Adrian Gilbert, whose names are household words to all who love the traditions of England.

Here in the middle of the river stands the Anchor stone, a rock bare at low but covered deeply at high water, which was a most useful public institution in the men of Dartmouth's opinion in ancient times ; they were cruel days, for here scolding wives were conveyed and landed at low water : an hour on the rock with a rising tide usually sufficed to subdue the most termagant, and if not the tide would effectually settle the matter.

Shortly below the harbour opens out, and Dartmouth comes in sight, shut in by its lofty hills. "It is not walled—the mountains are its walls," said the Spanish spy. Prince's description, written two hundred years ago, still applies : "The town is situated on the side of a very steep hill which runneth from east to west a considerable length of near a mile, whereby the houses, as you pass on the water, seem pensil, and to hang in rows like galley-pots in an apothecary's shop ; for so high and steep is it, that you go from the lower to the upper part thereof,

and from the top requires no less—in some places many more—than a hundred steps.” Dartmouth is one of the little western ports that built up England’s naval fame, and especially in Elizabeth’s reign played its part well. Its merchants were famous in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and Chaucer’s shipman with his “ barge y-clepyed the Maudelayne ” is described as hailing from this port ; and still a waft from the spacious times of Queen Elizabeth seems to linger around it.

Opposite is Kingswear, and between the towns lies the landlocked harbour. What scenes have been witnessed here ! Let us recall one more than eight hundred years ago. Richard Cœur de Lion collected in this deep cliffed harbour the fleet in which he sailed for Palestine ; its departure must have been a sight of exceeding beauty. The harbour covered with a crowd of galleys, their beaks gay with paintings, the glittering shields of the warriors ranged along the sides. The long streamers trailing from the trucks, with the red crosses of St. George—then the national standard of England—showing bright against the gleaming sails, whilst countless pennons streamed from the lances. The galleys urged forward slowly with the tide, over the purple water boiling with the multitude of the oars of the rowers, whilst the sound of trumpets and clarions filled the air, as the great fleet slowly swept out through the “ Jaws of Dart.”

I have endeavoured in this paper to give some slight sketch of the life of our ancestors in Devon in the olden times, believing in the fellowship which for all generations of men runs through all times ; and we ourselves are a link in this golden chain, which reaches from the dawn to the end. We wish to see this life in its light and shade, and to reproduce before our eyes these old times, with their busy, active past.

“ This linking of the present to the past is full of great and important practical results. Upon them in a great measure depends that strong bond of local patriotism which makes a nation differ from a tribe ; and hence it is that in great and noble nations this claim of the present on the past has ever been most zealously advanced. Every man in this our land feels that he is born a Briton—that all the early deeds of our fathers’ greatness are his birth inheritance ; even though he knows not all the separate parts of the story, its spell is on him, its spirit stirs within him. And this sense of high national descent is of the utmost practical importance. It excites all to venture upon noble deeds : at Marathon and Thermopylæ, at Agincourt and Trafalgar, it acts alike. ‘ Thy country expects it of thee,’ is its secret whisper. ‘ Thou art the child of brave men, thou art

one of a people who have never feared, never yielded, who have planted the foot and said : Kill me if thou canst, but be a slave I will not.' Out of the misty veil of years dimly visible, there look forth on such an one, angel faces beaming approbation and inspiring strength—come what danger there may be, he is a match for it."

The morning beat of the English drums encircles the World with a continuous roll of music, and wherever they sound there are Devonians found doing their duty to their King and their Country, building up our Empire, but their thoughts ever turn to home in loving remembrance, and this is the golden link that binds our Empire together.

" Far and far our homes are set
Round the seven seas,
Woe to us if we forget—
We that hold by these ;
Unto each his mother beach,
Bird, and flower, and strand ;
Children of the seven seas,
O hear and understand."

Devon, our Home.

THE Switzer may boast of his mountain home,
The German his Fatherland ;
The Southron may dream of his sapphire sea
That breaks on the golden sand :
But for us the fairest of spots upon earth
Is Devon, dear Devon, the land of our birth.
Though long may we wander and far may we roam,
The dear old West Country is ever our home.

'Tis there that the red deer run wild on the hills,
And the speckled trout sport in the stream ;
'Tis there that the salmon come in from the sea,
'Tis the land of the cider and cream.
And two sweeter things you may look for in vain—
Than a Devonshire lass and a Devonshire lane.

Sir F. C. Gould.

Jan Pook's Midnight Adventure.*

JAN POOK wuz a post-bwoy, the vokes where he stapped
 Zaid a hardier 'osebird there nivver wuz drapped.
 He cüd laugh, he cüd zing, he cüd zmauk, he cüd tell,
 An' wativver he düed, he always düed well.
 He wuz loved by he's maister, th' ole Samuel Cann
 O' the "White Hart" to Moreton, a marciful man,
 Who traited he's 'osses an' customers tüe,
 An' traited Jan Pook when he'd nort else to düe.
 Jan Pook drauv'd a party to Purncetown wan day,
 An' returnin' therevrom on he's empty post-shay,
 To the "Saracen's Head" he püll'd up vor a wet,
 Refreshment he's zel an' he's 'osses to get.
 Jan drink'd wi' zome miners, avore, as he zaid,
 The likker he drink'd 'ad got into he's 'aid.
 Wen he started ageän to he's 'ome to return,
 Wat arterwards 'appen'd yü'll vurry züne larn.
 The likker 'ad warm'd en to that there degree
 That he väll'd vast asleep, an' he's 'osses, d'e zee,
 Not veelin' the whip, stapp'd an' grazed 'pon the rawd,
 But 'ow long they bide there nobody knaw'd.
 Jan draim'd 'bout the pixies an' other strange voke,
 Wen the miners comed up all alive vor a joke;
 They onharness'd he's 'osses, an' drauv'd mun away,
 Leavin' Jan vast asleep 'pin tap the post-shay.
 Wen the zin in the east wuz beginnin' to rise,
 Jan Pook, 'alf awake, started rubbin' he's eyes.
 "Who be I? Where be I?" zaid Jan in a maze;
 "Yur's a drunkin ole zin-uv-a-gun 'pon a shays.
 Eef I be Jan Pook, I mid zay to my cost
 A pair o' post-'osses vor sartin I've lost.
 Eef I bân't Jan Pook, 'tez a dam lucky day,
 Vor I'm popp'd eef I 'an't been an' vound a post-shay."

MORAL.

Don't drink wi' no miners, now mind wat I zaid,
 Don't nivver püll up to no "Saracen's Head."
 Don't take no more drink vor the rest o' your days,
 An' yü won't lost no 'osses, nor vind no post-shays.

* This was written by Dr. Puddicombe, of Moretonhampstead, in the early part of last century, and was obtained by Mr. Chas. H. Laycock from a native of that town.

Devonians in London.

By R. PEARSE CHOPE, B.A.

(*A Lecture delivered at St. Bride Institute,
February 7th, 1913.**)

It is of special interest to members of the London Devonian Association to consider the past "Worthies of Devon" who have lived in London, and who would, if the Association had existed in their days, have been eligible for membership of it. In order to attain eminence in most professions—law, painting, medicine, politics, literature—it is necessary for a man to live the whole or a considerable portion of his life in the metropolis, and so we shall find that our London Devonians include the cream of these "Worthies," whom Prince introduces as "such an illustrious troop of heroes, as no other country in the kingdom, no other kingdom (in so small a tract) in Europe, in all respects is able to match, much less excel."

Not only have a very large number of distinguished Devonians lived and died in London, but it is rather astonishing to find that many who would be regarded by everybody as typical Devonians were actually born in London, such as the elder Sir Thomas Acland, the first Earl of Iddesleigh, the "good" Earl of Devon, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, W. M. Praed, and others. And then there are many Devonians of the second generation, that is, the sons of Devonian parents, though born in London, such as Turner the painter (who, however, claimed to be a native of Barnstaple), John Keats, and Deans Milman and Merivale. In addition to these, a few cockneys have the right to be included in our list of Devonians, through long residence in our county, among whom may be mentioned Herrick, who was born in Cheapside, Mrs. Bray of Tavistock, and Dr. Oliver, the historian of Exeter, who were both born in Newington, and Thomas Luny, the marine painter. However, to quote Prince again, "This province is not so beggarly in this kind, as to need deck herself, with the jay in the fable, with the borrowed plumes of other birds: she can drop several of her feathers, and yet her native train, like that of Juno's bird, will remain matchless and unparallel'd."

* This lecture was illustrated with numerous lantern slides of portraits, views, etc.

The first of these renowned London Devonians to whom I wish to call attention, is Walter de Stapeldon, Bishop of Exeter, and Lord High Treasurer of England in the reign of Edward II, and the founder of Exeter College, Oxford, that "most fruitful seminary of virtue and learning" which has enabled Devon to take the same high rank in scholarship as she undoubtedly has in other professions. A learned preacher, though none of our country, was yet pleased to give this high character of it: "If there be any privileges of places among the learned, Devon is that place, which excels all others, in answering best the wishes of the university, in a happy production of most illustrious wits." Stapeldon was born at Annery, near Bideford, and he built "a very fair house without Temple-Bar," for the use of himself and his successors. Its site is now covered by Essex Street and Devereux Court, opposite St. Clement Danes Church, of which the Bishops of Exeter were patrons. Stow calls it "first amongst other buildings memorable for greatness on the river of Thames." When Queen Isabella landed from France to chase the Spensers from the side of her husband, the weak King fled from London, thinking to take refuge on Lundy Island, and Stapeldon was left in charge of the city. The populace rose in arms against him, and fell upon him as he was riding from Fleet Street towards a hostel which he also possessed in Old Dean's Yard (now Warwick Lane). Seeing the menacing attitude of the crowd, the Bishop fled for sanctuary to St. Paul's, but, before he could reach the north door, he was torn off his horse, dragged to Cheapside, and there beheaded. The mob then surged towards Fleet Street, and, after plundering Exeter Inn, burnt it to the ground. The Bishop's corpse was buried under a heap of rubbish hard by his own gateway, having been refused burial in St. Clement Danes Church, but it was afterwards removed to Exeter Cathedral, where his handsome tomb can still be seen, having "his figure, lying at length, very lively cut in stone."

From this time until the Reformation there is little to record, but we then come across an interesting character in the person of John Cardmaker, *alias* Taylor, who was a native of Exeter and became Vicar of St. Bride's, Fleet Street, Lecturer at St. Paul's, and Prebendary and Chancellor of Wells, and ultimately suffered the death of a martyr at Smithfield. Cardmaker had been a friar, sworn to celibacy, but soon after the dissolution of the religious houses he came forward as one of the most active propagandists of the new scheme of things, and married a widow, by whom he had a daughter. When the tide of reaction came, he was put on trial for heresy and condemned to be burnt alive.

At the place of execution, "his prayers being ended, he 'rose up, put off his garments to his shirt, went with bold courage to the stake, and kiss'd it sweetly ; and so gave himself up to be bound to the stake, most gladly. The people seeing this, cry'd out for joy, with a great shout, saying, God be praised : the Lord strengthen thee, Cardmaker, the Lord Jesus receive thy spirit."

Another champion of the Protestant cause was the famous John Jewel, Bishop of Salisbury, and apologist of the Church of England. He was born at Berrynarbor, adjoining Combmartin, the birthplace of his adversary, Dr. Thomas Harding. His town house—Salisbury House—"had pre-eminence among the bishops' inns within the City liberties by reason of its extensive buildings, its large area of ground, and its water frontage. The site is now covered by St. Bride's Passage, Salisbury Square, and adjoining streets. Early in Elizabeth's reign it passed from the possession of Jewel to Sir Richard Sackville, father of the first Earl of Dorset." Jewel, like Stapeldon, did much to encourage education, and he built a library for Salisbury Cathedral.

One of his *protégés* was Richard Hooker, a native of Exeter, author of that masterpiece of English prose, "The Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity." For six years he was Master of the Temple, but was much harassed by the doctrines of the Reader—one Travers—insomuch that "the pulpit spake pure Canterbury in the morning and Geneva in the afternoon." He was a very simple little man, with none of the graces of oratory, so that Fuller said of him : "Such was the depth of his learning, that his pen was a better bucket than his tongue to draw it out." He pleaded to be relieved of the tumult of that place, for he was a peaceful man, and God and nature did not intend him for contentions, but for study and quietness.

Worthy successors of Bishop Stapeldon in the cause of education were Peter Blundell of Tiverton, the founder of Blundell's School, and Sir Thomas Bodley of Exeter, the founder of the Bodleian Library. Blundell was a very poor lad who went errands for the carriers and looked after their horses, and, by perseverance and thrift, saved sufficient money to buy a kersey ; this one of the carriers took to London for him, gratis, and made him "the advantage of the return." He at length got kerseys enough to load a horse, and went up to London with it himself, and his trade developed so much that "he came at last to a vast and large estate," so that he was able not only to found the famous school in his native place but also to give substantial donations to Christ's, Bartholomew's, and St. Thomas's Hospitals in London. He lived in the parish of St. Michael Royal, or

St. Michael Paternoster, and was buried in that church in College Hill, near Cannon Street Station.

Sir Thomas Bodley spent a large part of his life abroad on diplomatic business, but on his retirement he decided, as he says, to set up his staff at the library-door in Oxon, "being thoroughly persuaded I could not busy myself to better purpose than by reducing that place (which then in every part lay ruined and waste) to the public use of students." He, however, lived in London, in the parish of St. Bartholomew the Less, and died there in 1612, though he was buried at Merton College, Oxford, where there is a handsome monument to his memory by a fellow Devonian, Nicholas Stone.

These last three—Hooker, Blundell, and Bodley—may be regarded as typical "men of peace" among the Devonians in London in the glorious days of Queen Bess, but the next group may be regarded as typical "men of war," or, at any rate, "men of action." Drake, Raleigh, Gilbert, and Hawkins all had houses in London, but the unfortunate Raleigh is the only one who was closely identified with life at the Court, although Queen Elizabeth is reported to have said that the "Devonians were all born courtiers, with a becoming confidence." Drake had a fine house, called the Erber, in Dowgate, the site of which is now covered by Cannon Street Station, including the Committee Room of the London Devonian Association; Gilbert's house was in Red Cross Street in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate; and Hawkins apparently lived in Mincing Lane.

Both Drake and Raleigh were members of the Inner Temple, and Raleigh is connected with many localities—Mile End, Islington, and elsewhere—but the best known of his residences is Durham House in the Strand, which had belonged to the see of Durham but was bestowed on Raleigh by the Queen. The site is now occupied by Adelphi Terrace and the buildings between that and the Strand. Aubrey says, "I well remember his study, which was a little turret that looked into and over the Thames, and had the prospect which is as pleasant perhaps as any in the world." On the death of Elizabeth, he had to restore the house to the Bishopric of Durham, and soon afterwards he was committed, on a charge of high treason, to the Tower, where, with but a short interval for his abortive voyage to Guiana, he spent the remainder of his life.

He had previously been imprisoned in the Tower for a short period by Queen Elizabeth, and was then placed in the upper floor of the Brick Tower, in the easy custody of a fellow Devonian, George Carew, afterwards President of Munster and Earl of Totnes, but then Lieutenant-General of the Ordinance. He

now had apartments in the upper storey of the Bloody Tower, where his wife and son, with their personal attendants, also lived. Here he wrote his "History of the World," and here he received visits from the distinguished men of the day, including Prince Henry, who said, "No man but my father would keep such a bird in a cage." He was allowed to use an outhouse in the garden at the rear as a still-room and laboratory, and the passage leading to the terrace is still known as "Raleigh's Walk."

On his return from his unfortunate voyage to Guiana, he was at first quartered in the Lieutenant's own house, but he was removed first to the Wardrobe Tower, and then to a little upper room in the Brick Tower, from which, wrote his keeper, "though it seemeth nearer Heaven, yet there is no means of escape but into Hell." The night before his execution he was confined in the Gate-house of the old monastery of St. Peter, Westminster, a small two-storey'd building standing at the western entrance to Tothill Street, and on the morrow he suffered death in Old Palace Yard, in front of the Parliament-house. As he laid his head on the block, somebody objected to the position, and he answered, "What matter how the head lie, so the heart be right?" The head Lady Raleigh caused to be embalmed, and she kept it with her in a red leather bag as long as she lived, but his body was buried in St. Margaret's Church, where in 1845 a brass plate was put up to his memory, and in 1882 a window at the west end was presented by American citizens.

Our county, as Fuller quaintly expresses it, "seems innated with a genius to study law," and I could easily devote the whole space at my disposal to a consideration of her famous judges and lawyers, but I am relieved from this task by the publication in the *Devonian Year Book* for 1913 of the excellent review of them given by Lord St. Cyres in his presidential address to the Devonshire Association. I will content myself with a few supplementary comments.

To the little group of North Devon men mentioned by him—Bracton, Littleton, and Fortescue—I would add Sir John Dodderidge of Barnstaple, who, according to Westcote, "held the scales of justice with so steady a hand, that neither love nor lucre, fear nor flattery, could make it shake or yield the weight of a grain." He was known as "the sleepy judge," because he would sit on the bench with his eyes shut—a characteristic of another famous Devonian judge of more recent times. His monument in Exeter Cathedral bears this epitaph:—

"Learning adieu, for Dodderidge is gone
To fix his earthly to an heavenly throne.
Rich urn of learned dust! scarce can be found
More worth inshrin'd, within six foot of ground."

There was also another Elizabethan judge, Sir William Peryam of Exeter, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, distinguished for his zeal, integrity, and learning, and especially for his support of the reformed religion against all adversaries, "whether they came from Rome or Geneva." Another Exeter man, Richard Martin, was Recorder of London, and celebrated as a wit; he was buried in the Temple Church, where there is an elaborate monument to his memory.

The younger Sir John Glanville of Tavistock was one of "the biggest stars of the law," and was Speaker of the Short Parliament of 1640. "His elder brother, Francis, a profligate and a spend-thrift, had been cut off with the proverbial shilling by his father, and when the will was read it had such an effect upon the son's mind that he retired from society and became a changed man. One day Sir John, seeing the alteration in his brother's mode of life, invited him to dine at his house, and placing a dish before him, requested him to take off the cover and help himself to the contents. To the surprise of all present, it was found to contain the title deeds of the family estate of Kilworthy, with a formal conveyance from the Speaker to his elder brother."

Two other judges of Stuart times, both of them Chief Justices of the Common Pleas, were Sir Henry Pollexfen of Sherford, "an honest and learned, but perplexed lawyer," who had defended the Seven Bishops; and Sir George Treby of Plympton, whose

"Steady temper, condescending mind,
Indulgent to distress, to merit kind,
Knowledge sublime, sharp judgment, piety,
From pride, from censure, from moroseness free"—

with other excellent qualities, were lauded to the skies by the poet laureate, Tate, joint author of Tate and Brady's Psalms in metre. Both Pollexfen and Treby died in London, the former in Lincoln's Inn Fields and the latter at Kensington Gravel-pits, now Notting Hill. Pollexfen was buried at Woodbury in Devon, but Treby, like so many other Devonians, was buried in the Temple Church.

A few years junior to Lord Chancellor King was William Fortescue, Master of the Rolls, and a friend of Pope and Gay. He was born at Buckland Filleigh, and his friendship with Gay began when they were boys together at the Barnstaple Grammar School. In *Trivia*, which contains a graphic description of London as it was two hundred years ago, Gay asks him to accompany him in his walk—

"Come, Fortescue, sincere, experienc'd friend,
Thy briefs, thy deeds, and ev'n thy fees suspend;
Come, let us leave the Temple's silent walls,
Me business to my distant lodging calls;
Through the long Strand together let us stray;
With thee conversing, I forget the way."

He was buried in the Rolls Chapel in Chancery Lane.

Of the others mentioned by Lord St. Cyres, I need only say that Sir Vicary Gibbs lived in Bolton House, Russell Square, and that Sir William Follett was buried in the Temple Church and has a statue to his memory in Westminster Abbey. Sir John Taylor Coleridge lived at the date of his marriage, in 1818, at 7, Hadlow Street, now covered by the British Museum, and it was here that the future Lord Chief Justice was born. After moving successively to 65, Torrington Square and 4, Montague Place, the elder Coleridges were joined in 1846 at 26, Park Crescent by their son and daughter-in-law, and the two families occupied the same house until 1858, when the father retired to Ottery and the son moved first to 6, Southwick Crescent, Hyde Park, and afterwards to 1, Sussex Square.

When we turn to artists we are met with a still greater *embarras de richesse*—so much so that we might be inclined to dispute Fuller's dictum, and say that our county seems innated with a genius to study art rather than law, though perhaps we might with still more justification accept Prince's verdict, that "such is the genius of Devon, it seems equally propense and inclinable unto all." It is no doubt due to the loveliness of her scenery and the charms of her daughters that out of Devon have come both the greatest landscape-painter and the greatest portrait-painter that England has ever produced. The list of Devonian artists is indeed remarkable. "Just look at 'em," Miss Willcocks makes one of her characters say in her powerful novel, "A Man of Genius," "the great Sir Joshua from Plympton, as great in portraiture as Turner in landscape; Sam Prout, who dreamt dreams and saw visions in stone, and who loved the very timbers and tiles he drew; Calvert, the earth lover and dreamer of the golden age, from Appledore; Thomas Hudson, Sir Joshua's master; old Nicholas Hilliard, limner to Elizabeth and James, of whom Dr. Donne says:—

" 'A hand or eye
By Hilliard drawn, is worth a history
By a worse painter made '—

Cousins, the prince of engravers, from Exeter; Richard Cosway, master of miniature, from Tiverton; Haydon, Eastlake, and Northcote, dreamers of history, from Plymouth; James Gandy, whom Sir Joshua found not inferior to the Venetians in colouring, and William his son, not far below him, whose names are mentioned in Gandy Street, Exeter. But the greatest of them all called himself a Devon man, for didn't Turner say to Cyrus

Redding, 'They may put me down among the Devon artists, for I was born in Devon'?"

The first of these, Nicholas Hilliard, the son of an Exeter goldsmith, died in St. Martin-in-the-Fields and was buried in the parish church. Contemporary with him was John Shute of Cullompton, the first English writer on architecture, who was buried in the old church on the site of St. Edmund's, Lombard Street; and a generation later was Nicholas Stone of Woodbury, who built the Banqueting House at Whitehall, and designed and executed many fine tombs in Westminster Abbey and elsewhere, including the tomb of Thomas Sutton at Charterhouse and the strange figure of Dr. Donne in St. Paul's, represented in his winding-sheet. He also was buried in the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields.

The elder Gandy was a pupil of Vandyck, and he and his son may be regarded as the first great English painters, but they had little or no connection with London. The honour of being the first London Devonian artist of repute must be given to Thomas Hudson, who was born in Devon in 1701, probably at Bideford. He lived in Great Queen Street, and was the master not only of Sir Joshua himself, but also for a short time of Richard Cosway. Contemporary with him was Francis Hayman of Exeter, a scene painter at Drury Lane and Vauxhall Gardens, and one of the first members of the Royal Academy, who died at 43, Dean Street, Soho, and was buried in the parish church.

Sir Joshua was born at Plympton in 1723, and when he first came to London as a young man he lived at 104, St. Martin's Lane, after which he removed to Great Newport Street, where he resided for eight or nine years, but for the last thirty-two years of his life he lived at 47, Leicester Square, which is now occupied by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, auctioneers. Here duchesses and marchionesses, ladies and fair daughters of the aristocracy sat to the monarch of the world of art, to be immortalized by his brush, and here Burke and Foote, Goldsmith and Johnson, Garrick and Boswell, and most of the celebrated men of the time were in the habit of assembling, and of dining almost every week at the hospitable board of the great portrait-painter, the first and greatest President of the Royal Academy. The first exhibitions of the Academy were held at Somerset House, and it was here that Sir Joshua's body rested in state in 1792, before its removal to St. Paul's, where it was buried in the crypt.

"Here Reynolds is laid, and to tell you my mind,
He has not left a wiser or better behind;
His pencil was striking, resistless, and grand;
His manners were gentle, complying, and bland."

Around him are buried his disciples and followers, but the most remarkable grave is that of Turner, whose dying request was that he might be buried as near as possible to Sir Joshua. Turner, as we have seen, claimed to be a Devonian, born at Barnstaple, but his biographers maintain that he was born in Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, where his father, a native of South Molton, was in business as a barber. His house was 48, Queen Anne Street, but he died obscurely and under a feigned name in a lodging (119, Cheyne Walk) overlooking the river at Chelsea. His paintings and drawings he bequeathed to the nation.

Another great benefactor to the National Gallery was the Rev. William Holwell Carr, of Exeter, who in 1826 bequeathed to the nation the whole of his collection, about thirty in number, and all of a high class.

Following Reynolds we have his pupil and biographer, James Northcote, the son of a watchmaker at Plymouth, Richard Cosway, the miniaturist, from Tiverton, and Ozias Humphrey, another miniaturist, from Honiton. Each is associated with several different houses in London. Northcote first served a five years' apprenticeship with Sir Joshua, and, after living in lodgings in Old Bond Street and a house in Clifford Street, he established himself at 39, Argyll Street, whence he afterwards removed to 8, Argyll Place. He was noted as a brilliant talker, in spite of his strong Devonshire accent, and many of his conversations have been recorded by Hazlitt. He was extremely penurious, and allowed his house to remain in a shockingly dirty and untidy condition, like Turner. His fellow-townsmen, Haydon, thus describes his first visit to him: "I was shown first into a dirty gallery, then upstairs into a dirtier painting-room, and there, under a high window with the light shining full on his bald, grey head, stood a diminutive, wizened figure in an old blue striped dressing-gown, his spectacles pushed up on his forehead. Looking keenly at me with his little shining eyes, he opened the letter, read it, and in the broadest Devon dialect said, 'Zo, you mayne tu bee a painter, doo 'ee? What zort of painter?' 'Historical painter, sir!' 'Heestoricaul painter! Why, ye'll starve with a bundle of straw under yeer head.'" Northcote died in his eighth-fifth year, and he left £1000 to be paid to Chantry for a monument to himself, which stands in the Church of St. Marylebone. The altar-piece of Chelsea Old Church is Northcote's "Entombment of Christ."

A great contrast to Northcote was Cosway, who was somewhat of a dandy and had his house magnificently furnished. He practised his art with immense success, and fashionable people

were in the habit of making his studio a morning lounge. He resided successively in Orchard Street, Portman Square, at 4, Berkeley Street, Berkeley Square, in Schomberg House, Pall Mall (afterwards occupied by the War Office), and in Stratford Place, Oxford Street. Here his first house was the one facing Oxford Street at the left-hand side, outside which was, and is, the figure of a lion. This provoked Peter Pindar, the Devonian satirist, to write :—

“ When a man to a fair brings a lion,
 'Tis usual a monkey the sign-pole to tie on !
 But here the old custom reversed is seen,
 For the lion 's without and the monkey 's within.”

Cosway was so much annoyed that he left this house for another two doors farther up the street, and here he lived for thirty years. He died, however, at 31, Edgware Road, and according to his wish he also was buried in Marylebone Church, where a monument by Westmacott was erected by his widow.

Humphrey, too, “ stands in the front rank of English miniaturists, and his works have always been admired for their simplicity and refinement, correct draughtsmanship, and harmonious colouring.” Peter Pindar, who was an excellent art critic, wrote to him :—

“ Let rapt Italia boast a Guido's name :
 Correggio's, Titian's art with wonder see—
 To Britain, Fortune grants a loftier Fame,
 And blends the Excellence of *all* in *Thee*.”

He resided in King Street, Covent Garden, in Rathbone Place, in St. James's Street, and in Thornhaugh Street, and he was buried in the ground behind St. James's Chapel in the Hampstead Road.

The next generation produced a small group of Plymouth painters—Samuel Prout, the great architectural draughtsman and water-colour painter, Benjamin Haydon the unfortunate historical painter already mentioned, and Sir Charles Eastlake, President of the Royal Academy. Prout was first brought to London by Britton, the author of “ Beauties of England and Wales,” and, except when he was travelling on the continent, he lived for the rest of his life at various addresses in Camberwell and Brixton. His last house was 5, De Crespigny Terrace, Denmark Hill, where he was a neighbour and friend of John Ruskin. “ All the subjects of his pictures point upwards, the lovely street scenes terminating in the tall tower or the divine

spire. The doves hover about the highest ridges of his roofs and the loftiest pinnacles of his towers. He had the most implicit faith in the final article of the Nicene Creed—'I believe in the life of the world to come,'—and his own pictures are the faint but beautiful symbols of that celestial city which he saw as through a glass, darkly."

Haydon was a man with high ideals and great enthusiasm, and he set himself the difficult task of founding a British school of historical painting. He was endowed with great conceit, but his works failed to reach the standard at which he aimed, and his life was a series of bitter disappointments. He insisted on painting such large pictures that no ordinary house would hold them and no ordinary person could buy them. From time to time he exhibited them at the Egyptian Hall, but on the last occasion he suffered the mortification of witnessing the people rushing in crowds to see the dwarf, "Tom Thumb," under the same roof, while his own exhibition was deserted. This slight, added to the pressure of debt, was more than poor Haydon could stand, and in consequence he took his life in his own studio in Burwood Place, in front of one of his historical pictures. He was buried in Paddington Burial Ground, near the grave of Mrs. Siddons, and his epitaph pathetically records that "he devoted 42 years to the improvement of the taste of the English people in high art, and died broken-hearted from pecuniary distress." It must certainly be placed to his credit that he was the first to direct the attention of the public to the superlative merit of the Elgin marbles.

In complete contrast to Haydon was Sir Charles Eastlake, who was first installed in Haydon's old lodgings at 3, Broad Street, Carnaby Market, but lived from his marriage until his death at 7, Fitzroy Square. "Elegance of composition, breadth and sweetness of colour, and refinement of expression are the chief characteristics of his pictures. His life was one of singular purity, loftiness of aim, and unremitting industry, entailing deservedly a high reputation as a painter, a writer, and a public servant."

Born a few years later than Eastlake was that strange genius, Edward Calvert, who lived at 17, Russell Street, North Brixton, and at 14, Park Place, Paddington, died at Hackney, and was buried in Abney Park Cemetery. He was greatly influenced by Blake, and many woodcuts and plates of singular beauty were privately painted by himself.

Contemporary with him was the greatest of all mezzotint engravers, Samuel Cousins, who, after a few years' partnership with S. W. Reynolds, set up for himself at 104, Great Russell

Street. He died in 1887 at his house, 24, Camden Square.

I have next to call attention to three remarkable females—"the amazing duchess," Elizabeth Chudleigh; the religious fanatic, Joanna Southcott; and the beautiful actress, Maria Foote. Elizabeth Chudleigh was the daughter of Colonel Chudleigh, Governor of Chelsea Hospital, but she was probably born in Devon. When maid of honour to the Princess of Wales she was privately married to the Hon. Augustus John Hervey, a lieutenant in the navy, afterwards Earl of Bristol. Her husband left her immediately after the ceremony, and she became the mistress of the Duke of Kingston, when her parties were recognized as the best arranged and most fashionable in London. Unwilling to submit to a divorce, she instituted a suit of jactitation against her husband in the ecclesiastical court, and was declared to be a spinster. She was then married to the Duke by special licence, and resided with him in a new house she had built in Paradise Row, Knightsbridge, which was named Kingston House. After the Duke's death she was charged with bigamy, and tried before her peers in Westminster Hall, which was thronged on the occasion as if for a coronation. She was defended by a famous Devonian lawyer, John Dunning of Ashburton, but she was declared guilty and practically told not to do it again. By claiming the privilege of her rank, she escaped being burnt on the hand, but she thought it prudent to leave England, and the rest of her life was spent in various parts of the continent.

Joanna Southcott was a woman of a different type. She was born at Ottery St. Mary, and lived for some years at Exeter and elsewhere as a domestic servant before she came to London. At the age of forty-two she assumed the rôle of prophetess, and began to write a series of illiterate communications, which were at first sealed up year by year and placed in a box in the custody of one of her friends. Later they were published in 65 "books" or pamphlets. She also commenced "sealing" the people, giving a sealed certificate to those who professed a belief in her doctrines, and in 1807 the number of the sealed was alleged to be "near 14,000." She lived first at High House, Paddington, and later at 38, Manchester Street, whence she proclaimed, in the 65th year of her age, that she was about to give birth to the promised Shiloh. Several medical men admitted her pregnancy, and some of her followers made her costly presents, among which were a Bible, which cost £40, a superb cot, £200, and a silver caudle cup with her portrait engraved upon it. But the promised birth did not take place. Joanna died on Dec. 27th, 1814, and was buried in the ground of St. John's Wood Chapel, where is a

monument to her memory bearing the following inscription :—

“ While through all thy wondrous days,
Heaven and earth enraptured gazed ;
While vain sages think they know
Secrets thou alone canst show ;
Time alone will tell the hour
Thou’lt appear to greater power.”

It is said that in her lifetime she had more followers than John Wesley had in his, and there are still a number of believers in her divine mission.

The third of this little group is Maria Foote, the lovely actress who became Countess of Harrington. She was the daughter of the proprietor and manager of the Plymouth Theatre, who afterwards took a small inn in Exeter and became bankrupt. She was perhaps never a great actress, but she always dressed tastefully, looked charming, and was a universal favourite. She promised marriage to a young man of fortune who, from the colour of his coat, was commonly known as “ Pea-green ” Hayne, but, though all preparations were made for the wedding, the bridegroom did not turn up. Maria brought an action for breach of promise, demanding £20,000 damages, and was actually accorded £3000. At her benefit at Covent Garden Theatre the house was crowded almost to suffocation, and the receipts amounted to £900. A few years later she was married to the eccentric Charles Stanhope, Earl of Harrington, and quitted the stage for ever.

Passing now to the men of action and of politics in Stuart times, the first on my list is George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, the leading figure in the Restoration of Charles II. He was born at Landcross, or at Potheridge, North Devon, and is connected with many places in London. He married at St. George’s, Southwark, the notorious Ann Clarges, the daughter of a farrier in the Strand, who, to commemorate the event, erected a may-pole near his forge at the north end of St. Mary-le-Strand Church. At his death he was given a public funeral, and his body lay in state for three months at Somerset House before it was conveyed to Westminster Abbey for interment. His waxwork effigy, still preserved in the Abbey, was laid upon the coffin. The duchess died within a few days of her husband, and was buried by his side in the north aisle of Henry VII’s Chapel. In the south aisle is an elaborate monument to Monk and his son Christopher, and the latter’s widow. In St. Edmund’s Chapel is the tomb of Monk’s “ most beloved brother,” Nicholas, provost of Eton and bishop of Hereford. The waxwork effigies were formerly much visited, and after the show it was customary to

pass round the "cap of General Monk" for contributions. There is a reference to this in the "Ingoldsby Legends":—

"I thought on Naseby, Marston Moor, and Worcester's 'crowning fight,'
When on mine ear a sound there fell—it chilled me with affright,

As thus in low, unearthly tones, I heard a voice begin—

'This here's the cap of Giniral Monk! Sir, please put summut in.'"

It is Christopher, the second Duke, who has left his name on the map of London in Albemarle Street; he had purchased Clarendon House from the great Lord Clarendon, but, not being able to retain it, sold it again to Sir Thomas Bond, who pulled it down and built Albemarle Street and Bond Street on its site.

Associated with Monk in the Restoration was his kinsman, Sir William Morice, a native of Exeter, who became Secretary of State. He acquired a fine library, and, strange to say, wrote books on the Lord's Supper. Prince tells us that, "although he kept a domestick chaplain in his family, yet (when present) he was always his own chaplain at his table, notwithstanding several divines were there: What his particular motive was thereunto, whether that he thought himself fittest to be priest and prophet, as well as king in his own house; or else upon some other inducement, I am not able to determine."

He was closely followed by Thomas Clifford, first Baron Clifford of Chudleigh, the "C" of the famous "Cabal," and ultimately Lord High Treasurer. Pepys speaks of him as "a very fine gentleman, and much set by at court for his activity in going to sea (against the Dutch), and stoutness everywhere, and stirring up and down."

Twenty years after the birth of Clifford there was born at Ashe in Musbury, near Axminster, the still more famous John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, the greatest soldier that England has ever produced, as Drake was her greatest sailor. He was educated at St. Paul's School, and, as the handsome Colonel Churchill, lived for some years in Jermyn Street, but his subsequent life forms part of the nation's history.

We must now turn to the men of letters, and in this department I am bound to admit that Devon cannot show so many brilliant names as in the previous categories. After Hooker there is a great gap until we come to Tom D'Urfey of Exeter, the author of "Pills to Purge Melancholy," which were eagerly swallowed by Charles II and his court, but are now unknown. He was buried in St. James's Church, Piccadilly, on the outside of the tower of which, towards Jermyn Street, is a tablet to his memory, erected by Steele, who also wrote an epitaph containing these lines:—

"His tale was pleasant and his song was sweet,

His heart was cheerful—but his thirst was great."

Following D'Urfey we have a poet laureate, Nicholas Rowe, who, though not born in Devon, was the son of John Rowe of Lamerton, serjeant-at-law. He was buried in the Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey, where an elaborate monument also commemorates his only daughter, and has an epitaph by Pope, alluding to the widow in these lines :—

“To thee so mourn'd in death, so loved in life,
The childless parent and the widow'd wife,
With tears inscribes this monumental stone,
That holds thine ashes, and expects her own.”

But, to the poet's great annoyance, after the stone was put up, the widow married again.

By the side of this is a monument to John Gay of Barnstaple, whose life and work were fully dealt with by Mr. W. H. K. Wright in the *Devonian Year Book* for 1913. This also has an epitaph by Pope, commencing :—

“Of manners gentle, of affections mild,
In wit a man, simplicity a child,”

and Gay's own strange couplet—

“Life is a jest and all things show it;
I thought so once, and now I know it.”

He started life in London as a silk-mercier's apprentice in the Strand; he was an inmate of the house of the Duchess of Monmouth; he had lodgings at one time in Whitehall; he lived for a time in retirement at Hampstead; and he finally became a member of the family of the Duke of Queensberry in Queensberry House, which stood on the north side of Burlington Gardens. He died here in 1732, and his body was first taken to Exeter Change (on the site of the Lyceum Theatre) and thence to the Abbey. “Nursed in Queensberry's ducal halls, he was lapped in cotton, and had his plate of chicken, and his saucer of cream, and frisked, and barked, and wheezed, and grew fat, and so ended.”

A third name in this little group is Eustace Budgell of Exeter, a cousin of Addison and a contributor to the *Spectator*. He resided at various times in Arundell Street, Strand, and in Cold-bath Square. He eventually ruined himself by the South Sea Bubble and litigation, and he was suspected of having obtained by fraud a legacy of £2000 from Matthew Tindal, the deist, a fellow Devonian. The will was set aside, and the disgrace seems to have turned Budgell's brain. He took a boat one May-day at Somerset Stairs, having first filled his pockets with stones, and, while the boat was shooting London Bridge, he jumped out and was drowned.

Later in the century we have another well-known political writer, Dr. John Shebbeare, a native of Bideford. In 1758 he was fined, imprisoned, and pilloried at Charing Cross for political libel. Owing to his friendship with the under-sheriff, he was allowed to stand upright between the upper and lower boards of the pillory, while a chairman held an umbrella over his head, and at the end of an hour he retired amidst the cheers of the crowd. At the beginning of George III's reign he was pensioned at the same time as Dr. Johnson, which occasioned the pun that the King had "bestowed his favours on a he-bear and a she-bear," but Shebbeare remained

"The same abusive, base, abandoned thing,
When pilloried or pensioned by a king."

He died in Eaton Street, Pimlico.

An author of a similar type was the eccentric and venomous satirist, John Wolcot, better known as "Peter Pindar," a native of Dodbrooke. He was a writer of wonderfully vigorous and humorous verse, some of which is still remembered, and he was a good art critic, but "the fluency of his pen was equalled by its grossness and obscene vulgarity." Much of his satire was lavished on the King, and, when asked by a lady whether he was not a most "disloyal subject," he replied, "I have not thought about that, madam, but I know the King has been a good 'subject' for me." Peter frequently changed his place of residence, living at various times in Southampton Row, in Tavistock Row, in Chapel Street, Portland Place, in Delaney Place, Camden Town, in Tottenham Court Road, and finally at Montgomery Cottage, Somers Town, the site of which is now occupied by Euston Square. When he was dying, he expressed a wish "to lie as near as possible to old Hudibras Butler," and his wish was gratified, for he was buried near him in St. Paul's, Covent Garden.

Another satirist, but a man of a very different character, was William Gifford, the son of a glazier at Ashburton. He was apprenticed to a shoemaker, but was eventually sent to Oxford by the generosity of the local doctor, named Cookesley. He became editor of the *Anti-Jacobin*, and in this he attacked "Peter Pindar" in a virulent "Epistle," commencing with these lines :—

"Lo, here the reptile ! who from some dark cell,
Where all his veins in the native poison swell,
Crawls forth a slimy toad, and spits and spews
The crude abortions of his loathsome muse
On all that genius, all that worth holds dear—
Unsullied rank, and piety sincere."

This roused Wolcot to fury, and he sought out and found the rival satirist in the publisher's shop, 169, Piccadilly, but in the fray he received still further castigation from Gifford, who "remained in triumphant possession of the field of action, and of the assailant's cane." But he could also write verse of a different style, for example :—

"I wish I was where Anna lies,
For I am sick of lingering here,
And every hour affliction cries,
'Go, and partake her humble bier.'
I wish I could! For when she died
I lost my all; and life has proved,
Since that sad hour, a dreary void,
A waste, unloving and unloved."

He became the first editor of the *Quarterly Review*, in which he was succeeded for a short time by Sir John Taylor Coleridge. For the first fifteen years of its existence, Gifford lived in James Street, Westminster, and here he died in 1826. He was buried in the south transept of Westminster Abbey, and by his side was afterwards buried his friend and schoolfellow, Dean Ireland, the son of an Ashburton butcher and the founder of the Ireland classical scholarships at Oxford. When the Houses of Parliament were burnt down in 1834, the records under his charge were in danger of being involved in the conflagration, but he firmly refused to have anything moved without permission from the First Lord of the Treasury!

We now come to the greatest name in our list of Devonian men of letters—Samuel Taylor Coleridge of Ottery St. Mary—"greatest," not because of what he actually accomplished, though "The Ancient Mariner" will hold its place as long as English literature lasts, but "greatest" because of his intellectual power and his influence on men of his time. He was in the first rank not only as a poet, but also as a critic and as a philosopher. His life was much connected with London. Educated at Christ's Hospital, where he had Charles Lamb as a fellow pupil, "the inspired charity boy" afterwards used to meet his old friends at the "Cat and Salutation," in Newgate Street. After living in various parts of London—in King Street, Covent Garden, in Bridge Street, Westminster, and in Norfolk Street, Strand—he went to live in the house of his friend and biographer, John Gillman, at The Grove, Highgate, where he remained until his death. De Quincey described him as "the largest and most spacious intellect, the subtlest and most comprehensive that had existed among men," but, unfortunately, like de Quincey himself, he degenerated into an opium-eater and a mere purposeless theorizer. A story told of him by Gillman illustrates his power

of concentration or his absentmindedness: Going down the Strand in one of his day-dreams, thrusting out his hands before him as in the act of swimming, his hand came in contact with a gentleman's pocket, and, on being accused of attempted theft, he explained that he thought he was swimming the Hellespont! He was buried in the yard of the old chapel in Highgate, and his tomb is now to be seen in the crypt of the chapel of the new Grammar School erected on its site. In the new church of St. Michael is a tablet with an elaborate inscription, erected by Gillman.

Contemporary with Coleridge, though much younger, were four other literary Devonians in London of very different types, namely: (1) The distinguished linguist and traveller, Sir John Bowring of Exeter, who was for some years editor of the *Westminster Review*; (2) The inspired poet, John Keats, the son of a livery-stableman of the Swan and Hoop, 28, Finsbury Pavement, who was said to be a native of Plymouth, though the exact place of his origin has not been ascertained; (3) The famous writer of light society verse, W. M. Praed, who was born at 35, John Street, Bedford Row, though he belonged to a Teignmouth family; and (4) The author of the Pictorial Bible, Dr. John Kitto, who was the son of a mason in Plymouth. Owing to a fall, Kitto became stone deaf at an early age. He was entirely self-educated, and, through his master's tyranny, he was twice driven into the workhouse. He was sent on a mission to Bagdad by the Church Missionary Society, and on his return he settled in Camden Town, and worked for the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

Later in the century we have Charles Kingsley, who lived as a youth with his parents in Chelsea, and used to walk to and from King's College daily, and in later life became a Canon of Westminster; and R. D. Blackmore, the author of "Lorna Doone," who lived for many years at Teddington, alternating novel-writing with market-gardening.

Among the men of science, the first to be mentioned is Sir Simon Baskerville, "the rich," a native of Exeter, physician to James I and Charles I, who was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. He was a great friend to the clergy and the inferior loyal gentry, insomuch that "he never took a fee of an orthodox minister under a dean, nor of any suffering cavalier in the cause of Charles I under a gentleman of an hundred a year, but with physick to their bodies generally gave relief to their necessities."

Towards the end of the century we find two famous engineers, Thomas Savery, of Modbury, and Thomas Newcomen, of Dartmouth, the inventors of the steam engine. The former died in

St. Margaret's, Westminster, and the latter in St. Mary Magdalen's in the City, and was buried in Bunhill Fields.

The next generation introduces another inventor, Thomas Mudge, of Exeter, who improved marine chronometers and became the king's watchmaker. He succeeded the famous George Graham as watchmaker at 67, Fleet Street, and was buried in St. Dunstan's Church.

Next we have a group of three doctors, namely, James Parsons, of Barnstaple, physician and antiquary, who lived and died in Red Lion Square; Sir George Baker, of Modbury, King's physician, who discovered the cause of Devonshire colic, and was buried in St. James's Church, Piccadilly; and Sir Francis Milman, of East Ogwell, also King's physician, but perhaps better known as the father of Dean Milman, of St. Paul's, author of the "History of the Jews" and many other works.

Contemporary with the elder Milman were James Rennell, of Chudleigh, a famous geographer, who was buried in Westminster Abbey; and George Blagdon Westcott, one of Nelson's captains, who was killed in the battle of the Nile, and was accorded a public monument in St. Paul's, in which he is represented in a state of nudity, sinking into the arms of Victory and upsetting her by his fall.

Contemporary with the younger Milman were Dean Buckland, of Axminster, perhaps more celebrated as the father of English palæontology than as Dean of Westminster; Charles Babbage, of Teignmouth, the inventor of a wonderful calculating-machine, who died at 1, Dorset Street, Manchester Square; Thomas Wakley, of Membury, coroner for West Middlesex and founder of the *Lancet*, who lived at 35, Bedford Square, and was buried at Kensal Green; and James Meadows Rendel, of Okehampton, a famous engineer, who died at 10, Kensington Palace Gardens.

Early in the nineteenth century was born George Parker Bidder, another famous engineer, the son of a mason at Moreton-hampstead, who was exhibited when very young as a "calculating phenomenon," and in later life constructed the Victoria Docks. Contemporary with him were George Bentham, the botanist, who was born at Stoke, Devonport, and worked at Kew Gardens; W. B. Carpenter, of Exeter, a famous naturalist, who became professor of physiology and forensic medicine in London; and George Budd, of North Tawton, one of a distinguished family of doctors, and professor of medicine in King's College. Of a later generation was W. K. Clifford, of Exeter, a brilliant mathematician and metaphysician, who was professor of applied mathematics at University College, and was buried in Highgate Cemetery.

I have said nothing about two Devonian Lord Mayors, Sir Abraham Reynardson of Plymouth, and Sir Matthew Wood of Tiverton, though the latter is worthy of mention as the first recipient of a title from Queen Victoria after her accession ; but I cannot pass over Sir Francis Baring, of Larkbear, near Exeter, "the first merchant in Europe" and founder of the great financial house of Baring Brothers & Co. He was the ancestor of the Earls of Northbrook and Cromer, and of Barons Ashburton and Revelstoke. In connection with the business of banking, mention should be made of Thomas Rippon of Tiverton, chief cashier of the Bank of England, who "during over fifty years' service took but one holiday, which he abridged to three days."

Another Devonian worthy who is difficult to classify is Samuel Phelps, of Devonport, the actor, who set himself to produce all Shakespeare's plays, and during his sixteen years' tenancy of Sadler's Wells Theatre actually did present thirty of them. These thirty occupied about 4000 nights, Hamlet alone running for 400. Truly a marvellous record !

I cannot conclude without naming one of the most distinguished of all Devon's sons, Frederick Temple, bishop successively of Exeter and London, and finally Archbishop of Canterbury. He was not the first Devonian to occupy that exalted position, for we can claim Baldwin the Crusader, who obtained the site for Lambeth Palace, and William Courtenay, both natives of Exeter, though it is not so certain that Stephen Langton, who is included in Prince's list, was also from the same city. But Temple will not suffer by comparison with any of his distinguished predecessors. "Great as was the work which he was able to accomplish owing to his unusual vigour of mind and body, the man was greater even than his work. He had a rugged force of character and a simplicity which distinguished him from his most able contemporaries. As a speaker he carried weight by his evident sincerity as well as by his vigorous language."

In this hasty survey of the "Worthies of Devon," I have endeavoured, in the words of Prince, to "present to your view, as in a mirror, your glorious ancestors ; to be as well a pattern, as an encouragement, unto your growing virtue. Having so fair a copy of glory and immortality laid before you, and that by your own countrymen and progenitors too, should you tread short of their steps herein, your supine neglect would be without apology. Inscribe your names into the register of eternity ; and you thereby raise trophies to your memory, which shall out-cast the mausolæan monument."





OKEHAMPTON CASTLE.

Okehampton Castle.

By Dr. EDWARD H. YOUNG.

I. THE KEEP.

NOT the least amongst the attractions of Okehampton are the ruins of the old Norman castle to the west of the town. These ruins are considered to be the most extensive in the county, and are of further interest in that, except for the tender hand of time, the remains are those of the formidable castle which was dismantled by order of Henry VIII, unaltered and unrestored. To the present owner, Mr. Sydney Simmons, Oke-tonians in particular, and all lovers and students of history and architecture in general, owe a debt of gratitude for his recent explorations.

"Out of the earth must the secrets of the earth be dug"—

and already the spade has shown that the castle was more extensive than it was previously thought to be, and a better idea can now be obtained of what it was like in the days of its pride and strength.

As regards the written history of the castle, very little appears to be known. Writers were few in the old days, and were more concerned in dealing with men than with "things."

The first mention of Okehampton Castle is in the Domesday Book (1086), where a few words in Latin record that "Baldwin the sheriff holds of the king Ochementone, and there stands a castle." We know that Baldwin was a distant relation of William the Conqueror. From Baldwin the castle passed to his son, and then to his daughter, and by her to the Redvers family. Then it came into the possession of the Courtenays, the future Earls of Devon, in whose hands it remained until the time of Henry VIII, when the then Earl was charged with conspiracy, found guilty, executed on Tower Hill, and his castle dismantled in the year 1539.

William of Worcester, who visited the castle in 1478, refers to it as "famous"; but no other early references to it have been found. Even local tradition affords us little help. Old inhabitants used to talk of an underground passage, but its existence is unlikely; and of course the castle boasted its ghost story,* but either Lady Howard has completed her penance, or school "learning" has so dimmed our eyes that we can no longer visualize her ladyship.

* See page 72.

Scanty though the history of the castle may be, our knowledge of the times during which it stood enables us to fill in many details without calling a too vivid imagination to our aid. In the first place, we know that it was built by foreign conquerors in the midst of a hostile though conquered people, and we can imagine that the Saxons of Okehampton looked with no friendly eyes on the builders of the castle—that castle which was intended to keep them in subjection. In place of the old tribal system under which the Anglo-Saxons lived, the Normans introduced the feudal system, by which the borough became an important source of income to the baron in the castle, being in many cases (probably in Okehampton) actually founded by him for the purpose. In exchange for his protection of the borough, the baron demanded a fixed rent, and he could compel the inhabitants to grind their corn at his mill, to bake their bread in his oven, and to pay tolls and rents for their markets. In later times the burgesses bargained for the privileges of the baron, and gradually obtained them.

Under the régime of the Courtenays, additions were made to the castle, and, judging from the few historical facts known, their rule over the neighbourhood was probably beneficent. Almost to a man they were proved capable in the assemblies of the nation, they were brave soldiers and sailors, loyal to the throne, and instances of their kindness to the people are numerous. During the Wars of the Roses they espoused the Lancastrian cause, and three successive Earls perished on the battlefield, or on the scaffold, in defence of that cause. Even the last of the Courtenay owners of the castle stood high in the favour of King Henry VIII, and was named by that monarch "heir apparent" to the throne. Fortune turned her back on him, as it did on several of the friends of the many-wived King. On the outbreak of a rebellion in the North, the King ordered Courtenay to suppress it—which he did, taking with him "a jolly company of western men, well and completely appointed." It was thought that his power, in so quickly raising men, aroused the King's jealousy; at any rate, a few indiscreet words caused Courtenay to be led to the block and his castle to be dismantled.

However much we may lament the paucity of our information, we may be quite sure that Okehampton Castle had no mean history, for its owners were no mean men. It rose with the introduction of feudalism into England, and its keep was the outward and visible sign of that feudalism. It outlasted feudalism, for, when the castle fell, feudalism had long ceased to be a progressive force in the country—its great work was done. In place of the old blood bond of the tribe, feudalism substituted

the individual responsibility of the man to his lord, and the lord to his man. In an age when mutual distrust was the worst evil of society, it laid stress on individual loyalty and personal honour; but it was liable to abuse, depending as it did on the character of the person in power. The castle ruins remain to tell us of a period of discipline and education through which the English people passed, when, in spite of much oppression and sometimes cruelty, seeds of many noble and useful things were sown, from which we have gained the enduring fruit.

Something more of the history of the castle may be learnt from the revelations of comparative archæology—that science which enables us to form some idea of the story of a building by comparing its workmanship and materials with buildings of known dates. In order to get a clear idea of the Norman castle in general, it is desirable to know a little of the fortresses in England before the Norman Conquest. Judging from the remains, the old British people were great workers in earthen fortifications, with the following characteristics:—

1. Their fortresses were almost always erected on high land; either a promontory was taken with natural defences on two sides, and on the third side a bank of earth formed with a hollow ditch or fosse in front of it, or a complete ring of earthen bank and fosse was formed, advantage being taken of the contour of the hill.

2. The part enclosed was very extensive, reaching an area of some acres.

3. Unless of known later introduction, there is no coincidence of any particular strong part in the enclosure corresponding to the later keep.

4. The earthworks were clearly intended for the defence of a community rather than an individual, as may be seen, for example, at Halstock Camp.

The Romans, when they arrived, also made fortifications. The chief Roman stations, such as Exeter, were walled in with solid masonry, but the temporary stations, used by the soldiers on march, had the usual earthen bank and fosse. They differed, however, from the old British fortress in being more regularly four-sided, with rounded-off angles, and in being much smaller. Their position was almost invariably on the course of one of their military roads—in fact, the road generally ran through the fortress.

The next invaders, the Anglo-Saxons, in the early days of their onslaught did not erect fortresses. It is not until the time of our good West-Saxon King, Alfred the Great, that we hear of any being made, and then it was against the Danes. In order to defend the towns, he caused what were called "burhs" to be erected. These burhs were simply breastworks of earth, surmounted by a wooden palisade, or logs of wood, with the usual fosse or ditch in front, and they surrounded the town or, at any rate, protected its weakest aspects. Still later, the Anglo-Saxons restored the defects in the masonry of the old Roman cities, such as Exeter, but we have no information that they built any original masonry walls to their towns, and certainly they built no masonry castles.

The piratical Danes formed earthworks for their winter camps during their raids. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle mentions over twenty of these, some of which are still extant. They were of large size (for after the onslaught the Danes brought their wives and children with them), generally rectangular, and nearly always placed on the side of a navigable river.

It will thus be seen that, before Norman times, all fortifications were intended for the safety of the community, and were not erected solely for the benefit of the individual.

By the twelfth century, however, there were to be found all over England, Wales, the Lowlands of Scotland, and the Irish Pale (that portion of Ireland subdued by the Normans), mounds of earth from 10 to 100 feet high, and from 80 to 240 feet in diameter, each mound being surrounded by a fosse or dry ditch. Such mounds are abundant in Normandy, but are not found in the lands whence came the Anglo-Saxon tribes, nor in those parts of Scotland and Ireland which the Normans did not penetrate. They bespeak a people who were mighty workers in earth, which the Anglo-Saxons and Danes were not. Erected close to the principal towns or important villages, they were clearly intended to overawe the neighbourhood, and from their size they were suited for only a few individuals. These mounds were undoubtedly the work of the Normans, and they are known by the name of "mottes," from an old French word meaning a clod of earth.

The "motte" consisted of a mound of earth flattened at the top, generally circular in form, sometimes oval, rarely square. Round the edge of this flat platform was a bank of earth surrounded by a wooden palisade, and all round the mound was the dry ditch or fosse. On the flattened top of the mound was erected a house of wood (known as a "bretasche") for the residence of the lord and his family. The retainers lived in

wooden huts in an outer enclosure (called the "ballium" or "bailey"), which was also provided with an earthen embankment having a stockade of wood on the top of it.

The whole arrangement was called by the Normans a "castel," and this form of "castel" was certainly erected in England for from two to three hundred years after the Norman Conquest. Excellent examples may be seen locally, namely: (1) In Winkleigh village is a beautifully preserved motte, known as Croft Castle—it is 110 feet in diameter at the base and 20 feet high, the ballium round the top of the motte is 6 feet broad and 12 feet above the flat top, and the ditch is still perfect; (2) A second example exists at Burley Woods in Bridestowe parish—here also the motte and fosse are perfect, and measure about 180 feet in all, and the position of the base court or ballium is also well preserved.

What the outward appearance of these motte castles was we learn from the descriptions given by contemporary writers, aided, fortunately for us, by the representations on the Bayeux tapestry, where we actually see pictures of them. The fair embroiderers doubtless allowed imagination to enter into their work just as our modern artist does; but, as the representations of the castles in Normandy and that of Hastings all agree in certain particulars, we may reasonably take those common features for fact. All show the wooden stockade around the motte, enclosing a wooden house. In all there is a ditch round the motte, spanned by a wooden bridge. All show that the decorations of the house were not neglected. In the picture of the building of the motte at Hastings, the workmen are shown with their spades piling the earth to form the motte.

Now, it is these wooden castles on a motte which the Normans built on their first arrival in England. Later on, when time and leisure permitted, the baron who possessed the means substituted a masonry keep for the wooden bretasche, but his retainers still lived in wooden erections in the bailey. Still later on, as the country became more settled, the baron and his wife found the accommodation in the keep cramped, cold, and comfortless, and then he started building in the enclosure more commodious accommodation for his family and upper servants. He also substituted a wall of masonry around the enclosure of the vallum. His men-at-arms, however, were still lodged in wooden erections. His stone keep was then used as a residence only in emergency, and often served as a gaol for his prisoners—our word "dungeon" is derived from *donjon*, the old name for the keep. If the baron was poor, he had to remain satisfied, or dissatisfied, with his wooden bretasche, and there is no doubt that

many of the mottes of the lesser barons never had any masonry structure at all upon them.

Stone keeps began to replace the wooden ones some few years after the Conqueror, but their erection did not become at all common until the reign of Henry I and his immediate successors. The Normans built two kinds of keeps, namely, the shell keep and the rectangular, these being built contemporaneously, the form doubtless depending on local needs.

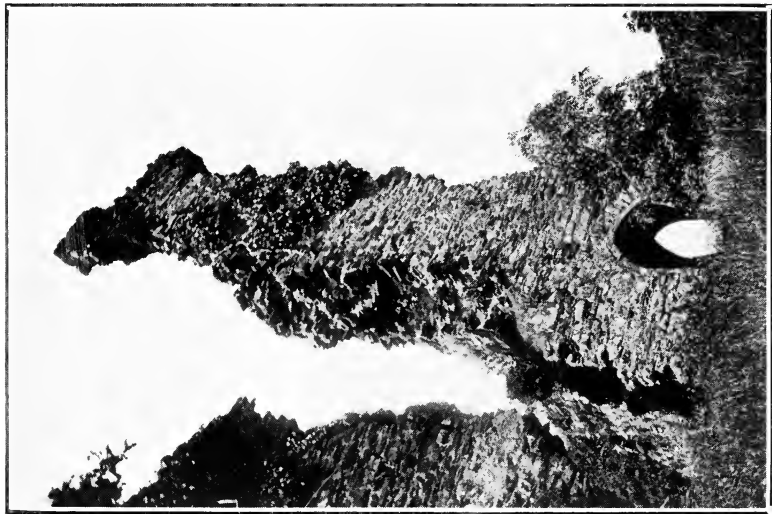
The shell keeps were originally more numerous than the rectangular, but they were weaker, and consequently have succumbed more readily. They were formed of a circular or oval ring of masonry built on the motte, and, as the name implies, open to the sky, and inside this hollow masonry shell were wooden erections for residence.

The rectangular keep is the type to which that of Okehampton belongs. The remains of some five hundred of this class still exist in England in a more or less fair state of preservation. In size they varied from 25 to 100 feet in side measurement, and from 40 to 100 feet in height. No original roof remains, but it is most probable that in the early times the roofs were of wood and later of lead. They were always concealed by the battlemented walls of the keep.

The entrance was generally on the first floor, from ten to twenty feet above the level of the ground. Usually the external steps were of wood, often a mere ladder which could be pulled up after the occupiers had entered. The basement or ground floor was invariably poorly lighted by plain loopholes, with a view to security, and it was used for stores.

The upper storeys were lighted by windows of much larger size. In the larger keeps the first floor was used as the residence of the men-at-arms, the second floor for the living-room or great hall of the baron, and the top floor for sleeping apartments ; but where the keep was smaller, as at Okehampton, the accommodation was much more restricted. Most keeps, as at Lydford and Okehampton, were divided off into two parts by a cross wall, thus giving two main rooms for each floor. These main rooms were generally subdivided by wooden partitions.

In some keeps there is no evidence left of staircases, so that they must have been of wood, perhaps little more than ladders. In most, however, a staircase existed in an angle turret. The stone steps were winding, but spacious and easy when compared with the corresponding stairs in church towers. The remains of the turret staircase still exist in Okehampton keep. In other cases, as at Lydford, there was a straight staircase in the thickness of the wall ; and at Launceston there is a winding staircase



ENTRANCE TO KEEP



INTERIOR OF KEEP

OKEHAMPTON CASTLE.



in the wall of the circular keep. Above the basement the thick walls of many keeps are honeycombed with passages, galleries, and mural chambers ; and in most instances there was either a chapel or a small oratory inside the keep.

Few keeps show any evidence of kitchens, so it is presumed that cooking was carried on in a wooden erection outside the keep during times of peace ; but, during a siege, probably the open fireplace in the baron's hall was used. In most keeps there was a well from which water could be obtained.

For its defence, the keep depended chiefly on its solid strength, and in its early days almost entirely. Later on, when the leaden roof had replaced the wooden one, engines of warfare were placed on it, and the upper windows were arranged so that the crossbow could be used. Temporary wooden platforms projecting from the roof were also utilized for dropping stones, molten lead, etc., upon the attackers.

Having thus briefly described the general construction of a Norman rectangular keep, let us examine more in detail that of Okehampton.

Okehampton Keep is placed on a high mound, partly artificial and partly natural, flattened on the top, with steep sides on the north, south, and west, but a gradual incline on the east in the direction of the main residential buildings. It is probable that a moat and wooden bridge formerly existed on this aspect, but no trace remains.

The keep is rectangular in places, with the longer sides running east and west. The walls vary slightly in thickness from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 feet. The lower part of the walls contains a large proportion of water-worn stones, evidently obtained from the river below, while the upper part consists chiefly of the local slate.

The entrance is by a low pointed doorway in the north-east corner, and, immediately as you enter this, on the right is another archway leading to a spiral staircase by which the upper chambers and the roof were reached. Two or three of the lower steps are still well preserved, and traces of others are visible nearly to the top. On entering the keep it will be noticed that there is a second archway on the inner facing of the wall. The openings for the sliding wooden beam by which the outer door was barred, are still to be seen.

The interior of the keep is seen to be divided into two parts by a transverse wall running north and south. The wall has a doorway in its northern portion, but this is not in such good condition as the doorways previously noted. The western chambers are in the best preservation, those on the east having large breaks in the walls, particularly on the north and south, so that

their exact formation cannot be judged, although sufficient remains to enable us to say that most probably the two eastern chambers were very similar to the western. The floor was carried on joists, the openings for which are well seen in the western part. In the lower chambers the windows are very small, but deeply splayed ; one on the southern wall of the inner chamber has marks of iron bars. There was no fireplace in the basement chambers, but there is a well-preserved one in the western upper chamber, and most probably there was one in the eastern. In each of the upper rooms is a mural chamber.

Let us now inquire a little further into the probable history of the Castle.

When William had conquered England, he divided up the land into various estates, which he gave to his Norman followers. To his relative Baldwin de Brionis were given lands in Devon and the shrievalty of the County. In order to prevent his barons from obtaining too great power, the Conqueror gave them separate manors in different parts of the country, so that Baldwin the Sheriff, who resided at Exeter, also held the Barony of Okehampton. History tells us that the Exeter people in 1076 turned Baldwin out of Exeter for a period, and it is possible that he then retreated to Okehampton and started to erect his "Castel" there. However that may be, Domesday states definitely that in 1086 Baldwin had a castle at Okehampton. We will try to picture the castle as it existed at that time. A spur of high ground running east and west just above the West Okement River was selected as the site. This was near the town and near a river, both of advantage to the new comer. Having chosen the site of the castle, the next thing was to provide for its defence. On the north and south sides, nature had done the work by providing steep declivities. The base of the spur on the west has, we know, been cut through deeply, but, as that must have been a work of time and of leisure, it is most probable that Baldwin was satisfied with a bank and ditch in that direction as well as on the east side, next the town. On the highest point of this enclosure he caused a motte to be formed, and on the flattened top of this motte his bretasche was placed, in which he and his family resided. Although the sides of the motte were very steep, around the edges there was in all probability a wooden palisade; and there was a wooden bridge over the moat for an entrance. The retainers lived in wooden huts or shelters in the large enclosure where now the residential part of the castle is placed. If trees were on the site at the time of building the castle, they were cut down for making the bretasche. They were not only of use as building material, but were a disadvan-

tage if left standing, as they would afford cover to an attacking force.

The late Mr. R. N. Worth (no mean authority) believed that at the time of Domesday Book Baldwin had already built a stone keep, and that portions of the existing keep are the remains of his work. Other authorities, however, put the date of the keep as long after the time of Baldwin. After going carefully into the evidence on both sides, so far as an amateur is able, I must say that in my opinion the keep was not built until rather more than a hundred years after Baldwin, namely, early in the thirteenth century, during the period when the Redvers family were the owners. It is certain that the keep is the oldest portion of the existing ruins, and that the owners resided in the keep until the time of the first Earl Courtenay in 1272, when a growing desire for luxury and a feeling of greater security as the country became more settled and peaceful led to the desertion of the keep as a place of residence and the erection of more commodious buildings in the bailey. There is little doubt that both the northern and the southern blocks of buildings in Okehampton Castle were erected during the time of the first Earl Courtenay or his immediate successor, although there is evidence of structural alterations of a later date.

For a few years after the family settled in their more commodious and pleasant quarters, the keep was doubtless kept in repair, so that in an emergency it would afford a last refuge. The continuing peace of the country, however, caused less and less attention to be given to the keeps. Some fell gradually into ruin, others were used as gaols, and so on. To what purpose Okehampton Keep was put from the time it ceased to be a residence until it was dismantled, history sayeth not.

Some Recent Devonshire Literature.*

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- Philpotts, Eden. "Old Time before Them." (Murray, 6/-.)
- Prideaux, Edith K. "Sutcombe Church and its Builders." (Commin, Exeter, 2/6.)
- Rose-Troup, Frances. "Western Rebellion, 1549." (Smith, Elder, 14/- net.)
- Sawkins, Mrs. Langfield. "Lady Bertha of Romrow." (Griffiths, 6/-)

- Soper, H. Tapley-. "Devonshire Past and Present." (Bemrose & Sons, 6d.)
- Soper, H. Tapley-, and Elijah Chick. "Register of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials of the Parish of Branscombe." (Issued to Subscribers only.)
- Spark, Fred. R. "Memories of My Life." (Spark & Sons, Leeds, 5/-.)
- Trevena, J. "No Place Like Home." (Constable, 6/-.)
- Uglow, Sam. "Down tu the Varm." (Gregory, Tiverton, 1/- net.)
- Walrond, The Hon. Charlotte. "The Walrond Papers." (Humphreys, London. Issued privately.)
- Whetham, Catherine Durning and Margaret. "Manor Book of Ottery St. Mary." 1913. (Longmans, Green & Co., 7/6 net.)
- Willcocks, M. P. "The Power Behind." (Hutchinson, 6/-.)

To the Gentle Reader.

THREE kinds of companions, men, women, and books,
Were enough, said the elderly sage, for his ends.
And the women we deem that he chose for their looks,
And the men for their cellars : the books were his friends :
"Man delights me not," often, "nor women," but books
Are the best of good comrades in loneliest nooks.

Andrew Lang.

*Publishers are invited to send to the compiler of this list, copies of new books for notice in future issues of the Year Book.

Affiliated Societies.

(For 1914 Fixtures, see p. 142.)

BARUMITES IN LONDON.

Founded 1893.

President : CHAS. E. CANN.

Hon. Secretary : F. GABRIEL, Roborough, 17, Park Avenue South, Crouch End, N.

Object : To promote social gatherings and good-fellowship.

Qualification : Connection with Barnstaple or its neighbourhood. Limited to men.

Subscription : 1s. per annum.

Meetings : Annual dinner in London.

The Barumites in London celebrated their coming-of-age dinner at the Holborn Restaurant, on Saturday, 15th March, 1913, under the happiest auspices, the company including some 200 ladies and gentlemen, this being the first occasion on which the fair sex had attended. The chair was occupied by the President, Sir F. C. Gould. The outstanding feature of the evening was the presentation to the Society, on behalf of the Corporation of Barnstaple, of a replica of the old Steeple Cup, one of the finest pieces of plate in the borough treasury. The original was presented to the borough by Richard Doddridge, who was mayor in 1589, and the replica has been made by Mr. F. J. Partridge, a native of Barnstaple, who designed and executed the magnificent civic chain now worn by the mayor on state occasions. The presentation was made by the mayor (Mr. F. A. Jewell), who asked the Society to accept from himself an illuminated address bearing the congratulations of the Corporation to the Society on the attainment of its majority; this also was the work of a Barumite, Mr. H. J. Chapman. An artistic souvenir was presented to those who attended the dinner, by Mr. Sydney Harper, author of a popular history of Barnstaple.

THE EXETER CLUB.

(LONDON AND DISTRICT BRANCH.)

Founded 1880.

President : J. J. MURPHY, Esq.

Vice-President : J. J. HARRIS, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer : N. Cole.

Asst. Secretary : H. P. KELLY.

Press Correspondent : J. R. THOMAS.

Hon. Secretary : H. D. POWE, 13, Ellerby St., Fulham, S.W.

Objects : To promote friendly and social intercourse; to maintain the status of the Exeter Training College for schoolmasters, and to give opportunities for inter-communication for mutual assistance.

Qualification : Training at St. Luke's College, Exeter.

Subscription : 2s. 6d. per annum.

Meetings : Monthly, in addition to annual dinner and Bohemian concert. In connection with this Club are the Old Exonians' Cricket Club, with the same Hon. Secretary, and the Exonian Lodge, No. 3415, the Hon. Secretary of which is F. J. Thomson, 31, Angell Road, Brixton, S.W.

The year 1913 has been a most successful one, the number of members being steadily maintained. "The Exonian Lodge" (No. 3415) continues to make excellent progress, and its membership is rapidly increasing. The Lodge meets at the Criterion Restaurant, Piccadilly Circus, W., on the second Saturday in October, December, February, and March.

The various social gatherings have been very successful, the whist drives proving specially popular.

The annual Bohemian Concert was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., Mr. N. Cole (Hon. Treasurer of the club) presiding. A capital programme was thoroughly appreciated by a large gathering of Exonians and friends. Messrs. G. E. Skinner and A. E. Growtage acted as Hon. Musical Directors, whilst the general arrangements were in the hands of the Hon. Secretary.

The Annual Dinner was held at the Criterion Restaurant, and was a most successful function. The guests included the Rev. R. H. Couchman, M.A. (Principal of St. Luke's College, Exeter), Mr. J. W. H. Isaac (Hon. Sec. of Parent Club), and Mr. G. Williams (President of the Carmarthen Club).

The Old Exonian Cricket Club has experienced the most successful of all seasons, having been unbeaten. Many fine victories were secured, and the outings were greatly enjoyed by players and friends. The Committee offer their sincere thanks to their President (Major J. J. Murphy, V.D.) for the able manner in which he discharged—for the second time—the duties of his office.

The successful working of the club is largely due to the tactful and capable manner in which the ever popular Hon. Secretary (Mr. H. D. Powe) carries out his duties. The Committee are pleased to have this opportunity of testifying to his zeal and energy, and of giving him their very heartiest thanks.

The sincere thanks of the Committee are offered to Mr. N. Cole (Hon. Treasurer), Mr. H. P. Kelly (Asst. Secretary), Mr. J. R. Thomas (Press Correspondent), and Messrs. J. E. Tresize and A. E. Pragnell (Auditors); also to all those artistes who have so kindly assisted at the various functions.

THE OLD EXONIAN CLUB.

(LONDON SECTION.)

Founded 1904.

President : MR. JUSTICE BUCKNILL.

Vice-President : J. H. FISHER, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Hon. Secretary : A. GOFF, 2, Royal Exchange Avenue, E.C.

Objects : To renew acquaintance between Old Exonians living in London and to arrange dinners and other entertainments.

Qualification : Education at the Exeter School.

Subscription : 3s. 6d. per annum.

Meetings : Annual dinner in London, and other gatherings from time to time.

The School Magazine (free to members) is issued each term.

THE OLD OTTREGIANS SOCIETY.

("OTTREGIANS IN LONDON.")

Founded 1898.

President : THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD COLERIDGE.*Vice-Presidents* : THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN H. KENNAWAY, Bart., C.B. ;
THE HON. STEPHEN COLERIDGE ; THE HON. GILBERT COLERIDGE ;
THE HON. GEOFFREY DUKE COLERIDGE.*Chairman* : TOM CLARKE.*Vice-Chairman* : T. CARNELL.*Assistant Secretary* : J. R. DIGBY.*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer* : SIDNEY H. GODFREY, "Homeville," Merton Avenue, Chiswick, W.*Objects* : To renew old acquaintance ; to strengthen the bond of friendship ; to give advice and assistance to friendless Ottregians ; to discuss home topics, and to publish home news.*Qualification* : Natives of the postal district of Ottery St. Mary, and persons who have lived for any length of time in the town.*Subscription* : 2s. 6d. per annum ; ladies, 1s. 6d.*Meetings* : Once in eight weeks at the Ottregian Room, The Cabin, Strand, W.C., and once a year at Kew Gardens, an annual concert at St. Clement Danes Parish Hall, and a special train on Whit-Mondays to Ottery St. Mary.

A Benevolent Fund.

A quarterly journal (free to members), containing news of Ottery St. Mary, and of Ottery people all over the world.

The year 1913 has shown the Society to be as flourishing as ever. There has been a large influx of new members, and the finances, as usual, show a balance on the right side.

After a very exciting contest the officers were elected by voting papers, as mentioned above.

At the close of last year the Annual Meeting was held at the Society's room at the Cabin in the Strand, and was presided over by the Rt. Hon. The Lord Coleridge. At this gathering great enthusiasm is always manifested. The "Ottery Song" was sung by Lord Coleridge, and the refrain heartily joined in by the large company.

The Annual Concert was held at St. Bride Institute, in January, when the Hon. Gilbert Coleridge presided over a crowded gathering. It was the best concert ever given by the Society, and the artistes were practically all Ottregians or Devonians. The Hon. Gilbert Coleridge sang two songs.

A Whist Drive was held at St. Bride Institute in March, and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

Two special trains were run to Ottery St. Mary on Whit Monday—"Ottery Day." The trains were crowded, and nearly a thousand natives visited their old home. The Ottery band met the trains, and a welcome was given by the townsfolk. A large gathering assembled at the Luncheon held at the London Hotel, presided over by Lord Coleridge, and the principal tradesmen of the town were present.

The Annual Summer Gathering was, as usual, held in Kew Gardens in July, and was voted a very great success.

The Benevolent Fund of the Society has been used to great advantage during the year, and, as we go to press, a concert and social evening is being held on its behalf.

The Journal of the Society, which publishes all the important news of Ottery St. Mary and particulars of the doings of Ottregians all over

the world, has been much in demand. Every member is supplied with a copy gratis, and each publication has shown increased sales. Some of the issues have contained as many as twenty-six quarto pages.

It is with deep regret that the Society records the death of its special representative in Australia, Mr. F. Tom Berry.

The Society looks after affairs of the old town of Ottery St. Mary, and at the present moment has in hand the raising of a memorial to the late Mr. Thomas John Carnell, who was for nearly 30 years Organist and Choirmaster at the old Collegiate Church.

“ There is a place, dear native place !
Amid the meadows fair,
Between the hills, beside the stream,
Where blows the soft light air.”

“ *Floreat Ottregia.*”

THREE TOWNS ASSOCIATION

(PLYMOUTH, STONEHOUSE, AND DEVONPORT) IN LONDON.

Founded 1897.

President : W. H. PAWLEY, Esq.

Vice-Presidents : WALDORF ASTOR, Esq., M.P. ; A. SHIRLEY BENN, Esq., M.P. ; Sir CLEMENT KINLOCH-COOKE, M.P. ; Sir JOHN JACKSON, M.P. ; J. A. HAWKE, Esq., K.C. (Recorder of Plymouth) ; H. E. DUKE, Esq., K.C., M.P. (Recorder of Devonport) ; Dr. BLAKE ODGERS, K.C. ; The MAYOR OF PLYMOUTH ; the MAYOR OF DEVONPORT ; CHAIRMAN OF STONEHOUSE U.D.C. ; Sir CHARLES RADFORD, J.P. ; G. H. RADFORD, Esq., M.P. ; H. H. VIVIAN, Esq., J.P. ; A. E. SPENDER, Esq., J.P. ; P. H. PRIDHAM WIPPELL, Esq., J.P. ; W. J. McCORMACK, Esq., J.P. ; Rev. A. J. WALDRON ; W. FOWELL, Esq. ; FRANK I. LYONS, Esq. ; W. T. MADGE, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer : W. M. BIRCHAM.

Hon. Recreation Secretary : F. C. WARREN.

Hon. General Secretary : F. C. GURRY, 93, Peterborough Road, Fulham, S.W.

Object : The promotion of social and intellectual intercourse among the members and associates.

Qualification : Connection with the Three Towns by birth or residence.

Subscription : Gentlemen 3s. 6d. per annum, ladies 1s. per annum.

Meetings : Annual dinner, children's party, dances, smokers, whist drives, Bohemian concerts, summer outing.

The meetings during the last season have, on the whole, been very successful and well attended. Whist Drives continue to be popular, and the Dance in March was so successful that we have arranged for two dances during the ensuing season.

Last season's innovation, a Smoking Concert to which ladies were invited, was so highly appreciated that it has been arranged to hold two Smokers on similar lines this season.

The Children's Party and Annual Dinner were both very enjoyable functions.

Our Benevolent Fund has dealt with several cases of distress during the past twelve months, and Mr. C. H. Warren, Hon. Sec. of the Fund, is again devoting his invaluable services to the good cause this year. Our headquarters are still at St. Bride Institute, Ludgate Circus, E.C., and we anticipate another successful season's work for 1913-1914.

THE TIVERTONIAN ASSOCIATION.

Founded 1909.

President : HON. W. LIONEL C. WALROND, M.P.*Vice-Presidents* : SIR GEORGE KEKEWICH, K.C.B., SIR ROBERT NEWMAN, Bart., D.L., J.P., COLONEL E. T. CLIFFORD, V.D., IAN M. HEATHCOAT AMORY, Esq., J.P., REV. W. P. BESLEY, M.A., REV. S. J. CHILDS-CLARKE, M.A., G. E. COCKRAM, Esq., JOHN COLES, Esq., J.P., J. A. ECCLES, Esq., F. CHUBB-FINCH, Esq., THOS. H. FORD, Esq., J.P., E. V. HUXTABLE, Esq., The MAYOR OF TIVERTON (A. T. GREGORY, Esq.), R. MORGAN, Esq., H. MUDFORD, Esq., J.P., G. H. RADFORD, Esq., M.P., ALLAN RAMSAY, Esq., Rev. O. R. M. ROXBY, GRANVILLE SMITH, Esq., E. J. SNELL, Esq., JOHN THORNE, Esq., J.P., W. THORNE, Esq., J.P., HAROLD TRAVERS, Esq., F. G. WRIGHT, Esq.,*Chairman* : F. SNELL.*Vice-Chairman* : F. A. PERRY.*Hon. Treasurer and Assistant Secretary* : E. T. CLARKE.*Hon. Secretary* : W. PASSMORE, 101, Elspeth Road, Clapham Common, S.W.*Objects* : To promote friendly intercourse amongst Tivertonians; to assist those in need; and to advise and influence young men starting on a commercial or professional career.*Qualification* : Persons connected with the Tiverton Parliamentary Division by birth, descent, marriage, or former residence.*Subscription* : Ordinary Members (Ladies or Gentlemen), 2s. per annum; Hon. Members—Gentlemen, 10s., Ladies, 5s.*Meetings* : Concerts, whist drives, dances, and annual dinner during the winter months.

The Association has been affiliated to St. Bride Institute. Membership over 400.

The Tivertonian Association was founded in February, 1909, with 11 members, and has now more than 450 on its roll—probably the largest membership of any town association in the metropolis. It is affiliated to St. Bride Institute, and holds the greater number of its functions at headquarters. A Concert (free to members) opened the season on October 12th, 1912, and was fairly well attended, G. E. Cockram, Esq., occupying the chair.

The Annual Dinner at the Holborn Restaurant was held on October 24th, and was of exceptional interest and importance, inasmuch as it was made the occasion of a municipal outing by the Mayor and Town Council of Tiverton, who journeyed up by special train, accompanied by a number of townsmen and ladies from Tiverton, to the number of over fifty, the total number present being about 300. The President (the Hon. Lionel Walrond, M.P.) occupied the chair, and was supported by a good array of Vice-Presidents. As a compliment to the Mayor (A. T. Gregory, Esq.), a special table was arranged for His Worship's former pupils and apprentices, who attended to the number of nearly twenty, some of them specially coming from places so far away as Wrexham, Newport (Mon.), Reading, etc.

Successful Whist Drives were held on November 9th and Jan. 22nd, and well-attended Dances on December 7th and February 13th. A Grand Concert took place on March 6th, under the Chairmanship of E. J. Snell, Esq., and the Annual Meeting was held on May 1st, at St. Bride Institute.

Each Whitsuntide the Association, in conjunction with Mr. Restall, runs a week-end excursion to Tiverton, which is well supported by Tivertonians, who embrace the opportunity of joining in a re-union "at home." The party left Paddington at midnight on Saturday, May 10th, and Tiverton was reached early on Sunday morning. On Monday a luncheon was held at the Half Moon Hotel, presided over by His Worship the Mayor, and the party received an enthusiastic send-off from the station by a large concourse of friends, Tiverton being left about 4.30 p.m., and Paddington reached in time to allow members to reach their homes in various parts of London in good time.

The Association has a Benevolent Fund for the relief of Tivertonians in London who may need temporary assistance, the Fund being supported by voluntary contributions of members and friends.

WEST BUCKLAND SCHOOL OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION.

(LONDON BRANCH.)

Founded 1899.

President : HAROLD H. HILTON, Esq.

Vice-Presidents : PROF. W. S. ABELL, M.I.N.A. ; DR. J. H. BLIGHT.

Chairman : PROF. T. A. HEARSON, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.N.A., F.C.I.P.A.

Hon. Secretary : F. H. SHELLEY, 15, Bishopsgate, E.C.

Objects : To keep Old Boys in touch with the School and with each other ; to promote gatherings among Old Boys for pleasure and sport ; and to further the interests of the School generally.

Qualification : Education at West Buckland School.

Subscription : Life membership, half a guinea.

Meetings : Annual dinner in London, and other social gatherings during the winter months.

The School Magazine (2s. per annum) is issued each term, containing news of Old Boys all over the world.

The London branch of this Association carried out successfully its usual winter programme.

The informal Smoking Concert held on November 21st, at Sweasey's Restaurant, was specially noteworthy, because the chair was occupied by Mr. Henry Tyte, the only remaining survivor of the three boys with whom the school started.

The Annual Dinner was held on January 10th, at the Restaurant Frascati. The President of the Association, the Rev. T. Stone, M.A., was in the chair on this occasion, and a goodly number of Old Boys and their friends had foregathered. Perhaps the most interesting incident of an interesting evening was the presentation made to Mr. Michael B. Snell, J.P., of a handsome silver inkstand, in commemoration of his generosity to the Old School and his continuous interest in its welfare. The evening was in every way a most successful one.

The "Ladies" Concert was held at the Furnivall Hall, on Thursday, March 13th, under the chairmanship of Mr. T. R. Potbury, M.A., and a very excellent programme was rendered by Old Boys and their friends. It is not out of place here to make some acknowledgment of the assistance so kindly and so frequently given by these friends of West Buckland School, as well as to those Old Boys who make themselves responsible for the musical programme. Of the meeting of Old Boys at West Buckland in July, the present chronicler cannot write from personal experience, but the meeting was successful both from a cricket and a social point of view.

SOCIETY OF DEVONIANS IN BRISTOL.

Founded 1891.

President : F. E. R. DAVEY, Esq.*Hon. Treasurer* : A. DODGE.*Hon. Secretary* : H. GARLAND, 4, Redland Hill, Redland, Bristol.*Objects* : To promote friendly intercourse amongst Devonians in Bristol by social gatherings, and to assist benevolent or charitable objects, with a special regard to those in which Devonians are interested.*Qualification* : Natives and others connected with Devon.*Subscription* : 5s. per annum ; ladies, 2s. 6d.*Meetings* : Annual dinner, and concerts, etc., from time to time.

The Society possesses a Presidential Badge, each Past-President contributing a link for a chain.

The Society of Devonians in Bristol was established in 1891, and each year the President is a Devonian of some reputation in the city of adoption. The chief gathering during the year is the Annual Dinner, and the Society has been peculiarly fortunate in being supported at these gatherings by prominent men of Devon. These events are of such a character as to be remembered with pleasure. At the last Annual Dinner the "Chief Guest" was the Mayor of Exeter (H. W. Michelmores, Esq.), and his bright breezy speech on the varied attractions of the good old county made those present feel that although exiled from the homeland, they were happy in being so near as to enjoy the pleasures so graphically referred to by the Mayor of Exeter. The report of the Society for 1913 showed the number of members had been maintained. Recently the rules have been altered to admit lady members, and a good number have joined the Society. The Benevolent Fund has enabled the Society during the year to grant relief in forty-six cases, and there is now a balance in hand of about £50. The Society recently presented a donation of five guineas to the endowment of the Royal Albert Memorial College at Exeter. The Rev. A. N. Blatchford, B.A. (who was the second president of the Society in 1892), gave an excellent address at one of the social gatherings recently on "The Spirit of Devon," and expressed a hope that a remembrance of the characteristics he had so graphically described would help all to serve the best interests of the beloved old city of Bristol where, he said, they were thankful to have found a brotherly welcome, an honest livelihood, and a happy home. The President for the present year is a native of Exeter, and is Vice-Chairman of the Guardians of the Poor of the City and County of Bristol.

CARDIFF DEVONSHIRE SOCIETY.

Founded 1906.

President : W. R. HOOPER, Esq.*Vice-Presidents* : HON. STEPHEN COLERIDGE, SIR HARRY T. EVE, GENERAL KEKEWICH, RT. HON. GEORGE LAMBERT, M.P., SIR ROBERT NEWMAN, Bart., JAS. RADLEY, Esq.*Chairman* : SIR WM. CROSSMAN.*Hon. Treasurer* : A. AKENHEAD.*Hon. Secretary* : E. W. BENJAMIN, 99, St. Mary Street, Cardiff.*Objects* : To bring Devonians in Cardiff more closely together, to foster the traditions of the County, and to raise a fund to afford temporary relief to necessitous and deserving Devonians.*Qualification* : Birth or descent.*Subscription* : 5s. per annum.*Meetings* : Annual dinner.

LEICESTER AND SOUTH MIDLANDS DEVON AND CORNWALL ASSOCIATION.

Founded 1900.

President : E. G. TARDREW, Esq.

Vice-Presidents : H. BURDETT, Esq., C. J. HOPKINS, Esq., F. C. PULSFORD, Esq., J. TITLEY, sen., Esq.

Hon. Treasurer : W. A. CLARKE.

Joint Hon. Secretaries : F. W. HONEY and J. TITLEY, jun., 26, Lower Hastings Street, Leicester.

Objects : To promote social intercourse between Devonians and Cornishmen resident in the district, and the study and cultivation of the folklore of the two counties.

Qualification : Birth, parentage, or residence for 20 years in Devon or Cornwall.

Subscription : 2s. 6d. per annum.

Meetings : Annual dinner.

DEVONIANS IN LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT.

Founded 1895.

President :

Vice-Presidents : H. CUMING, Esq., G. R. SEARLE, Esq., H. SMITH, Esq., E. F. STANLEY, Esq., CAPT. A. B. TOMS, J. R. WATKINS, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer : J. FURZE.

Hon. Secretary : G. A. BROOKING, 26, Rosedale Avenue, Gt. Crosby, Liverpool.

Object : Social intercourse.

Qualification : Birth, parentage on either side, residence, or marriage.

Subscription : 2s. 6d. per annum.

Meetings : Annual dinner and supper, social gatherings, whist drives, children's parties, etc.

The Society was founded eighteen years ago, and, taken altogether, has experienced a successful time. Ebbs and flows have been met with in varied forms, but the membership roll to-day numbers over 200. Much spade work has been accomplished by past Hon. Secretaries, including Messrs. A. Honey, J. Furze, J. R. Watkins, S. Roberts, F. G. Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. Bullen.

During 1913 the following functions were held: four Smoking Socials, one Dinner, one Supper, one Whist Drive, and one Children's Party; all of which were carried through successfully.

The Society is in a strong and sound financial position, and, although the highest number of members ever on the books—320, recorded in 1896—is not likely to be exceeded for a year or so, the present Secretary is not without hope of, as the Americans say, "beating the band."

THE PORTSMOUTH DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

Founded 1906.

President : LIEUT. H. E. LIDIARD.

Vice-President : P. C. HODDER, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer : E. G. STEPHENS.

Entertainment Sec. : J. F. SMITH.

Hon. Secretary : H. C. HINE, "Clinton," Kensington Road, North End, Portsmouth.

Objects : To bring together Devonians residing in Portsmouth and district; to form a common County bond of friendship; to promote gatherings for pleasure and sport; and to assist, as far as possible, those in need.

Qualification : Birth, parentage, ten years' residence, or marriage ; lady members the same qualification.

Subscription : 2s. 6d. per annum.

Meetings : Annual dinner, whist drives, dances, concerts, summer outings, etc.

The President's chain bears the arms of Devon and Portsmouth. The nucleus of the chain was the gift of J. Carpenter, Esq. (Tiverton), an Ex-President, and a link is added by the President of each year, bearing his name.

The Society continues to make steady progress with a membership of 160. Previously it has been the custom to hold the Annual Dinner early in the year, but as the Society's year now commences with April instead of January, this important function has been relegated to the month of November. The Smoking Concert on October 4th was probably the most enjoyable and successful of its kind, ever held by the Society. The summer outings to Warsash, Carisbrooke Castle, and Goodwood were well patronized, and were most successful. Had the weather been more propitious just before the day fixed for the Goodwood trip, a greater number would have undertaken the long drive. After all, the day proved to be fine, and the privilege so kindly given by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon of seeing over the house and grounds more than repaid those of our members and friends who risked the weather and made the journey.

Since the formation of the Devonian Society many other kindred societies have sprung into existence in Portsmouth, with the result that there is now a keen, yet friendly, rivalry between them. The annual Boat Race, the Cricket League, and the Whist Tournament, are entered into most enthusiastically by the various societies, there being a trophy for each competition. Our immediate Past-President, P. G. D. Winter, Esq., generally takes a leading part in inter-Society affairs, but the Devonians have not yet had the pleasure of occupying the premier position in either competition. The annual Boat Race took place on July 12th, and the crowds which invaded Portchester, off which the race concluded, testified to the great interest taken in the event. For nearly the whole length of the course the Devon boat led, and victory seemed certain until suddenly the stroke oarsman, who rowed in spite of a previous illness, collapsed, with the result that Devon finished second. During the summer months much interest was taken in the inter-Society Cricket League, which entered on its first season. Our team finished third, but had the talent which was unearthed later been discovered earlier in the season, barring "the glorious uncertainty" of cricket, Devon would probably have headed the League. After doing so well towards the end of the season, better things are expected from the Devon team next year. As in previous years, during the winter months the Whist Tournament will be regularly carried on for the possession of the inter-Society cup. Last season Devon finished fifth ; but what the result will be at the conclusion of the tournament just commenced it is quite impossible to foreshadow, as Dame Fortune plays far more tricks with cards than she does with boat-racing or cricket.

READING AND DISTRICT DEVON AND CORNISH ASSOCIATION.

Founded 1895.

President : REV. G. F. COLERIDGE, R.D., M.A.

Vice-Presidents : E. BOWDEN, Esq., J. BUCKNELL, Esq., H. CHOWN, Esq., J. ELLIS, Esq., REV. CANON W. W. FOWLER, M.A., D.Sc., R. HALL, Esq., J. HARRIS, Esq., J. MORSE, Esq., G. E. B. ROGERS,

Esq., J. H. ROWE, Esq., H. O. SERPELL, Esq., G. SHORLAND, Esq., P. W. TEAGUE, Esq., W. J. TOYE, Esq., M.A., and DR. J. HOPKINS WALTERS.

Chairman of Committee : REV. CANON W. W. FOWLER, M.A., D.Sc.

Hon. Treasurer : COUNCILLOR A. I. MAKER.

Hon. Auditor : MR. T. R. KITTOU.

Hon. Secretaries : MR. E. S. SMITH, 32, Brisbane Road, Reading ; MR. F. H. YELLEN, 47, Market Place, Reading.

Objects : To maintain the interest of members in the old Counties ; to foster the wholesome clannish characteristics of Devonians and Cornishmen ; and to encourage friendly intercourse among members.

Qualification : Birth or descent.

Subscription : 1s. per annum (minimum).

Meetings : Annual dinner, annual river trip, social gatherings, whist drives, dances, etc.

The report, as presented to the Annual Meeting held at the George Hotel, Reading, in January, 1913, showed that a very successful year's work had been accomplished, the membership and interest having largely increased.

The business of the evening proved to be of far-reaching importance, as it was unanimously decided to become affiliated to the London Devonian Association, and a ballot of members was resolved upon on the question of inviting ladies to the annual dinner. After the business was concluded, a very successful Smoking Concert was held and was thoroughly enjoyed.

The ballot taken in February was overwhelmingly in favour of the ladies attending the Dinner, and the first of these functions graced by their presence was a great success. Alderman C. Pinkham, J. P., C.C., and Mrs. Pinkham, J. B. Burlace, Esq., and W. J. McCormack, Esq., J.P., of the London Devonian Association, were present, and the first-mentioned responded to the toast of "The Counties of Devon and Cornwall."

The Whist Drives and Dances held during the year have been exceedingly well attended, the West-Country element being always present in strong force.

The event of the year was arranged for June 25th, when the River Trip to Greenlands (Henley), by kind permission of Viscount Hambleden, took place. The attendance was a record one, taxing to the utmost the capacity of the large steam launch "Empress of India." In spite of threatening clouds, the weather kept fine, and the party reached home safely after a delightful day, the trip being among the most successful in the history of the Association.

The Committee have worked assiduously throughout the year, and by their energies a greater enthusiasm has been created and many new members have been admitted to the Association, so that an increased membership is again assured for the present year.

SWANSEA DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

Founded 1894.

President : E. R. SERLE, Esq.

Vice-Presidents : S. DANIEL, Esq., J. DYER, Esq., W. A. FORD, Esq., J. C. GILL, Esq., T. W. HEWS, Esq., W. R. JEFFORD, Esq., J. JONES, Esq., C. H. NEWCOMBE, Esq., C. T. PASSMORE, Esq., J. B. REED, Esq.

Chairman : H. SALTER, Esq.

Hon. Auditor : G. H. HARVEY.

Assistant Secretary : F. LANE.

Hon. Secretary : S. T. DREW, Public Library, Swansea.

Objects : To promote fraternal feelings, social intercourse and entertainment; to purchase books on the history of Devon, and to render assistance in case of need.

Qualification : Birth or descent.

Subscription : 1s. per annum.

Meetings : Social gatherings at intervals, summer excursion in August, annual dinner in November.

The Society was founded in 1894, the first president being H. A. Latimer, Esq., M.D., J.P. The membership in that year was 197, but since that time there has been a steady increase, and our membership roll to-day numbers something over 300. Various forms of social and educational meetings have been held, including lectures, concerts, teas, annual dinner in November, and annual excursions, generally to our native county, which, on a clear day, can be seen on our south-western horizon. The benevolent side of our Society has been maintained, and help has been rendered in many instances to Devonians in need of aid. We have a very fine and varied library of Devonian literature, available for home reading, and are subscribers to the Devonshire Association and other similar county publications. The Society has a President's chain and badge of office (provided by subscription), which includes the Arms of all the Devon townships. We ourselves issue an Annual Report, containing the names and addresses of our members, with the name of their birth-place, etc., but through the medium of this London publication we send greetings to Devonians in all parts of the world.

DEVONIAN SOCIETY IN CALCUTTA.

Founded 1901.

President : W. H. SPARKES, Esq.

Vice-Presidents : J. COTTLE, Esq., DR. H. PEDLER.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer : R. P. ADAMS, 3, Lee Road, Calcutta.

Objects : To promote a common County bond of friendship, and to render aid to Devonians in India.

Qualification : Birth or long residence.

Subscription : Rs. 24 per annum.

Meetings : Annual Dinner and Ball, generally in January. Recreation Club on the Maidan, tennis, croquet, etc.

THE DEVONIAN SOCIETY OF RHODESIA.

Patrons : SIR LEWIS MICHELL, C.V.O., R. T. CORYNDON, Esq.

President : W. BRIDGMAN, Esq.

Vice-Presidents : DR. J. DYKE-ACLAND, E. BASCH, Esq., C. CORNER, Esq., J. W. MAYNE, Esq.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer : C. F. OSMOND, P.O. Box 165, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.

Objects : To encourage and promote social intercourse and good fellowship; to advance the interests of Devonians in Rhodesia and to co-operate with kindred societies; and to help Devonians in distress.

Qualification : Birth, parentage, or seven years' residence.

Subscription : 10s. 6d. per annum, or 5 guineas for life membership.

DEVONIAN SOCIETY OF OTTAWA.

Founded 1912.

President : LIEUT.-COL. S. MAYNARD ROGERS.

Vice-Presidents : COMMANDER P. C. W. HOWE, R.N., HON. W. H. HOYLE, M.P., HON. F. D. MONK, M.P., REV. G. P. WOOLLCOMBE.

Chairman : W. E. HOOPER, Esq.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer : A. J. MUDGE, 505, Cooper Street, Ottawa, Ont.

Objects : To promote a spirit of fraternity amongst Devonians in Ottawa and district, by means of social intercourse ; to foster a continued love of the County ; and to advance and protect the interests of Devonians generally.

Qualification : Birth, descent, marriage.

Subscription : One dollar per annum.

Meetings : The third Monday in each month at Moreland Hall, Corner Fourth Avenue and Bank Street.

THE TORONTO DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

Founded 1907.

President : C. LEE HUTCHINGS, Esq.

Vice-President : J. H. HAYDEN, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer : W. WHITE.

Assistant Secretary : F. M'LEAN.

Hon. Secretary : W. SKELTON, 101, Leslie Street, Toronto, E.

Objects : To renew old acquaintances and to form new ones with those who hold a common interest ; to foster a knowledge of the traditions, literature, folklore, etc., of Devonshire ; and to promote the spirit of fraternity among Devonians in Canada.

Qualification : Birth or descent.

Subscription : One dollar per annum.

Meetings : The second and fourth Thursdays of each month, in the Sons of England Hall, Richmond Street East, the meetings to be alternately of a business and social character.

This Society was formed in a very humble way in 1907, and steadily increased in popularity until in the latter part of 1911 it fell away considerably and finally dropped out of existence altogether. At the opening of 1912, the spirit of fraternity among Devonians in Toronto was revived. A meeting consisting of Messrs. H. Wreffer Clarke, Alfred Baker, William Skelton and Leonard Horswell was held in Mr. Skelton's house on January 19th, 1912. Sufficient money was advanced to meet immediate expenses, and an opening meeting was held for the purpose of reorganizing the Society. This meeting proved a success, and plainly showed the need of maintaining a Society in such a large city as Toronto, where Devonians could meet at least once a month for social intercourse.

Mr. Borlase was selected for the position of President, and was assisted by an able Executive Committee. The plan of meetings was arranged to take the form of alternate business and social evenings, interspersed with Concerts, Dances and Picnics. The Annual Outing, which has always been held at Niagara Falls, has been supported well, not only by Devonians but also by others from the Old Country. The Society's Football Team stands at the top of the Toronto and District League, and has proved a fine advertisement. The Society's meeting-place being the Sons of England Benefit Society's Headquarters, the idea of forming a Lodge

was brought forward by the President, and, as a result, Lodge "Devonia" of the Sons of England Benefit Society was inaugurated on July 15th, 1913, and it is hoped that the Society and Lodge will prove of mutual benefit.

The Society was unfortunate in losing the services of its President by his departure to Saskatoon, but the chair has since been filled by Mr. Lee Hutchings, who has the work well in hand.

The Society still has considerable uphill work before it to get itself into an organization such as a Devonian Society should be in such a large city. However, by going about it with the spirit of determination that generally characterizes Devon work in all parts of the world, we hope to bring the Toronto Devonian Society up to the standing of the home societies.

A coat badge, designed by Mr. Wreffer Clarke, was adopted by the Society, and is now worn by all the members. The design, a most suitable one, is round in shape, three castles are embossed in the centre, supported on a base of three maple leaves, and the words "*Semper Fidelis*" with "Toronto Devonians" form a border. The whole is executed in green and gold.

VICTORIA DEVONIANS, B.C.

Founded 1912.

Hon. President : HON. EDGAR DEWDNEY.

President : C. BAMPFYLDE DANIELL, Esq. (Exeter).

Vice-President : R. O. LAMB, Esq. (Devonport).

Recorder : C. SHEPHEARD (Modbury).

Hon. Treasurer : S. HENSON (Tiverton).

Hon. Secretary : F. J. HENSON (Tiverton), P.O. Box 1208, Victoria, B.C.

Objects : To encourage immigrants from the West of England, and to give them advice and assistance.

Qualifications : Birth, descent, marriage, or residence of more than 5 years in Devon.

The Society has about 150 members, and is increasing rapidly. The Executive Committee consists of the following: A. J. Abbott (Barnstaple), C. Blackmore (Devonport), J. H. List, J. Lock (Barnstaple), W. G. Stone (Devonport), T. Alexander (Stoke Rivers), V. Cummings (Plymouth), H. Pike (Torquay), H. Martyn, G. Moore (Devonport).

NEW ZEALAND DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

Founded 1912.

President : W. U. TIMEWELL, Esq.

Vice-Presidents : MISS HEATH, D. TEED, Esq.

Chairman : B. REEVES, Esq.

Committee : MRS. BRENDON, MRS. TOZER, MESSRS. BRENDON, CRANCH, W. W. GLIDDON-RICHARDSON, and TOZER.

Hon. Treasurer : C. NEWLAND.

Secretary : W. GLIDDON-RICHARDSON, Hobson Bay Road, Parnell, Auckland, N.Z.

Devonian Societies not Affiliated.

(A) AT HOME.

BATH AND DISTRICT DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

Founded 1913.

President : THOMAS WILLS, Esq.

Vice-President : COLONEL HENDLEY KIRKWOOD.

Hon. Treasurer : A. FAIRCHILD.

Hon. Secretary : H. PENNY, "Devonia," Charlcombe, Bath.

Objects : The same as *The London Devonian Association*.

Qualification : Residents of Bath or district who are connected with Devon by birth, descent, marriage, or former residence.

Subscription : Ordinary members—gentlemen 2s., ladies 1s. ; life members—gentlemen 2 guineas, ladies 1 guinea.

Meetings : Annual dinner, summer outing, and periodical social gatherings.

BEXHILL AND DISTRICT WEST-COUNTRY ASSOCIATION.

Founded 1913.

President : DR. J. P. WILLS.

Vice-President : COUNCILLOR R. D. JESTY.

Hon. Auditor : R. W. ROBBINS.

Hon. Treasurer : J. ARSCOTT.

Asst. Hon. Secretary : F. J. FRENCH.

Hon. Secretary : F. B. TEMPLE.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

Founded 1891.

President : COLONEL HALSE, J.P.

Vice-Presidents : THE RIGHT HON. JESSE COLLINGS, M.P., J. NELSON BOND, Esq., J. WINSOR BOND, Esq., ALDERMAN BOWDEN, J. BARHAM CARSLAKE, Esq., T. F. CULLEY, Esq., T. R. FARRANT, Esq., H. FROST, Esq., DR. A. DOUGLAS HEATH, T. W. HUSSEY, Esq., R. C. MORCOM, Esq., W. NICHOLLS, Esq., C. PARKHOUSE, Esq., R. A. PINSENT, Esq., J. D. PRIOR, Esq., F. C. ROWE, Esq., A. G. SPEAR, Esq., H. P. TAPSCOTT, Esq., W. VOYSEY, Esq.

Hon. Auditor : THADDEUS RYDER, F.C.A.

Hon. Treasurer : C. PARKHOUSE.

Hon. Secretary : T. W. HUSSEY, 21, First Avenue, Selly Park, Birmingham.

Objects : To maintain interest in the County, and to promote social intercourse among Devonians in Birmingham.

Qualification : Natives of Devon, or connected with the County by marriage.

Subscription : Gentlemen, 5s., Ladies, 2s. 6d.

Meetings : Social gatherings during the winter months, annual meeting in January, and dinner in October.

BOURNEMOUTH AND DISTRICT WEST COUNTRY ASSOCIATION.

Founded 1911.

President : ALDERMAN H. S. MCCALMONT HILL, D.C.L., J.P., Mayor of Bournemouth.*Vice-President* : C. PEARCE, Esq.*Hon. Treasurer* : T. O. BARTLETT.*Hon. Secretary* : E. S. ROSEVEAR, 100, Alma Road, Bournemouth.*Qualification* : Birth, parentage, or marriage.*Object* : Promotion of social intercourse.*Subscription* : 2s. 6d. per annum.*Meetings* : Annual dinner, outing, whist drives, social evenings, etc.

WEST COUNTRY ASSOCIATION, EASTBOURNE.

Founded 1905.

President : C. DAVIES-GILBERT, Esq., D.L.*Vice-Presidents* : J. ADAMS, Esq., M.D., W. DAVIES, Esq., S. N. FOX, Esq., J.P., A. L. FRANKLIN, Esq., C. GODFREY, Esq., H. HABGOOD, Esq., M.D., MAJOR HARRIS, REV. E. G. HAWKINS, C. W. MAYO, Esq., J. ROUTLY, Esq., L. C. WINTLE, Esq., W. G. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., M.D.*Chairman* : REV. E. G. HAWKINS.*Hon. Treasurer* : C. W. MAYO.*Joint Hon. Secretaries* : W. PERCY GLANFIELD and E. AKERY, Albemarle Hotel, Eastbourne.*Objects* : The promotion of friendly intercourse and good fellowship by holding meetings, social gatherings, etc.*Qualification* : Birth or parentage.*Subscription* : 2s. 6d. per annum.*Meetings* : Concerts, games, tournaments, dinner, etc.*Headquarters* : Albemarle Hotel, Eastbourne.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WEST COUNTRYMEN IN HAMPSHIRE

President : A. BROOMFIELD, Esq.*Vice-Presidents* : G. CROCKER, Esq., A. W. MONKHOUSE, Esq.*Hon. Treasurer* : A. HILL.*Hon. Secretary* : T. RICE, 14A, London Road, Southampton.*Objects* : To promote social intercourse, and to foster and encourage national sentiment, love of country, and everything pertaining to the honour and welfare of the three Western Counties.*Qualification* : Connected with Devon, Cornwall, or Somerset by birth, marriage, or adoption.*Subscription* : 1s. per annum.*Meetings* : Annual dinner, and periodical social gatherings.

HULL DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

Founded 1913.

President : J. WATTS, Esq.*Vice-Presidents* : DR. APPLETON, J. M. BLADON, Esq., J. DAVIE, Esq., E. W. FORWARD, Esq., F. C. MANLEY, Esq., F. W. SLATER, Esq., H. WILSON, Esq.*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer* : F. C. WOOD.

ASSOCIATION OF WEST COUNTRYMEN IN FOLKESTONE.

Founded 1913.

President :

Vice-Presidents : T. BOUNDY, Esq., W. RANSFORD, Esq., W. H. ROUTLY, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer : H. CHAPPLE.

Hon. Secretary : C. JEFFERIES, 32 and 33, Bouverie Square, Folkestone.

Objects : Outdoor sports in the summer, trips in the country, cricket matches, and entertainments in the winter.

Qualification : Natives of Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset.

Subscription : Gentlemen, 2s. 6d. ; ladies, 1s.

DEVONIAN SOCIETY IN MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT.

President : J. SKARDON, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer : J. E. R. HOLMAN.

Hon. Secretary : J. A. BUSTARD, 4, Mauldeth Road, Withington, Manchester.

Object : To promote social intercourse among Devonians.

Qualification : Birth, parentage, or marriage.

Subscription : 2s. 6d. per annum.

Meetings : Whist drives, and an annual dinner.

DEVON AND CORNWALL SOCIETY, NEWPORT (MON.) AND DISTRICT.

Founded 1889.

President and Chairman : G. R. MARTYN, Esq., J.P.

Hon. Treasurer : A. C. MITCHELL.

Financial Hon. Secretary : C. H. ADAMS.

Assistant Secretary : P. L. PUGSLEY.

Hon. Secretary : J. COWLING, 3, Annesley Road, Maindee, Newport, Mon.

Objects : The promotion of good fellowship between West-Country men, and the advancement and protection of their interests generally. Benevolent Fund.

Qualification : Natives of Devon or Cornwall, and their sons and grandsons.

Subscription : 1s. minimum, 5s. maximum.

Meetings : Annual dinner, whist drives and lectures in winter, and picnics in summer.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE WEST COUNTRY ASSOCIATION.

Founded 1909.

President : J. F. STANBURY, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer : (Kettering Centre) J. C. LEWIN.

Hon. Secretaries : (Northampton Centre) W. CHAFFE.

Objects : To promote and maintain social intercourse and good fellowship between natives of the three Counties now resident in the Town and County of Northampton.

Qualification : Natives of Devon, Somerset, or Cornwall, and sons of natives.

Subscription : 2s. per annum.

Meetings : Annual dinner at each centre, annual outing, and other events during the summer months.

REIGATE AND REDHILL AND DISTRICT DEVON AND CORNWALL ASSOCIATION.

Founded 1907.

President and Chairman : J. TREVARTHEN, Esq.

Vice-Presidents : GEO. GILBERT, Esq., J.P., HENRY LIBBY, Esq., F. G. PYNE, Esq., J. SAUNDERS, Esq.

Vice-Chairman : G. GILBERT, Esq.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer : HENRY LIBBY, Cromer, Redhill.

Objects : Social intercourse, and the advertisement of Devon and Cornwall.

Qualification : Natives of Devon or Cornwall.

Subscription : 2s. 6d. per annum.

Meetings : July and December.

ROCHESTER, CHATHAM, GILLINGHAM AND DISTRICT DEVON AND CORNWALL ASSOCIATION.

Founded 1912.

President : THE RIGHT HON. LORD CHURSTON, M.V.O.

Vice-Presidents : R. J. PARR, Esq., DEPUTY-SURGEON-GENERAL W. W. PRYN, SIR W. P. TRELOAR, Bart.

Chairman : F. WINGENT, Esq., J.P., C.C.

Vice-Chairman : J. T. SNELL, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer : W. COLEMAN.

Asst. Secretary : H. E. LIBBY.

Hon. Secretary : W. J. MANICOM.

DEVON, CORNWALL, AND WEST COUNTRY ASSOCIATION FOR THE COUNTY OF SURREY.

Founded 1908.

President : SIR WM. TRELOAR, J.P.

Vice-Presidents : J. J. BREWER, Esq., SIR A. T. QUILLER COUCH, REV. G. DANDRIDGE, M.A., HON. ARTHUR J. DAVEY, W. J. DAVEY, Esq., W. E. HORNE, Esq., M.P., REV. E. C. KIRWAN, M.A., RT. HON. G. LAMBERT, M.P., H. F. LUTTRELL, Esq., M.P., G. H. MORGAN, Esq., M.P., W. T. PILDITCH, Esq., G. H. RADFORD, Esq., M.P., S. P. RATTENBURY, Esq., SIR J. WARD SPEAR, M.P., J. ST. LOE STRACHEY, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer : W. J. DAVIS.

Hon. Secretary (pro tem.) : W. J. DAVIS, Lulworth, Guildford.

Objects : The promotion of friendly intercourse and mutual interest among the members ; the provision of social and literary entertainment.

Qualification : Natives of Devon, Cornwall, or the West Country, and their families.

Subscription : 2s. 6d. per annum.

Meetings : Annual dinner, socials, and whist drives.

SOCIETY OF WEST-COUNTRY MEN IN WEST KENT.

(TUNBRIDGE WELLS, TONBRIDGE AND DISTRICT.)

Founded 1912.

President : F. J. WRIGHT, Esq.

Vice-President : HAROLD W. FOOKS, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer : W. F. COLES.

Hon. Secretary : O. B. GEAKE, 48, Dudley Road, Tunbridge Wells.

DEVONIANS IN WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

President : DR. VICKERY.

Hon. Treasurer : S. PADY.

Hon. Secretary : T. J. KERSLAKE, Alexandra Parade, Weston-super-Mare.

Object : Social intercourse.

Subscriptions : 2s. 6s. and 1s.

Meetings : Annual dinner and conversazione.

DEVONIANS IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

Founded 1905.

President and Chairman : R. STEWART SAVILE, Esq.

Vice-President and Vice-Chairman : DR. M. L. B. COOMBS.

Hon. Treasurer and Secretary : W. ORMSBY RYMER, 33a, Holyrood Street
Newport, I.W.

Objects : Social intercourse.

Qualification : Born in Devon or of Devonian parents.

Subscription : 2s. 6d. per annum.

Meetings : Annual and occasional.

DEVONIANS AND CORNISHMEN IN WORCESTERSHIRE.

Founded 1901.

President : T. F. CULLEY, Esq.

Hon. Secretaries : W. J. PEARCE and C. D. WILLIS, *Berrow's Worcester*
Journal Office, Worcester.

Objects : To revive old friendships, and to get into touch with West
Country men arriving in the County.

Qualification : Birth or marriage.

Meetings : Annual dinners.

WEYMOUTH AND DISTRICT DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

Founded 1912.

President : H. A. HUXTABLE, Esq.

Vice-President : DR. F. R. HEATH.

Chairman : A. J. DIGBY, Esq.

Joint Hon. Secretaries and Treasurers : T. C. LOOSMORE and — ANDREWS.

Objects : To encourage local patriotism ; to promote Devonian interests
and friendly intercourse among Devonians ; to foster a knowledge of
the County, and to carry out approved schemes for the benefit of
Devonians in the district.

Qualification : Birth, descent, marriage, or former residence.

Subscription : Annual—Gentlemen, 2s. 6d., Ladies, 1s. Life—Gentlemen,
2 guineas, Ladies, 1 guinea.

Meetings : Annual dinner, and frequent social gatherings.

(B) ABROAD.

THE HONG-KONG DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

Founded 1896.

President : A. SHELTON HOOPER, Esq., J.P.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer : MOWBRAY STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, Hong-
Kong.

Object : Social intercourse amongst Devonians.

Qualification : Birth, parentage, marriage, or connection with Devon.

Subscription : Two dollars per annum.

Meetings : Annual meeting and dinner on a date during the first three
months of the year.

WEST OF ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF CAPE TOWN.

Founded 1905.

President : SIR LEWIS MICHELL, C.V.O.*Vice-Presidents* : MAJOR EDWARDS, G. ELLIOTT, Esq., SENATOR HICHENS, C. MATTHEWS, Esq., RT. HON. J. H. MERRIMAN, H. M. MEYLER, Esq., C. A. ORGAN, Esq., J. SQUIRE, Esq., J. WANNELL, Esq.*Hon. Treasurer* : T. E. KING.*Hon. Secretary* : A. F. STEER, P.O. Box 1169, Cape Town.*Meetings* : Social gatherings, concerts, and lectures, and an annual dinner at the end of August.

A ladies' section has been formed, with Lady Gladstone as President.

WEST OF ENGLAND ASSOCIATION IN EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

Founded 1913.

President : W. H. HELLER, Esq.*Vice-President* : DR. N. ALLIN.*Recording Secretary* : G. CURTIS.*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer* : E. G. RENDELL, 236, Jasper Avenue, W., Edmonton, Alta., Canada.*Objects* : To renew old acquaintances and form new ones with common interests; to perpetuate the traditions, literature, and folklore of the West Country; to promote the spirit of fraternity amongst our countrymen abroad; and to render assistance to West-Country men residing in Edmonton.*Qualification* : Birth or former residence in Devon, Somerset, Cornwall, or Bristol.

DEVON, CORNWALL, AND SOMERSET SOCIETY OF MANITOBA.

Hon. President : JAMES HOOPER, Esq.*President* : W. A. DYER, Esq.*Vice-Presidents* : F. PARSONS, Esq., E. W. PAUL, Esq., F. VOOGHT, Esq.*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer* : W. W. PILE, 285, Bannerman Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba.*Objects* : To renew old acquaintances and form new ones with common interests; to perpetuate the traditions, etc., and foster the study of Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset; and to promote the spirit of fraternity amongst our countrymen abroad.*Qualification* : Birth or former residence.*Subscription* : Two dollars per annum; ladies exempt.*Meetings* : Monthly (first Friday), in Fairbairn Hall, corner of Main Street and Selkirk Avenue, Winnipeg.

CORNWALL AND DEVON ASSOCIATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Patron : DR. W. H. CRAGO.*Vice-Patrons* : W. BROOKS, Esq., A. GONINAN, Esq., H. S. JERDAN, Esq., A. RICKARD, Esq., J. R. ROSEWARNE, Esq.*President* : F. J. LUKEY, Esq.*Vice-Presidents* : R. ELLIS, Esq., C. JENKIN, Esq., A. M. KNIGHT, Esq., A. MIDDLEWEEK, Esq.*Hon. Treasurer* : W. G. JENKIN..*Hon. Secretary* : JAMES JENKIN, St. Day, Wilberforce Avenue, Rose Bay, Sydney.*Objects* : The promotion of good fellowship between the two Counties, and social intercourse.*Qualification* : Natives of Cornwall and Devon, or such other qualification as shall satisfy the Committee.*Subscription* : 10s. per annum in advance, or 1s. per month.*Meetings* : Every fourth Wednesday at the Grand United Order Odd-fellows' Building, 328, Castlereagh Street, Sydney, at 8 p.m.

Learned and Scientific Societies in Devonshire.

(Compiled by H. TAPLEY-SOPER, City Librarian, Exeter.)

Architectural Society of Plymouth. E. C. Adams, Secretary, The Athenæum, George Street, Plymouth.

Bradninch Literary and Debating Society. P. Warren, Secretary, Bradninch.

Dartmouth Technical and Scientific Society. S. G. Hearn, Hon. Secretary, 5, Victoria Terrace, Dartmouth.

Devon and Cornwall Record Society. H. Tapley-Soper, F.R.Hist.S., Hon. Secretary and General Editor, Royal Albert Memorial University College, Museum, and Public Library, Exeter.

Devon and Exeter Architectural Society (in alliance with the Royal Institute of British Architects). Allan R. Pinn, A.R.I.B.A., Hon. Secretary, 5, Bedford Circus, Exeter, and C. Cheverton, Hon. Secretary Three Towns Branch, 64, Chapel Street, Devonport.

Devon and Exeter Law Association. T. W. Burch, Hon. Secretary, Palace Gate, Exeter.

Devon and Exeter Medico-Chirurgical Society. R. V. Solly, M.D., Secretary, 40, West Southernhay, Exeter.

Devon Philosophical Society. Miss L. Wheaton, Secretary, 19, Bedford Circus, Exeter.

Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art. Maxwell Adams, Hon. Secretary, c/o Messrs. W. Brendon & Son, Ltd., Plymouth.

Exeter Camera Club. H. Tanner, Hon. Secretary, Barnfield House, Exeter.

Exeter Chess Club. W. H. Gundry, Hon. Secretary, Barnfield House, Exeter.

Exeter Diocesan Architectural and Archæological Society. Rev. S. M. Nourse, Hon. Secretary, Shute Vicarage, Kilminster, S.O.

Exeter Law Library Society. J. Radcliffe, Hon. Secretary, 8, The Close, Exeter.

Exeter Literary Society. W. Rackwood Cocks, Hon. Secretary, Barnfield House, Exeter.

Exeter Oratorio Society (Founded 1846). Gilbert H. Stephens, Hon. Secretary, 2, Bedford Circus, Exeter.

Exeter Pictorial Record Society. F. R. Rowley and H. Tapley-Soper, Hon. Secretaries, Royal Albert Memorial University College, Museum, and Public Library, Exeter.

Gallia: French Literary Society. The Secretary, University College, Exeter.

Germania: German Literary Society. Miss Margaret Bailey, Secretary, University College, Exeter.

Incorporated Law Society (Plymouth). R. B. Johns and B. H. Whiteford, Joint Hon. Secretaries, 5, Princess Square, Plymouth.

Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom Laboratory. Edgar J. Allen, D.Sc., Hon. Secretary and Director of the Plymouth Laboratory, Citadel Hill, Plymouth.

Plymouth Institution and Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society. Henry Penrose Prance and W. C. Wade, Hon. Secretaries, The Athenæum, George Street, Plymouth.

Plymouth Medical Society. R. Jaques, Hon. Secretary, Dr. A. B. Soltau, Hon. Librarian, Athenæum Chambers, George Street, Plymouth.

Plymouth Photographic Society. Charles F. Ford, Hon. Secretary, The Athenæum, George Street, Plymouth.

Teign Naturalists' Field Club.

Torquay Medical Society. H. K. Lacey, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Secretary, "Melita," Torquay.

Torquay Natural History Society. Major E. V. Elwes, Hon. Secretary, Babbacombe Road, Torquay.

University College Field Club and Natural History Society. Miss E. H. Aviolet, Hon. Secretary, University College, Exeter.

Libraries in Devonshire.

Barnstaple.

Athenæum Library ; 24,000 volumes (large local collection of books and manuscripts, including the Borough Records, the Oliver, Harding, and Incledon MSS., the Doddridge Library, and the Sharland Bequest). Thomas Wainwright, Secretary and Librarian.

Bideford.

Bideford Public Library ; 6,100 volumes. E. B. L. Brayley, Librarian.

Clovelly.

Village Library ; 500 volumes. Mrs. Hamlyn, Hon. Librarian.

Devonport.

Free Public Library, Duke Street ; 25,278 volumes. William D. Rutter, Librarian.

Exeter.

The Royal Albert Memorial University College, Museum, and Public Library ; 55,000 volumes and manuscripts (large local collection, including the collections of the late James Davidson, Esq., of Axminster ; P. O. Hutchinson, Esq., of Sidmouth ; Edward Fisher, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., of Newton Abbot ; and J. Brooking-Rowe, Esq., F.S.A., of Plympton). H. Tapley-Soper, F.L.A., F.R.Hist.S., Librarian.

The Devon and Exeter Institution ; 40,000 volumes. J. Coombes, Librarian.

The Cathedral Library ; 30,000 volumes and many manuscripts. The Rev. E. T. Foweraker, Librarian.

The City Muniment Room, The Guildhall (collection of manuscript Records). H. Lloyd Parry, B.A., B.Sc., Town Clerk.

The Exeter Law Library ; 4,000 volumes. John Radcliffe, Hon. Secretary.

The Medical Library, Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, East Southernhay.

Moretonhampstead.

Bowring Library ; 2,400 volumes. Rev. R. Blake, Hon. Librarian.

Newton Abbot.

Newton Abbot Public Library ; 10,000 volumes. Wm. Madern, F.L.A., Librarian.

Plymouth.

Plymouth Public Library ; 60,000 volumes (large local collection). W. H. K. Wright, F.L.A., F.R.Hist.S., Librarian.

Plymouth Proprietary and Cottonian Library ; 30,000 to 40,000 volumes. J. L. C. Woodley, Librarian.

Plymouth Institution and Natural History Society ; 6,000 volumes. C. W. Bracken, B.A., F.E.S., Hon. Librarian.

St. Giles-in-the-Wood, Torrington.

St. Giles' Library ; 300 volumes. S. J. Daniels, Hon. Librarian.

Swimbridge.

Village Library ; 750 to 800 volumes. W. Shelley, Librarian.

Tavistock.

Tavistock Library, Abbey Buildings ; 15,000 volumes. John Quick, Librarian.

Torquay.

Torquay Public Library ; 12,000 volumes. Joseph Jones, F.L.A., Librarian.

Totnes.

South Devon Library, 12, High Street ; 4,000 volumes. Samuel Veasey, Librarian.

Yealmpton, Plymouth.

Yealmpton Institute Library ; 450 volumes.

Rules of the London Devonian Association.

1. **Name.**—The name of the Society shall be “THE LONDON DEVONIAN ASSOCIATION.”
2. **Objects.**—The objects of the Society shall be :—
 - (a) To encourage the spirit of local patriotism—“that righteous and God-given feeling which is the root of all true patriotism, valour, civilization”—the spirit that animated the great Devonian heroes who defeated the Spanish Armada and laid the foundations of the British Empire.
 - (b) To form a central organization in London to promote Devonian interests, and to keep Devonians throughout the world in communication with their fellows at home and abroad.
 - (c) To promote friendly intercourse amongst Devonians residing in London and district, by means of meetings and social re-unions.
 - (d) To foster a knowledge of the History, Folklore, Literature, Music, Art, and Antiquities of the County.
 - (e) To carry out from time to time approved schemes for the benefit of Devonians residing in London or elsewhere.
3. **Constitution.**—The Society shall consist of Life and Ordinary Members and Associates.*
4. **Qualification.**—Any person residing in London or district who is connected with the County of Devon by birth, descent, marriage, or former residence, shall be eligible for membership, but such person shall be nominated by a Member and the nomination submitted to the Committee, who shall at their first Meeting after receipt of the nomination by the Hon. Secretary, decide by vote as to the acceptance or otherwise of the nomination.
5. **Subscription.**—The annual subscription to the Society shall be 5/— for gentlemen, and 2/6 for ladies and those under 21 years of age. Members of other recognized Devonian

* All Devonians (whether by birth, descent, marriage, or residence) not at present residing in London or district are eligible as Associates. The subscription is 2/6 per annum, or two guineas for life, and each Associate receives a copy of the *Year Book*.

Associations in London shall be admitted as Members on the nomination of their representatives on the Committee at an annual subscription of 2/6. The subscription for Life Membership shall be two guineas for gentlemen and one guinea for ladies. Subscriptions will be payable on election and each subsequent 30th September. The name of any Member whose subscription is in arrear for six months may be removed from the list of Members at the discretion of the Committee.

6. **Officers.**—The Officers of the Society shall be a President, Chairman, Hon. Secretary, and Hon. Treasurer, all of whom shall be elected at the Annual Meeting.
7. **Management.**—The management of the Society shall be vested in a Committee, consisting of the President, Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurer, and fifteen other Members, and a representative elected by each of the other Devonian Associations in London, such representatives to be Members of the Society.
8. **Meetings of Committee.**—The Committee shall meet at least once a quarter. Seven to form a quorum.
9. **Chairman of Committee.**—The Committee at their first Meeting after the Annual Meeting shall elect a Chairman and a Deputy-Chairman from Members of the Association.
10. **Power of Committee.**—The Committee shall be empowered to decide all matters not dealt with in these rules, subject to an appeal to a General Meeting.
11. **Auditors.**—Two Members, who are not Members of the Committee, shall be elected at each Annual Meeting to audit the Accounts of the Society.
12. **Annual General Meeting.**—The Annual General Meeting shall be held in the month of October, when all Officers, five Members of the Committee, and Auditors shall retire, but be eligible for re-election. The business of the Annual General Meeting shall be the election of Officers, five Committee men, and two Auditors; presentation of Annual Report and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th September; and any other business, due notice of which has been given to the Hon. Secretary, according to the Rules.

13. **Special General Meeting.**—A Special General Meeting shall be summoned by the Hon. Secretary within fourteen days by a resolution of the Committee, or within twenty-one days of the receipt of a requisition signed by 30 Members of the Society, such requisition to state definitely the business to be considered.
14. **Notice of Meeting.**—Seven days' notice shall be given of all General Meetings of the Society, the date of postmark to be taken as the date of circular.
15. **Alteration of Rules.**—No alteration or addition to these Rules shall be made except at the Annual Meeting (when due notice of such alteration or addition must have been sent to the Hon. Secretary on or before 23rd September) or at a Special General Meeting. A copy of the proposed alteration or addition shall be sent to Members with notice of Meeting.

The Association is affiliated to the Conference of English County Societies in London, whose headquarters are at Cannon Street Hotel, E.C.

Oak shields, with the arms of the Association painted in proper colours, may be obtained from F. C. Southwood, 96, Regent Street, W. Price, with motto, 6s., without motto, 4s. 6d.

Badges, with the arms in enamel and gilt, price 4s. 3d., or brooches, price 3s. 3d., may be obtained from W. J. Carroll, 33, Walbrook, E.C. Gold brooches, price 25s.

Photogravure copies of the portrait of Captain Scott, on paper, 20 in. by 15 in., can be obtained from Messrs. Maull & Fox, Ltd., 187, Piccadilly, W., price 1s. each, by post (in British Isles) 1s. 3d.

A few copies of the DEVONIAN YEAR BOOKS for 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913, remain in stock. Price 2s. 6d., by post 2s. 9d. Application should be made to the Hon. Secretary, JOHN W. SHAWYER, ST. BRIDE INSTITUTE, LUDGATE CIRCUS, E.C.

List of Fixtures.

1914.

JANUARY.

- 2 F. Three Towns Association, Children's Party, St. Bride Institute.
- 5 M. Portsmouth Devonian Society, Whist Practice, Sussex Hotel, 8.0.
- 12 M. London Devonian Association, Lecture by R. Pearse Chope, B.A., on "Devonshire Dialect and Humour," Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, 8.0.
- 14 W. Portsmouth Devonian Society, Whist Drive, "Mikado," 7.30 for 8.0.
- 16 F. Old Exonian Club, Dinner, Holborn Restaurant.
West Buckland School Old Boys' Association, Annual Dinner, Frascati's Restaurant, Oxford Street, W.
- 21 W. Tivertonian Association, Whist Drive, St. Bride Institute, 7.30.
Portsmouth Devonian Society, Inter-Society Whist Tournament, Fratton Hotel, 8.0.
- 22 Th. Three Towns Association, Dance, St. Bride Institute.
- 23 F. Portsmouth Devonian Society, Whist Drive, Madden's Hall, 8.0.
- 29 Th. Old Ottregians' Society, Annual Concert and Social Evening, St. Bride Institute, 8.0.
- 31 Sat. London Devonian Association, Bohemian Concert, Cannon Street Hotel, 8.0.

FEBRUARY.

- 2 M. Portsmouth Devonian Society, Whist Practice, Sussex Hotel, 8.0.
- 11 W. Portsmouth Devonian Society, Whist Drive, "Mikado," 7.30 for 8.0.
- 18 W. Three Towns Association, Whist Drive, St. Bride Institute.
Portsmouth Devonian Society, Inter-Society Whist Tournament, Fratton Hotel, 8.0.
- 19 Th. London Devonian Association, Whist Drive, Anderton's Hotel.
- 27 F. Portsmouth Devonian Society, Whist Drive, Madden's Hall, 8.0.
- 28 Sat. Tivertonian Association, Dance, St. Bride Institute, 7.30.

MARCH.

- 2 M. Portsmouth Devonian Society, Whist Practice, Sussex Hotel, 8.0.
- 5 Th. Old Ottregians' Society, Whist Drive, St. Bride Institute, 7.30.
- 7 Sat. London Devonian Association, Annual Dinner, Holborn Restaurant.
Three Towns Association, Smoking Concert, "Ladies' Night," St. Bride Institute.
- 11 W. Portsmouth Devonian Society, Whist Drive, "Mikado," 7.30 for 8.0.
- 12 Th. Tivertonian Association, Grand Concert, St. Bride Institute, 7.30.
- 18 W. West Buckland School Old Boys' Association, Smoking Concert, 14, Tottenham Court Road, W., 8.0.
Portsmouth Devonian Society, Inter-Society Whist Tournament, Fratton Hotel, 8.0.
- 21 Sat. Barumites in London, Annual Dinner, Holborn Restaurant.
Three Towns Association, Dance, St. Bride Institute.
- 27 F. Portsmouth Devonian Society, Whist Drive, Madden's Hall, 8.0.

APRIL.

- 2 Th. London Devonian Association, Whist Drive, Ander-ton's Hotel.
- 4 Sat. Three Towns Association, Bohemian Concert, St. Bride Institute.
- 6 M. Portsmouth Devonian Society, Whist Practice, Sussex Hotel, 8.0.
- 15 W. Portsmouth Devonian Society, Inter-Society Whist Tournament, Fratton Hotel, 8.0.
- 26 Sun. Old Ottregians' Society, Meeting at The Cabin, Strand, W.C., 4.30.

MAY.

- 30 Sat. Tivertonian Association, Annual Whitsuntide Excur-sion to Tiverton.

JUNE.

- 1 M. Old Ottregians' Society, Visit to Home, special train leaves Waterloo at 12.5 Sunday midnight, returning from Ottery St. Mary at 6.0 p.m.
- 20 Sat. London Devonian Association, River Trip.
- 24 W. Devon and Cornish Association, Reading, River Trip.

JULY.

- 21 Tu. Devonshire Association, Annual Meeting commences, Tavistock.
24 F. London Devonian Association, Celebration of Armada Day at Tavistock (Drake's birthplace).
West Buckland School, Summer Gathering at the School commences.
26 Sat. Old Ottregians' Society, Summer Gathering at Kew Gardens, 4.0. Tea at Pitt's Restaurant, Kew Green, 4.30.

OCTOBER.

- 4 Sun. Old Ottregians' Society, Meeting at The Cabin, Strand, W.C., 4.30.

NOVEMBER.

- 11 W. Devon and Cornish Association, Reading, Annual Dinner, Caversham Bridge Hotel.

DECEMBER.

- 13 Sun. Old Ottregians' Society, Annual Gathering at The Cabin, Strand, W.C., 4.30.

Drake's Choice.

IN the May-tide of his summer age
Valour enmowed the mind of vent'rous Drake
To lay his life with winds and waves in gage,
And bold and hard adventures t'undertake—
Leaving his country for his country's sake ;
Loathing the life that cowardice doth stain,
Preferring death if death might honour gain.

C. Fitz-geffrey, 1596.

List of Members and Associates.

An asterisk (*) indicates Life Members.

A double dagger (‡) indicates Associates.

- *Abell, T. B. (Exmouth), "Warburton," Granville Road, North Finchley, N.
- ‡Abell, Westcott Stile (Exmouth), M.I.N.A., Professor of Naval Architecture, 49, Croxteth Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool.
- Acland, Captain J. W. (Columb-John), 25, Colville Square, W.
- Acland, Theodore Dyke (Columb-John), M.D., 19, Bryanston Square, W. *Vice-President.*
- Adams, A. A. (Werrington), C.A., Frankfield, Stanhope Road, Hornsey Lane, N.
- Adams, E. W. (Kingsbridge), 18 Fleet Street, E.C.
- Adams, Mrs. E. W. (Kingsbridge), 18, Fleet Street, E.C.
- ‡Adams, Maxwell (Wolborough), c/o Messrs. W. Brendon & Son, Ltd., Plymouth.
- ‡Adams, R. P. (*Calcutta Soc.*).
- Amery, J. J. (Ashburton), 18, Fleet Street, E.C.
- ‡Amery, J. S. (Ashburton), "Druid," Ashburton, Devon.
- Andrews, Mrs. (Tiverton), 855, Fulham Road, S.W.
- Andrews, Mrs. Lilian (Plymouth), 3, Old Cavendish Street, Oxford St., W.
- Andrews, R. (Culmstock), 209, High Street, Kilburn, N.W.
- ‡Anning, W. (Starcross), Hatherleigh, Newport (Mon.).
- ‡Ashton, S. H. (Beaford), Blaney, King William's Town, South Africa.
- Astor, W. Waldorf (Plymouth), M.P., Cliveden, Taplow.
- Axhorn, Miss E. B. (Tiverton), 116, Heathwood Gardens, Charlton, S.E.
- Bailey, E. E. (Lynton), 29, Elmfield Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.
- Bailey, Mrs. (Lynton), 29, Elmfield Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.
- Baker, Richard (Filleigh), Coventry Restaurant, Rupert Street, W.
- Barker, Mrs. M. Walcot (Plymouth), 150, Murchison Road, Leyton, E.
- Barker, Norman Burdwood (Plymouth), 150, Murchison Road, Leyton, E.
- Bastin, T. W. (Paignton), Messrs. Bastin, Merryfield and Cracknell, Great Castle Street, W.
- ‡Bates, J. H. (*Calcutta Soc.*).
- Beckett, A. E. (Plymouth), 61, Westbury Road, Wembley.
- ‡Beed, T. A. (Devonport), 16, Polwarth Gardens, Hyndland, Glasgow.
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- Bell, Morrison-, *See* Morrison-Bell.
- Belsey, Herbert H. (Barnstaple), 32, South Eaton Place, S.W.
- Bennett, Samuel (Devonport), 6, Hemington Avenue, Friern Barnet, N.
- Besley, Canon W. P. (Barnstaple), M.A., 9, Amen Court, St. Paul's, E.C. *Vice-President.*
- Bickerton, E. H. (Stonehouse) 7, Bushey Hill Road, Camberwell, S.E.
- Bidgood, G. S. (Tiverton), 8, Hornsey Lane Gardens, Highgate, N.
- Bidgood, Mrs., 8, Hornsey Lane Gardens, Highgate, N.
- Bidgood, R. (Tiverton), 20, Beaconsfield Road, New Southgate, N.
- Bird, Wm. (Shaldon), 170, Fordwych Rd., Cricklewood, N.W.

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 ‡Brendon, — (Broadwood), Brighton Road, Remuera, Auckland. (*New Zealand Assoc.*).
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- Cummings, William Hayman (Sidbury), Mus.D. (Dub.), F.S.A., Hon. R.A.M., Sydcote, Dulwich, S.E: *Vice-President.*
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- Davey, Franklin (Devonport), "Homestead," Onslow Road, Richmond Hill, S.W.
- Davey, G. W. (Sampford Spiney), 16, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
Committee.
- †Davis, W. J. (Brixham), 16, Hercules Street, Mile End, Portsmouth. (*Portsmouth Assoc.*).
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- †De la Bere, Rev. S. H. (Woolfardisworthy), Woolsery Rectory, Morchard Bishop, Devon.
- Dickson, Miss Florence (Dawlish), 22, Caroline Street, Camden Town, N.W.
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- Distin, Frank (Totnes), 22, Carter Lane, E.C.
- *Distin, Howard (Paignton), M.B., Holtwhite House, Enfield.
- †Dodge, Albert (Teignmouth), Elmgrove Road, Cotham, Bristol. (*Bristol Soc.*).
- Dodridge, A. E. (Devonport), "Moulin," Cromwell Road, Beckenham.
- †Doe, G. M. (Torrington), Enfield, Torrington, North Devon.
- †Doe, G. W. A. (Torrington), Enfield, Torrington, North Devon.
- †Dolton, J. A. (*Calcutta Soc.*).
- Dommett, W. E. (Devonport), The Elms, Milner Road, Kingston-on-Thames.
- Donald, J. (Devonport), 20, Sprules Road, Brockley, S.E. *Committee.*

- †Drake, Major W. Hedley, Bryn Willow, Polsham Park, Paignton, Devon.
 †Drew, S. T. (Barnstaple), Public Library, Swansea. (*Swansea Soc.*;
Corresponding Associate.)
 Duke, H. E. (Plymouth), K.C., M.P., 1, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
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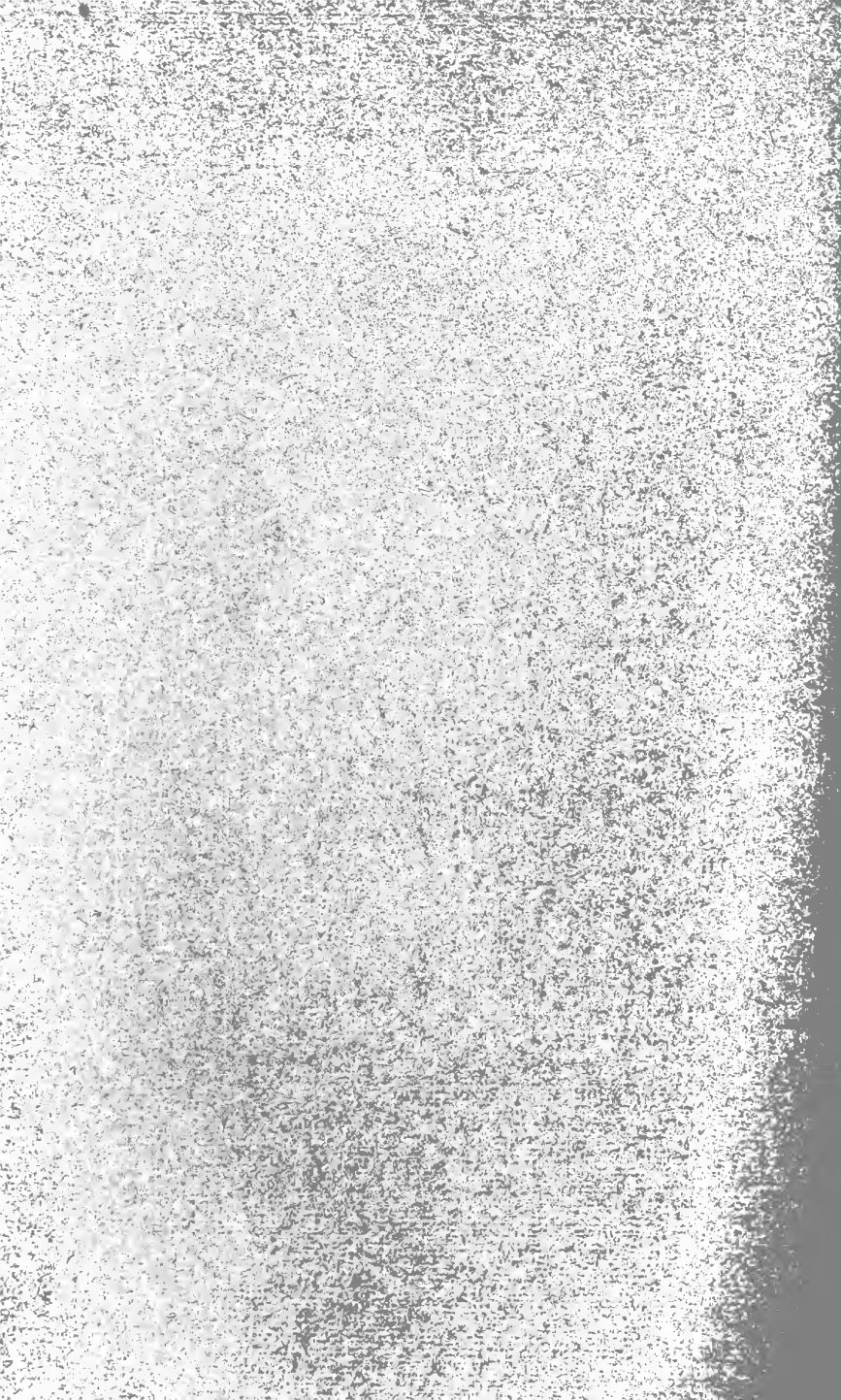
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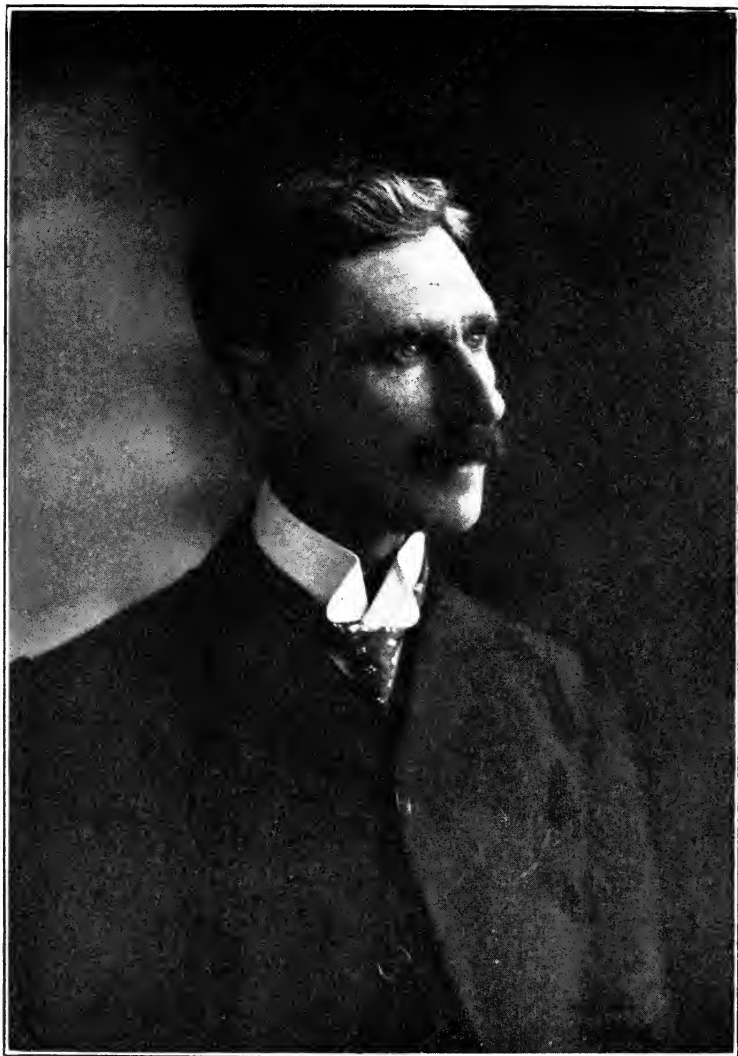


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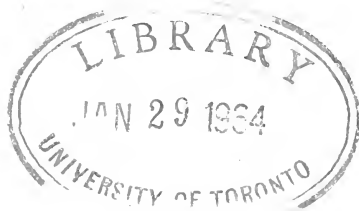
(SIXTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION)

Edited by
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Queen Elizabeth said Devonshire was her right hand, and the young
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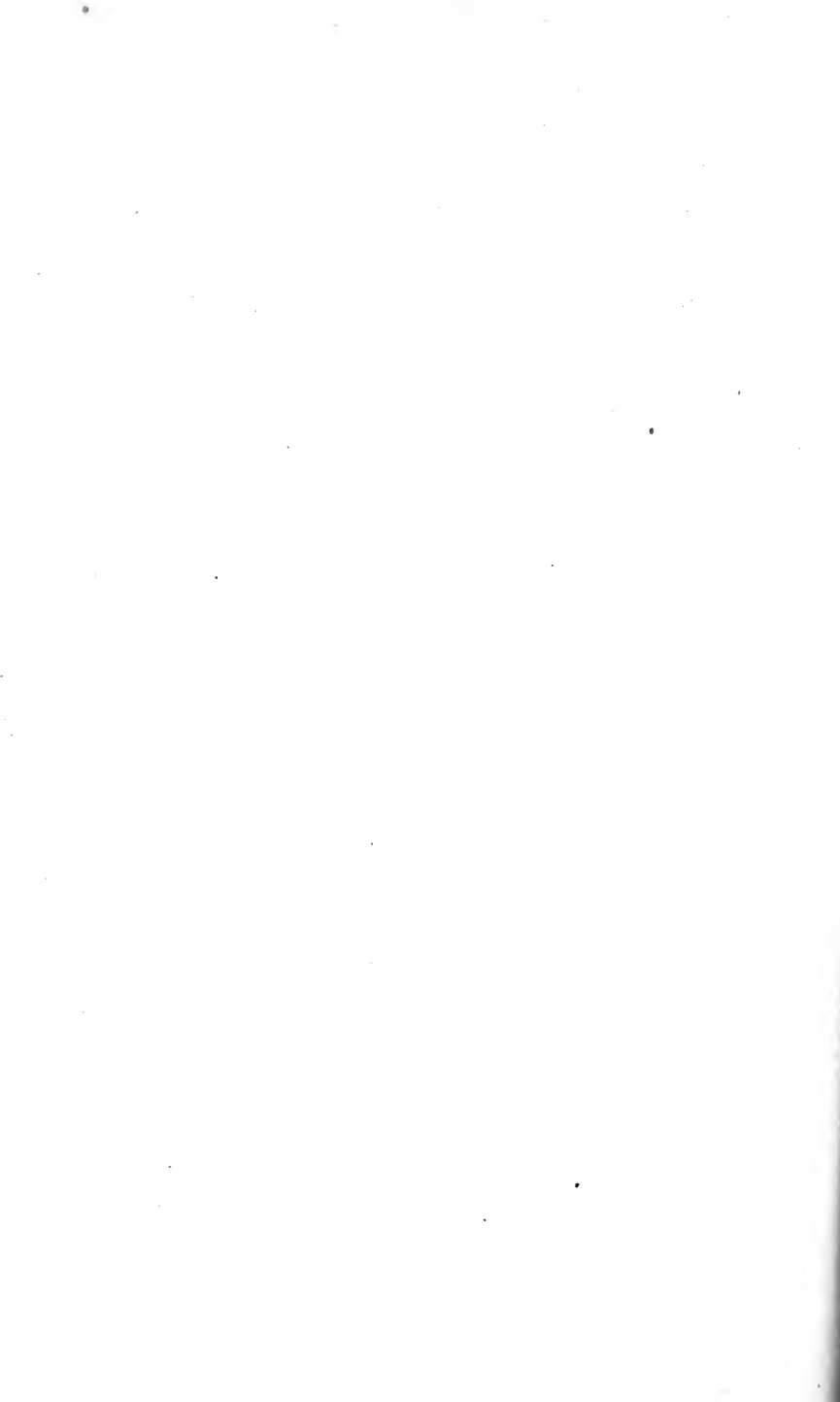
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 F. A. PERRY (*Tiverton*), 4, Kirchen Road, West Ealing.

JOHN RYALL (*Exeter Club*), 94, Jerningham Road, New Cross, S.E.
 J. SUMMERS (*Old Ottregians Soc.*), 44, Grove Hill Road, Peckham, S.E.
 J. H. TAYLOR (*Northam*), The Lodge, Old Deer Park, Richmond.
 ROBERT YANDLE (*Tivertonian Assoc.*), 22, Carter Lane, E.C.

HON. AUDITORS.

GILBERT HARRIS (*Plymouth*), 78, Wood Street, E.C.
 J. ARNOLD HILL, C.A. (*Holcombe Rogus*), 19a, Coleman Street, E.C.

HON. TREASURER.

H. BRINSMEAD SQUIRE (*Torrington*), London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd., 90, Wood Street, E.C.

HON. SUBSCRIPTION SECRETARY.

W. H. SMART (*Plymouth*), St. Bride Institute, Ludgate Circus, E.C.

HON. SECRETARY.

JOHN W. SHAWYER (*West Buckland School O.B.A.*), 5, Hemington Avenue, Friern Barnet, N.

Benevolent Fund Sub-committee :

G. E. BRIDGEMAN, G. W. DAVEY, H. H. M. HANCOCK, W. INMAN, J. H. TAYLOR.

Entertainment Sub-committee :

N. COLE (*Chairman*), G. E. BRIDGEMAN, J. DONALD, H. H. M. HANCOCK, W. INMAN, JOHN RYALL, C. W. WREFORD, W. H. SMART (*Hon. Secretary*).

Finance Sub-committee :

J. B. BURLACE, G. W. DAVEY, W. INMAN, W. J. MCCORMACK, J. SUMMERS.

Year Book Sub-committee :

PROF. W. S. ABELL, J. B. BURLACE, H. GEEN, F. A. PERRY.

Rifle Club Sub-committee :

LIEUTS. H. H. BELSEY, — PEARCE, and H. PICKARD ; G. B. GODSLAND, R. C. LAKE, C. E. MUGERIDGE, J. RYALL, J. W. SHAWYER, H. B. SQUIRE, E. R. TUCKER, G. E. BRIDGEMAN (*Hon. Secretary*).

Note.—The Chairman of the Association, the Chairman of Committee, the Deputy Chairman, the Hon. Treasurer, the Hon. Subscription Secretary, and the Hon. Secretary are *ex-officio* members of the Committee and of all Sub-committees.

The Year's Work.

MEMBERS of the London Devonian Association, in common with members of all other County Societies in London, will hail with satisfaction the announcement that the Earl of Desborough was elected President of the Conference of English County Societies in London at the recent Annual Meeting.

At the same time our Chairman, Colonel Clifford, after a year's service as Hon. Treasurer, was elected Chairman of the Conference, and our Hon. Secretary, Mr. Shawyer, was re-elected a member of the Executive Committee.

The acceptance of the office of President by so distinguished a sportsman and so typical an Englishman as Lord Desborough is a fitting tribute to the excellent work accomplished under his predecessor, Major Richard Rigg. At the Inaugural Festival of the Conference, held in November, 1913, when his lordship was one of the guests, he stated that "he believed that function would be the beginning of a great and useful patriotic movement. Those who believed in the ideals for which England has stood in the past, and for which he believed it would stand in the future—justice and individual liberty—the ideals which had brought civilization in their train, would combine in this movement to make England in the future what it had been in the past, a great benefit to the whole world. One heard a great deal in these days of measures of Home Rule in many quarters. He was not going to discuss any one of them; but it must sometimes strike the English people that England at the present time did not have that share in the shaping of her destinies to which she was entitled by the number of men she contributed to the Army and Navy. He believed that England contributed ninety-five per cent of the amount needed to keep things going, and, he had been told, at least eleven pence out of every shilling to the salary of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In view of these facts he thought that England should seriously consider whether she should not have a greater voice in shaping her destinies in the future. He felt certain that great gathering would do something to catch up the threads of local and county patriotism and shape it into something which would be an instrument in the future to serve in this great cause. They lived in times of stress and danger, and it was time for England to wake up and resuscitate those great powers lying dormant

which had carried the whole country through times of great peril and danger in the past. The movement had his most cordial support, and he hoped he should be able to serve the cause in the future in ways more tangible than by speaking at the gatherings."

In such words did the new President describe the mission of the English County Societies, and recent events have added weight to them.

An equally important work lies in the Federation of our county men in our dominions beyond the seas and elsewhere, thus forging the links in the chain which shall ultimately bind together the whole English-speaking race. A reference to the lists of affiliated and corresponding societies (pp. 139-152) will convince the sceptical that in this direction Devonians easily lead the van.

A striking instance of lost opportunity to foster the spirit of local patriotism was afforded me a few months ago. It was my privilege to be the guest of a County Society at its annual banquet. With pardonable zeal the officers of the battleship bearing the County name, and to which the County had presented a gift of plate, were invited as the guests of the evening. The toast of the guests was duly honoured, and the Captain responded. He told with pride of the general efficiency of the crew of the County cruiser, and how her men had beaten all comers and lifted all the cups available for competition in the China station for shooting and for sports. Enthusiasm had reached its limit when the gallant speaker felt constrained to admit that neither he nor his brother officers belonged to the County under whose name they sailed, and that his crew hailed from Devon. The chagrin of the great audience, especially in my immediate vicinity, can be better imagined than described.

Passing allusion may also be made to the failure "of the powers that be" in our present national emergency to grasp the force of the appeal to "that righteous and God-given feeling which is the root of all true patriotism, valour, civilization," as Kingsley defined it, the spirit of which animated the great Devonian heroes who defeated the Spanish Armada, by withholding from publication the names of those County Regiments who are now covering themselves with glory on the frontiers of France and Belgium.

The Minister of War asks for men, and now—at the present moment—to inscribe their gallant deeds and stirring achievements on their County's Roll of Honour would create a feeling of exaltation which would make every man at home wish to be a participator in such glorious deeds for such a glorious cause.

It is to be devoutly hoped that the force of public opinion may soon result in the rectification of so serious an omission.

Instances such as these accentuate the advantage of fostering the county society movement generally, and call for the active support and co-operation of all who recognize the potency of such a medium as a remedy for the lassitude and apathy which permits such lamentable waste of national force.

Last year's YEAR BOOK contained an interesting statement regarding the origin and progress of the movement for a National Memorial in London to Sir Francis Drake. It was pointed out that, under the Presidency of Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, a large and influential committee had been formed, who at their first meeting appointed an executive committee, with Sir Frederick Treves as Chairman and Colonel Clifford as Vice-Chairman.

A sub-committee was appointed to interview the authorities on the question of obtaining a suitable site for the memorial. Proposals were made and plans were prepared by Sir George Frampton and Sir John Burnett, but, when negotiations were well advanced, the outbreak of war necessitated a postponement of the whole matter. All interested in the subject regard it only as a postponement, to be revived at the earliest suitable opportunity, when it is confidently anticipated the scheme will be brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

The formation of the London Devonian Rifle Club has been an event of the year. Recognizing the desirability of affording members facilities for acquiring skill in the use of the rifle, a special Committee was formed and negotiations were entered into in May last with the National Reserve Rifle Association. As a result, arrangements were made for the use of the City of London Battalion National Reserve Range, near Blackfriars Bridge, on the Victoria Embankment. The club has become affiliated to the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs, and consequently it will receive the "Bell Medal," "Express Medal," and the Society's "Lord Roberts Medal," and the "*Daily Mail*" and "*Daily Telegraph*" certificates for competition, in addition to some silver spoons which have been presented by some of our members.

The Association is much indebted to Lieut. Henry Pickard, a native of Beaford, North Devon, for his assistance in these negotiations. After a distinguished career in the Royal Navy, during which he was Musketry Instructor to the Mediterranean fleet at the range of Malta; and one of the Navy Eight at Bisley on six occasions, Mr. Pickard was appointed by the Admiralty Chief Gunnery Instructor to the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve,

London Division. He subsequently became Lieutenant Musketry Instructor to the 1st Cadet Battalion, City of London (Lord Roberts' Boys). Taking teams of his boys to Canada to shoot against Canadian Cadets and against representatives from New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Scotland, and Ireland, he secured gold, silver, and bronze medals, and his team tied for fourth place in the grand aggregate.

In miniature rifle shooting in ten consecutive matches he made 999 out of a possible 1000. In the International Match last June, between the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and Canada, he made five possibles—500.

Lieutenant Pickard is now Range Officer at the Blackfriars Range, and is ever ready to assist and advise members in the use of the rifle.

The patronage extended to Miniature Rifle Clubs by the late Field-Marshal Lord Roberts is well known. In his last annual message to the Members of the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs, he wrote: "May I ask that all members will do their utmost, not only by their example, already set, but by arguments, to induce their friends and acquaintances to learn to shoot? The arguments are not far to seek. It is the King's Prerogative—a long-standing Prerogative, now supported by Statute—to call upon every able-bodied man in the kingdom to take up arms for the defence of the country in case of need. But what avails it to take up arms that one cannot use?"

Let members of our Association apply these words to themselves, and let them promote the education of the boyhood and the manhood of the nation in the art of rifle-shooting by encouraging London Devonians to join the Club and benefit by the unique facilities placed at their disposal.

After the outbreak of war our Committee was considering the most suitable means of helping the common cause, when, at the instance of Earl Fortescue, the first President of the Association, a request was received from the Committee of the Devonshire Patriotic Fund to assist them in their effort to raise a fund for the dependents of sailors and soldiers belonging to the County, and to aid in the care of the sick and wounded. The result to date will be found elsewhere, and it is most gratifying to note the material assistance given by the Affiliated Societies in England. It is early to expect any response from overseas. The subscription list is still open, and it is intended to organize a grand concert in London on January 30 next to increase further the amount to be handed over.

The Earl of Halsbury was re-elected President, and an innovation was made during the year by the passing of a resolution

permitting ladies to become eligible as Vice-Presidents. Subsequently, Lady Markham, who has since its inception been a generous supporter of the Association, was accorded the distinction of being the first lady to be honoured by election. Mr. A. Shirley Benn, M.P. for Plymouth, and the Rev. Richard Peek, M.A., Rector of St. Magnus the Martyr, City of London, also became Vice-Presidents.

Bidefordians in London have formed themselves into a Society, and, in addition to it, we welcome the affiliation of the Montreal Devonian Society, and the Association of Westcountrymen in Folkestone. Swansea Devonians are to be congratulated on the celebration of the "coming of age" of their Society. Mr. S. T. Drew, the Borough Librarian, who founded the Society and has been the Hon. Secretary from the commencement, was elected President for the year, and the opportunity was taken for presenting him with a handsome testimonial in recognition of his services.

There has been a steady influx of new members and associates, but some fall out, and the numbers still represent only a meagre proportion of Devonians in London who ought to support the Association and so enable it to extend its sphere of usefulness.

During the year a *conversazione* following the Annual General Meeting was held, and four Whist Drives took place at Anderton's Hotel. A Bohemian Concert, over which Alderman Pinkham presided, took place at Cannon Street Hotel. There was a good attendance, and the musical programme provided by Mr. Charles Wreford was of a high order, with a strongly Devonian element. An account of the Annual Dinner will be found elsewhere.

Thanks to the able co-operation of several lady members, the Children's Party given at the Holborn Hall was again an unqualified success. Some 120 children were present.

Mr. Michael B. Snell, J.P., took the Chair at a lecture on "Devonshire Dialect and Humour" by Mr. R. Pearse Chope, who treated the subject in the able manner to which members have now become accustomed. It was generally regarded as the most interesting lecture Mr. Chope has yet given, and perhaps the most interesting yet given under the auspices of the Association. An abstract of it is published in this book.

A river trip was arranged on 20th June; about 130 mustered at Paddington, and, proceeding to Windsor, embarked on the launch "La Marguerite" for a three hours' trip on the Thames, high tea being afterwards served in a marquee adjoining the Thames Hotel at Windsor.

The Western Counties Dance was arranged in conjunction with the counties of Gloucester, Somerset, and Cornwall, but the Devon contingent was a small one.

A celebration of Armada Day was anticipated in conjunction with the Devonshire Association, coinciding with their meeting at Tavistock on 24th July. Lady Elliott-Drake most kindly extended to members an invitation to visit Buckland Abbey, which was purchased by Sir Francis Drake from Sir Richard Grenville, and where Drake's drum finds its resting-place; but it was found impossible to make arrangements which would be likely to appeal to any considerable number of members, the distance from London being the main difficulty, and the project had reluctantly to be abandoned. Happily, however, a few members of the two Associations were able to visit the Abbey, where they had an opportunity of seeing Drake's relics and home, and where they were most hospitably entertained by Lady Elliott-Drake.

Difficulty has always been experienced in the collection of subscriptions, probably on account of the smallness of the amount, and many members are still in arrear. The work of the Association cannot be carried on without funds, and the subscriptions constitute practically the only source of income. Mr. Smart has added to his already onerous work as Hon. Entertainment Secretary that of Hon. Subscription Secretary, and it is hoped that members will assist him by responding promptly with their subscriptions, and consequently save him the unnecessary work involved by repeated application.

In view of the general feeling that entertainments are inappropriate during the period of the war, with its consequent trials and afflictions, it has been decided to curtail the usual social functions of the Association. The Committee are confident that their decision in this respect will meet with the general approval of members, but exception has been made with regard to the Children's Party, which will be held as usual, and to a lecture by Mr. Chope on January 11, on "Farthest from Railways: An Unknown Corner of Devon," at which Mr. J. C. Pillman, J.P., will take the Chair.

Mr. C. R. S. Philp has retired from the General Committee after six years' service, during a portion of which time he rendered useful service as Hon. Secretary to the Entertainment Committee. Mr. H. D. Powe, Hon. Secretary to the Exeter Club, also retired after three years' service. These gentlemen are succeeded by Professor W. S. Abell, a note of whose distinguished career appears elsewhere, Mr. Norman W. Champion, and Mr. H. Geen, barrister-at-law. Mr. J. Summers

returns to the Committee as the representative of the Old Ottregians Society, and Mr. Stanley J. Bowen has been elected by the London Bidefordian Society as their representative.

The Committee considers it has reason to congratulate the Association upon the success it has already achieved, and looks forward with confidence to the coming year to extend its sphere of usefulness in promoting the county feeling and good works among Devonians all over the world. It relies largely upon the support and co-operation of all Devonians for the attainment of these object.

J. W. S.

The Best Land.

THE land that is best is the land of the west,
By the western waters swirled,
With the red sweet stag of wild Exmoor
And the red heathed combes that slope to the shore,
The purple heather of old Dartmoor
And the silent splendour of lone Yes Tor,
The waters' meet at the great sea's door
Of Torridge and Taw at Appledore,
The swift tempestuous ocean roar
On Westward Ho,—and oh, much more!—
The west best land in the world.

Geoffrey Dennis.

("Oxford Poetry, 1910-1913.")

Devonshire Patriotic Fund.

IN September last our Association was asked by Earl Fortescue, our first President, to issue an appeal on behalf of the Devonshire Patriotic Fund, of which he is Chairman. The following circular letter was issued, and, it is satisfactory to note, has already produced a generous response. The Subscription List is still open, and it is hoped that the amount obtained will be largely increased.

Sardinia House,

Kingsway, W.C.

October 10th, 1914,

DEVONSHIRE PATRIOTIC FUND.

DEAR SIR,—

Our Association has been invited to issue an appeal, not only to its own Members, but also to Devonian Societies throughout the world, for contributions to the Devonshire Patriotic Fund.

It affords us pleasure to inform you that the Association has unanimously resolved to accede to the invitation, sincerely trusting that the appeal will meet with a gratifying response.

The object of the Fund is to give assistance in case of need to the wives, families, and other dependent relatives of Sailors and Soldiers (Regulars and Territorials) belonging to the County, and to aid in the care of their sick and wounded. In addition to providing monetary assistance in these cases, the Fund is being utilized to purchase materials for the use of the numerous ladies' working parties which have been formed to make hospital garments and clothing comforts for the troops.

It is understood that although the Prince of Wales' National Fund will make grants towards the relief of families of our Soldiers and Sailors, it will be applied in the larger proportion to meeting distress among the civil population consequent on the war. That portion of the National Fund which is to be devoted to naval and military grants is to be administered through the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association where branches exist, and the Committee of the Devonshire Patriotic Fund will act in collaboration with it for purposes of administration, so as to avoid overlapping and duplication of grants.

In brief—the object of the County Fund is to supplement the National Fund. It is greatly needed, so that reasonable assistance may be given to OUR OWN Soldiers and Sailors. The County Patriotic Fund is expected to join the National Fund in supervising the distribution of grants.

Were it possible to ascertain the percentage of the population now serving in the Army and Navy, it is believed that if Devon does not actually lead the way, it is not far off the top. It was therefore considered that a fund raised by Devonians for Devonians would meet with far greater support than if contributions were asked only for the National Relief Fund. That this view was sound is evidenced from the fact that the subscriptions already received exceed £33,000.

The Devonshire Patriotic Fund observes that in appealing to the London Devonian Association to bring to the notice of its Members and other Devonian Societies the work which is being done within the County, it hoped that there might be some who, after meeting the other demands upon them, would be disposed to assist in the provision which is being made in their old County for the families of the men who have responded in the spirit of Drake and other County heroes of past days to the call of their Country.

We therefore beg you to lay this communication before your Members and any other Devonians in your District who have the proud privilege of claiming Devon as their County, in the confident expectation that the much-needed help will be given to the most excellent cause.

We are, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

HALSBURY (*President*).

E. T. CLIFFORD (*Chairman*).

C. PINKHAM (*Chairman of Committee*).

JNO. W. SHAWYER (*Hon. Secretary*).

P.S.—Contributions, large or small, should be sent to the Hon. Secretary at the above address, or to Mr. H. B. Squire, Hon. Treasurer, London County and Westminster Bank, Wood Street, London, E.C. They will be formally acknowledged and duly published in the next DEVONIAN YEAR BOOK.

P.S. (2).—Plymouth (i.e., the Three Towns) is arranging its own Relief Fund, consequently the Borough is outside the scope of the County Fund, so in the case of Devonians desiring their contributions to benefit that Fund, they should indicate their wishes, and the amounts will in due course be handed over to their Committee.

FIRST LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Rt. Hon. The Earl of Halsbury, P.C. ..	25	0	0
Devonians in Liverpool and District..	10	10	0
Frank Gallsworthy, Esq.	10	10	0
Major L. F. Knollys, C.M.G. ..	10	0	0
Lt.-Col. Sir Fredk. Upcott, K.C.V.O., C.S.I. ..	10	0	0
J. B. Burlace, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S. ..	5	5	0
R. Pearse Chope, Esq.	5	5	0
Colonel E. T. Clifford, VD	5	5	0
George W. Davey, Esq.	5	5	0
Sir John Jackson, K.C.V.O., M.P ..	5	5	0
John Lane, Esq.	5	5	0
Alex. Mortimer, Esq.	5	5	0
J. D. Prior, Esq., President of Birmingham and Midland Devonian Society	5	5	0
Sydney Simmons, Esq., J.P.	5	5	0
Sir Harry J. Veitch	5	5	0
Edward W. Giffard, Esq.	5	0	0
Miss E. G. Carter	3	3	0
Master Granville Smith, Supreme Court, R.C.J. ..	3	3	0
F. Hockaday, Esq.	2	2	0
A. H. Holmes, Esq.	2	2	0
G. Eldon Manisty, Esq.	2	2	0
Lady Markham	2	2	0
Alderman C. Pinkham, J.P., C.C. ..	2	2	0
G. H. Radford, Esq., M.P.	2	2	0
Arthur F. Taylor, Esq.	2	2	0
Weymouth District Devonian Association ..	2	2	0
H. Michell Whitley, Esq., M.Inst.C.E. ..	2	2	0
Ottregians in London, per J. Summers, Esq. ..	1	5	0
Maxwell Adams, Esq.	1	1	0
Association of West Countrymen in Folkestone ..	1	1	0
S. Bragg, Esq.	1	1	0
S. A. Cumming, Esq.	1	1	0
Jonathan Mann, Esq.	1	1	0
R. Bennett Morris, Esq.	1	1	0
H. B. Squire, Esq.	1	1	0
Rev. W. H. Thornton, M.A.	1	1	0
H. W. I. Walrond, Esq.	1	1	0
Rev. J. Heald Ward, M.A.	1	1	0
Robert Lloyd Woolcombe, Esq., M.A., LL.D. ..	1	1	0
B. Fox, Esq., and Friends	1	0	0
Mrs. A. Chettleburgh	1	0	0
J. H. Taylor, Esq... ..	1	0	0
W. Champion, Esq.	0	10	6
Mrs. Champion	0	10	6
H. Montagu Evans, Esq.	0	10	6
H. Gillham, Esq.	0	10	6
Gilbert Harris, Esq.	0	10	6
F. C. Jeffery, Esq.	0	10	6
John Kiell, Esq.	0	10	6
W. J. McCormack, Esq., J.P.	0	10	6
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smart	0	10	0
A. L. Distin, Esq... ..	0	10	0
Miss Helen Eveleigh	0	10	0

				£	s.	d.
H. F. Lovell, Esq...	..	..	..	0	10	0
G. A. Loveridge, Esq.	..	..	..	0	10	0
Miss Flora A. M. Rowe	..	..	..	0	10	0
R. Snow, Esq. ..	..	..	..	0	10	0
James Baily, Esq.	..	..	..	0	5	0
J. A. Chope, Esq.	..	..	..	0	5	0
John H. Dunn, Esq.	..	..	..	0	5	0
G. B. Godsland, Esq.	..	..	..	0	5	0
R. Grigg, Esq. ..	..	..	..	0	5	0
W. G. Hunt, Esq. ..	..	..	..	0	5	0
Mrs. Morey and Mrs. Evans	..	..	..	0	5	0
Mrs. Pavitt ..	..	..	..	0	5	0
James Richards, Esq.	..	..	..	0	5	0
A. Sharland, Esq. ..	..	..	..	0	5	0
W. H. Venn, Esq.	..	..	..	0	5	0
Miss Carter and Friends	..	..	..	0	3	0
Miss M. Cann ..	..	..	..	0	2	6
Charles Peter, Esq.	..	..	..	0	2	6
E. R. Tucker, Esq.	..	..	..	0	2	6

£175 10 0

An English Volkslied.

[According to a German map of England, only Devonshire and Cornwall will remain British territory at the end of the war.]

(Tune, "Widdecombe Fair.")

JAN Bull, Jan Bull, give me thy grey coast,
 All along Channel and up the North Sea,
 For I'm planning to gobble your island on toast—
 Yorkshire Pudding, Norfolk Dumpling, Welsh Rarebit,
 Southdown Mutton Dorset Butter, Kent Hops,
 The Roast Beef of Old England and all!
 The Roast Beef of Old England and all!

And what will be spared to Jan Bull of your greed?—
 Cornwall and Devonshire's cider and cream;
 I cannot spare more, I've too many to feed—
 There's Joachim, and Adalbert, Eitel Friedrich,
 Bethmann-Hollweg, Von Moltke, Francis Joseph,
 The Kronprinz, Meinself, Gott und all,
 The Kronprinz, Meinself, Gott und all!

The Globe.

The Annual Dinner.

LONDON Devonians mustered in force at their annual dinner on Saturday, March 7, at the Holborn Restaurant, under the presidency of the veteran Earl of Halsbury, and the Devon Worthies on the Roll of Fame—on which Devon men, by the bye, as Earl Fortescue pointed out, monopolize a somewhat disproportionate space—came in for the usual commemorative homage. Colonel Clifford, in responding for the Association, made an announcement with regard to the proposed Drake memorial in London which may produce some disappointment. The most suitable site, it seems, which can be found cannot be utilized for the purpose without the unanimous vote of the House of Commons, and the probability of getting this in support of any project under the sun seems at the present moment somewhat remote. It is good news, however, to learn how cordially the various local Devonian Associations all over the world, and the societies connected with particular Devonian towns, have received the proposal to federate and hold a joint festival of brotherly goodwill.

The Earl of Halsbury was supported by Lady Halsbury, the Earl Fortescue and Lady Fortescue, Sir Ernest and Lady Shackleton, Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke, M.P., Colonel E. T. Clifford, Mrs. Clifford, Colonel C. R. Burn, M.P., Mr. A. Shirley Benn, M.P., Major A. C. Morrison-Bell, M.P., Mr. J. A. Hawke, K.C. (Recorder of Plymouth), Engineer-Commander W. D. Chope, Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Mr. H. Dunn, J.P. (South Australia), Mr. H. T. Easton, Miss Jones, Mr. J. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Stafford Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Parr, Alderman and Mrs. Chas. Pinkham, Rev. R. Peek and Miss Peek, Mr. M. B. Snell, Mr. J. Treharne and Miss Treharne, Rev. A. J. Waldron, and Mr. H. Michell Whitley. Others present included :—

Mr. Anwyl, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayes, Mr. J. Bate, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bidgood, Mr. and Mrs. C. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. R. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Beste, Mrs. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Brodie, Mr. Frank Butterworth, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Burlace, Miss Burlace, Mr. L. B. Burlace, Mr. Browning, Mr. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. Botting, Miss F. V. Courtman, Mr. R. H. Coysh, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Cummings, Mr. J. Clarke, Mrs. H. B. Cottle, Mrs. Lilian Carter, Mr. J. O. Cann, Mr. E. R. Coles, Mr. Malcolm Cray, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Cann, Colonel and Mrs. Cheesewright, Mr. Clare, Mrs. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cook, Mr.

F. E. Crump, Mr. N. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. W. Champion, Miss Champion, Mr. N. Champion, Miss Churchward, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Cann, Mr. A. L. G. Distin, Mr. W. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Dodridge, Mr. J. A. Dixon, Mr. G. W. Davey, Miss Drever, Mr. G. England, Miss Helen Eveleigh, Mr. and Mrs. Eustace, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Faulkner, Miss L. Flack, Mrs. J. Forbes, Mrs. Foale, Miss Ada Foale, Mr. B. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pascoe Glanville, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Geen, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. Guyton, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. T. B. Grylls, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. M. Hancock, Miss B. A. Harris, Miss Henderson, Mr. A. H. Holmes, Miss Hammick, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooper, Mr. F. Hockaday, Mr. and Mrs. T. Cann Hughes, Rev. J. L. E. Hooppell, Mrs. Hooppell, Miss B. A. Hooppell, Mr. C. E. Hearson, Miss Hearson, Mr. H. J. Howland, Miss Amy Holman, Mr. E. A. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. G. Heywood, Mr. Arnold Hill, Mr. and Mrs. W. Inman, Miss Inman, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Jeffery, Miss Jones, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. F. Josland, Mr. and Mrs. Newton Jacks, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kiell, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Kelly, Mr. R. L. Laurence, Mr. R. Reginald Laurence, Mr. and Mrs. F. Loveridge, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil J. Lethbridge, Miss Lawday, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Larkworthy, Mrs. F. A. Larkworthy, Mr. W. J. McCormack, J.P., Miss McCormack, Mrs. Normington, Mr. and Mrs. Olliff, Mr. W. D. Owen, Mr. W. Parker, Mr. W. Parkell, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Preston, Mr. H. D. Powe, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Parr, Mr. and Mrs. Pinn, Mr. James Pullman, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Philips, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pinkham, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Powe, Mr. W. A. Pike, Mr. H. Parkyn, Mr. John Rowland, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Roberts, Miss Reeks, Mr. J. Ryall, Mr. F. J. Sanguine, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Short (Reading), Mr. A. F. Short, Mr. B. P. Short, Miss Dorothy Short, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Squire, Mr. H. B. Squire, Mr. F. C. Southwood, Mr. H. W. Sobey, Miss Sobey, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Smithers, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Simmons, Mr. W. S. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Shawyer, Mr. Shurmer Sibthorp, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smart, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Snell, Mr. and Mrs. Tindley, Mr. A. F. Taylor, Mr. J. Henley Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Truscott, Mr. J. W. Train, Mr. F. H. Vibert, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Vellacott, Miss F. Williams, Mr. F. Walker, Mr. A. F. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Wreford, Mr. and Mrs. Walters.

DEVON WORTHIES.

The Chairman, proposing the toast of "The immortal memory of Drake and other worthies of Devon," said that with reference to the memory of Drake, it was easy to call attention to parts of

their history which he thought must excite in the bosom of every man a certain amount of pride that Devon was the place of his birth, but when he came to that part of the toast which spoke of the other worthies of Devon, the list would be so long that they would arrive at to-morrow morning before he had nearly concluded. (Laughter and applause.) Drake, as they all knew, was a Tavistock man, and he began his career to avenge some of his countrymen who had been treated by those who were at that time in command of Mexico with a cruelty and blood-thirstiness which did not seem yet to be extinct in that part of the world. (Applause.) Drake set out upon that journey, and for fifteen years pursued the Spanish cruelties both in the nearer and more distant parts of the world. People had said with some appearance of plausibility that his career was more like that of a pirate than of a hero of national war. They forgot, however, to consider what was the state of the world at that time, and what was the attempt of Spain to overcome the world. When Drake dedicated himself to what was in fact war with Spain, he never did it for himself. He shared what was the natural prizes of war, and it was war, but he spoke and acted for his Queen and his country, and did it with unselfishness and with continual bravery and courage, in spite of all things that could discourage a man. He did it successfully to the end. (Applause.) What Drake did in 1588 was known to all. The great attempt of Spain was defeated, partly by the interposition of the powers of Providence, partly by Lord Howard, and partly by Drake. (Applause.) Drake's memory would ever be cherished by his countrymen. All through his career he was always for his country, and never for himself, and what was a thing they might all take to heart was that he never shrank from responsibility. (Applause.) As Mexico had preserved its character so they had preserved theirs in Devon. They had among them that evening one of those persons who had exhibited that degree of courage and perseverance which, he thought, had always and ever would be the characteristic of the county of Devon. (Loud applause.)

THE COUNTY'S CHARM.

Major Morrison-Bell, submitting "Devon, our County," said he had for two or three years refused the invitations of their Secretary to attend these annual dinners because he was not a Devonshire man, but Mr. Shawyer told him that he was a Devonshire man by adoption, and that made the way easy for him. Anyone who went down fresh to Devon could appreciate better the glorious possibilities and beauties of the county than could those who all their lives had lived there. "Devon, our

county," had meant to him for the last three or four years one aspect which he was not going to deal with that evening. The Chairman had referred to the worthies of Devon. They would be interested to know that in the Honiton Division there lived a lineal descendant of the great Drake, and they had three or four places with which the name of Raleigh was connected; in fact, they had the farm which was one of the ten or twelve places in which the historic pipe was put out by a glass of water. (Laughter.) The whole of East Devon was redolent of the history of England. One must be an iceberg to be indifferent to the charm of Devon, which was a county unique for many reasons among the counties of England, for it had within its borders every conceivable kind of scenery. The other day in the House of Commons some of the members were discussing the advantages associated with different constituencies, and an hon. member said to him, "Devon must be a lovely country to fight in"—(laughter)—and that, added Major Morrison-Bell, he had really found to be the case. Than Devon, too, no county could be more fortunate in its Lord-Lieutenant. Only the other day Mr. Acland, M.P., told him that the horse census was done more satisfactorily in Devon than in any other county in England. It was an unpaid task, and it was done so well because it was done as a personal favour to their Lord-Lieutenant. (Hear, hear.)

DEVON INDUSTRIES.

Earl Fortescue, responding, thanked them on behalf of the Devonians who stayed at home for their kind remembrance of the old county. The sympathy between them was not marred by the fact that their residences were far apart. Those who had left the county to seek their fortunes elsewhere asked nothing better than that they should make those fortunes at the expense of the "barbarians" and then to go "down-along" again among their own folk. Those of them who lived in Devon and who had not made their fortunes were well content from time to time to come up to London with a cheap excursion ticket—(laughter)—for such an occasion as the present, and thus they kept in touch one with the other, just as did the Devonian Society with the other societies all round the world. (Applause.) Since their last dinner the farmers had done pretty well, and with a mild favourable winter prospects were good. Farming, after all, was their chief industry. A great deal of it was carried on upon rather poor land. It was interesting to note that just now there was a chance of developing a new industry which would do a great deal for some of the poor land, for some gentlemen believed

they had discovered a process by which they could get carbon and nitrogen out of peat bogs. If they succeeded they would have made a great addition to the wealth and prosperity of land which was not supposed to have any very great site value or to be made subject to increment duty. (Laughter.) However that might be, there was another old-established industry which had made considerable progress in Devon of late years—the industry of the game of golf. (Laughter.) There were few places in Devon now in which holiday-makers could not find facilities for their favourite game. He was reminded that some of them were even able to play golf in the neighbourhood of London, and he would like to add his congratulations to those which Colonel Clifford and Mr. Snell must have received from many other sources on their success in winning against all comers the champion cup of the County Associations. (Applause.) At these annual gatherings they were allowed to blow their own trumpets, and he could not help referring to a recent newspaper reference to the apple of discord which was thrown among the sculptors of this country by a patriotic Welshman, who desired to embellish his native place with the statues of ten eminent Welshmen. He could not help comparing that list of Welshmen—who, however great their local fame might be, yet their exploits would hardly be known to Macaulay's omniscient schoolboy—with the names of some of their Devon worthies; men of worldwide fame, no fewer than five of whom had given names at this moment to ships in his Majesty's Navy. (Applause.) If in the small area of Devon they could show as many names worthy of fame as the whole of Wales, and perhaps a few more—living persons always excepted—they ought to make it their business to keep up their reputation, so that a hundred years hence their descendants might be able to add men of the present generation to that roll of honour which could not be beaten in any county in England. (Loud applause.)

SCIENCE AND SENTIMENT.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, on rising to propose "The London Devonian Association," was loudly cheered. Major Morrison-Bell, he said, had told them that he had been asked three times to attend their annual dinner before he accepted. He (Sir Ernest) had only been asked once and he had come right off. (Laughter and applause.) To arm him against his ignorance, however, the secretary had sent him a huge volume about the Association. He did not require that volume, because Devon names and Devon deeds had so struck home to the hearts of every one of them that he required no handbook about them.

(Applause.) This Association, like all similar Associations, was based on sentiment. Now, sentiment had always been the driving force in this world for every great act and every great thing performed in the march of progress. (Hear, hear.) They were joined together in a dinner because a dinner was one of the nicest ways of being happy; and he expected that that day next year he would be looking back at that dinner and wishing he was with them all again. (Laughter and applause.) From the time that they were children they had been taught to feel that the work of the best men—especially Devon men—was a lesson and an example to them. He learnt his first Polar work under a Devon man, Captain Scott—(loud applause)—whose memory remained for ever as an example to the world; and, after all, death was a very little thing, and knowledge was very great, and the work of Polar exploration was undertaken by men not only to add to the glory of their country, if possible, but also to advance the cause of science. (Hear, hear.) A short time ago he went to a scientific meeting, and it was more or less hinted to him that his work should be entirely scientific, and that sentiment should not enter into it. He could not agree with that view, and would be very sorry when the day came that sentiment was divorced from science or science from sentiment. If they were to carry the flag of their country across the South Polar continent, it was not so much the scientific side that people would look at; they wanted to see this country first, and he hoped it would be first. (Loud applause.) In this white warfare in which they were about to engage they would have foreign competition. Therefore, before they started they would need every ounce of equipment, every bit of finance that they could possibly gain, if they were to go ahead and get first across the continent. He relied on the men who had been on previous expeditions, and two of those would be Devon men; so they might suppose it would be all right. (Applause). It was a hard thing to get money for such an expedition, but it would seem that eighty years ago it was just as hard as at the present time. A deputation from a learned society waited on the great Duke of Wellington, who had control of the national finance at that time, and pointed out that it was desired to send an expedition to the North Pole. The deputation came back in about two hours, very much flushed, to the members of the society. "What did the Duke say?" they were asked. "Oh," was the reply, "the Duke said,—the North Pole." (Laughter.) "You must not mind that," said a man who had not been among the unfortunate deputation. "You must not mind that, for he has been known to speak disrespectfully of the equator."

(Laughter.) They had given him a very kindly reception, such as he might have had if he had come back after the work was done. But the work had yet to be done, and when they received him in so cordial a manner they had in their minds not him alone, but the work which his colleagues and himself would soon be embarking upon. (Hear, hear.) His name was pretty well known, because with the leader of an expedition lay the praise or blame of an enterprise, but nobody knew better than he did what he owed to his colleagues who would accompany him, who were actuated by the desire to do good honest work. In the last expedition very often some of the youngest men would come up to him and suggest something that he had not himself thought of, and all through they worked for the common cause, which was the good of their country. (Hear, hear.) Some people thought they were fools to go. May be they were like those people the poet spoke of—

“We are the fools who could not rest
In the dull earth we left behind,
But burned with passion for the South
And drank strange frenzy from its wind.
The world where wise men live at ease
Fades from our unregretful eyes,
And blind across uncharted seas
We stagger on our enterprise.”

Sir Ernest, concluding, said: “We are going out on this expedition. I hope we will come back with good work accomplished. When we come back I hope I may be fortunate enough to attend once more a dinner of your Association. I feel sure your good wishes will go with us. It is a proud thing to be a Devon man.” (Applause.)

PROGRESS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Colonel E. T. Clifford, responding, said the last great explorer whom they had had the honour of entertaining was the late Captain Scott. Sir Ernest Shackleton had hinted in the most delicate manner that funds would be acceptable. The Devonian societies far and near had been glad to help Captain Scott's expedition, and he had not the slightest doubt that if the opportunity were given them, they would be equally glad similarly to help Sir E. Shackleton. (Hear, hear.) He was glad to assure them that during the past twelve months the London Devonian Association had satisfactorily increased in membership, and that it had accomplished all that it had set out to do in promoting social intercourse and so forth among Devonians resident in London and district, and in fostering a knowledge of Devon history and folklore. They had done

more than that, however. Some two years ago they decided to embark upon a scheme of federation for Devonians and Devonian Societies all over the world, to establish a festival day and to further a memorial in London to their great county hero, Drake. (Applause.) With regard to federation, he was glad to tell them that every Devonian Society in London had fallen into line for their mutual support. These included the Associations connected with Exeter, Ottery, Barnstaple, Tiverton, and last, but not least, the Three Towns—Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse. Further, a great many Devonian Societies throughout England, and, indeed, all parts of the world, from north to south and from east to west, had linked themselves up with the central Association. There was only one regret, and that was that the organization known as "Devonians in London" was still outside the fold. He alluded to it as an organization, because it really was not an association or a society as is generally understood. He was reminded only the other day that it was an organization which not only dined to exist but also existed to dine. (Laughter.) The London Devonian Association had held out to them the right hand of friendship, and had invited them to join them, in the belief that unity and not division should be their motto. The chairman of "Devonians in London," Sir F. C. Gould, was a man of whom Devonians were justly proud, and they looked to him with confidence to bring about that union, which would be desirable from every point of view. (Applause.) Last year the members celebrated their festival by an excursion up the river. This year they intended to celebrate Armada Day at Tavistock, Drake's home. There they would foregather with the Devonshire Association, when members would have an opportunity of getting into close touch with Drake's home and of seeing the famous drum of their great county hero.

THE DRAKE MEMORIAL.

With respect to the proposed memorial to Drake, he was sorry he had nothing very definite to state. A National Committee was formed to carry out this great work. That committee met under the presidency of Mr. Winston Churchill, and appointed an Executive Committee, which lost no time in doing their best. The first duty, of course, was to obtain a site, and that had up to the present been the difficulty. They had approached the Government on the matter, and only two or three days ago in the House of Commons, Mr. Yerburch, the president of the Navy League, asked whether a site would be granted. The committee felt that the most suitable site in London was the large flagged vacant space at the head of the Serpentine, where

could be put up a memorial not only to Drake, but also to the other great warrior navigators associated with the Armada, to whom Devon, England, and, indeed, the Empire, owed so much. (Applause.) Mr. Wedgwood Benn, however, in reply to Mr. Yerburch, pointed out that he had already given a pledge to the House that no space should be allotted for the erection of statuary in the Royal parks, except with the unanimous consent of the House of Commons. He (Colonel Clifford) trusted that that consent would ultimately be obtained, so that the work of erecting a memorial to Drake might be undertaken without further delay. (Hear, hear.) Excellent work had been done for the Association by Mr. Shawyer, the indefatigable hon. secretary, and Mr. Pearse Chope, editor of "The Devonian Year Book," as well as by Mr. N. Cole and Mr. W. H. Smart (chairman and secretary of the Entertainment Committee). (Applause.)

Mr. Shawyer announced that congratulatory telegrams had been received from the Devonian Societies in Reading, Liverpool, and Swansea.

TRIBUTE TO LORD HALSBURY.

Colonel Burn gave the toast of "The Chairman." They felt it a very great honour to the society, he said, that they should have as their President a man of the Earl of Halsbury's standing, whose name was known throughout the British Empire, and whose one object was the welfare and well-being of the country of which he was such a noble representative. He combined the versatility and energy of youth with the experience and wisdom of age, and they all joined in wishing him continued long life, so that he might shed lustre on this 20th century as he had done on the past. With such men as their Chairman at the helm they knew that John Bull and his empire were in safe hands. (Applause.)

The toast was drunk with much cordiality, and the Chairman, briefly replying, caused roars of laughter by saying that Colonel Burn had almost worked a miracle in that he had nearly made an old lawyer blush.

The Rev. A. J. Waldron, the popular Vicar of Brixton, in a characteristic speech, proposed "The Visitors." He expressed the hope that some representatives of the railway companies were present, because he considered that, as he persuaded seven-eighths of the people whom he married to spend their honeymoon in Devon, he was entitled to a free pass. (Laughter.) They were all proud of their county and its history; and the best they could do as exiles in London was to come to these annual gatherings, eat their junket, and go home and be bad after it. (Laughter.)

Mr. J. A. Hawke, K.C., responding, said a great deal had been said that evening about the county of Devon, but knowing a great deal about that part of the kingdom, in his opinion not a word too much had been said. (Hear, hear.) If there was one thing more than another of which West Country people could be proud it was of their hospitality. Holding as he did an office of importance in their county, he felt that he had obtained that position, of which he was very proud, largely by the help that he had received—although a stranger in the county of Devon—from the men of Devon. He would like all the visitors present to know that if they went to Devon for a holiday or on business they would be received with the same unvarying generosity as he had had the good fortune to be received. As a Parliamentarian, he claimed the Earl of Halsbury for Cornwall, because Launceston was in Cornwall, and not in Devon. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Herbert Dunn, J.P. (South Australia) also responded. Having mentioned his early associations with the county of Devon, Mr. Dunn claimed that the Australians were a loyal people, who would uphold the empire in every possible way, because the crimson tie of blood relationship was very dear to their hearts. The colonials, however, had one request to make in return. Here, in the very hub of the universe, they must not pull down but keep the empire united. If they did that he would promise that those at the outposts would rally round the old Union Jack, and help to keep it flying. (Applause.)

On the conclusion of the toast list Lord Halsbury retired from the chair, which was occupied for the remainder of the evening by Colonel Clifford. During the evening an enjoyable programme was sustained by Miss Ethel Moore, Miss Lena Hutchings, Mr. Frank Webster, songs; and Mr. Chas. Wreford, humorous recitations. Mr. Thomas F. Noakes was at the piano.

The menu cards were, as on former occasions, kindly given by Mr. F. C. Southwood, the well-known heraldic stationer of Regent Street. On the front page was a neat and artistic design representing the Affiliated Societies in the provinces and abroad linked to each other and to the London Association in a continuous chain. This design is reproduced on the cover of the present Year Book. Similar designs inside the menu represented respectively the thirteen Boroughs of Devon, with the arms of Exeter at the top, and thirteen of the chief Worthies of Devon, headed by a portrait of Drake, the others being Hawkins, Davys, Gilbert, Raleigh, Hooker, Monk, Marlborough, Reynolds, Coleridge, Froude, Kingsley, and Scott.

Notes and Gleanings.

A PUBLIC SERVANT HONOURED.

OUR Chairman of Committee, Alderman Charles Pinkham, J.P., was on Friday, July 17, the recipient of a handsome testimonial, subscribed for by the people of Willesden, irrespective of party, position, or creed, as a mark of appreciation of his twenty-five years' public service in many capacities for the benefit of that district. The presentation was made by Alderman W. Regester, J. P., Chairman of the Middlesex County Council, Mr. Pinkham being Chairman of the Highways Committee of that Council. The testimonial took the form of a diamond and sapphire brooch for Mrs. Pinkham; and a handsome silver salver and silver candlesticks, a cheque for £150, and an album containing an illuminated address and some three hundred subscribers' signatures, for Mr. Pinkham. The address was as follows: "To Charles Pinkham, Esq., Member of the Willesden Urban District Council, County Alderman, and Justice of the Peace. We ask you to accept the gifts that accompany this album as a slight token of our recognition of the many years of public service you have given in helping to make Willesden the premier parish of the County. As a member of the Willesden Local Board and Urban District Council, as a County Alderman and as a Justice of the Peace, you have proved yourself worthy of the many honours bestowed upon you. Your sound, practical business instincts and wise counsel have been of inestimable value to your colleagues in local, municipal, and county administration, and it is our earnest wish that you may long be spared to continue your good work. It gives us great pleasure to associate Mrs. Pinkham with this testimonial, in asking her to accept one of the gifts we now offer, wishing her many years of happiness with you in your social and public duties."

A DISTINGUISHED DRAMATIST.

From *T.P.'s Weekly* I extract the following interesting note about one of our Vice-Presidents: "John Galsworthy was born at Coombe, Surrey, in 1867. On his father's side the family is Devonian, and his mother comes of the Worcestershire family of Bartleet. Mr. Galsworthy was a Harrow boy, and in 1886 went up to New College, Oxford. In 1890 he was called to the Bar. This legal training was inherited, for his father practised as

a London solicitor. It is significant, too, that *Justice*, the play that established Galsworthy as a literary force in England and America, not only deals with the law, but has caused at least the beginning of an alteration in the absurdity of its rigours. Mr. Winston Churchill, as Home Secretary, was so far impressed that he made certain alterations in prison regulations. 'They're nahsty places—prisons,' says the play. This practical result must not be taken as evidence of a propagandist spirit. In *Justice*, the author dramatized the idea of a more or less blind, unfeeling power, which too often oppresses man. In his plays, *Justice* and the even finer *Strife*, Galsworthy uses the Law and the Capital and Labour quarrel, as the Greek dramatists used Fate and the Gods; as Shakespeare used Ambition in *Macbeth*, or Youth and Old Age in *Lear*. That statesmen should have the discernment to learn from the theatre is a credit to them, but in no way is Galsworthy, the artist, to be classed as a writer of 'plays with a purpose.' With him, as with Shakespeare, life and the problems of life are the 'stuff' of which dreams and dramas are made."

His plays have been issued in three volumes, the first containing *The Silver Box*, *Joy*, and *Strife*; the second *The Eldest Son*, *The Little Dream*, and *Justice*; and the third *The Fugitive*, *The Pigeon*, and *The Mob*. "They are three volumes," says the *Times* reviewer, "of which any dramatist might be proud. For weight, sincerity, individuality, and fine craftsmanship they are probably unmatched in modern drama."

A CENTENARIAN.

"The oldest barrister in England," Mr. William Augustus Gordon Hake, who died at Brighton on July 13th, 1914, at the age of 103, was born at St. David's Hill, Exeter, on April 5th, 1811, being the youngest son of Mr. Thomas Bedford Hake, musician, and organist of Leeds Cathedral, and Augusta Maria Hake, youngest daughter of Captain William Augustus Gordon, who was on the staff of General Wolfe at the battle of Quebec, and saw him die. General Gordon was his first cousin, and Lord Brougham was his "chum" at the Bar, although three years his junior on the Home Circuit. He retired from the Bar in 1864, just fifty years ago, and acquired No. 3, Old Steine, Brighton, as his residence, where he lived until his death. With its cobbled-stone frontage and old-fashioned windows, this quaint old house was used by George IV. for guests whom he could not accommodate at the Royal Pavilion, and its old-world character was well maintained by Mr. Hake, candles having been the only means of illumination used in it.

A THEATRICAL ECCENTRIC.

Another Exonian of note who has died during the past year was William Hamilton Codrington Nation. A man of great wealth, lord of the manor of Rockbeare, he devoted the greater part of his career to staging dramas written by himself, nearly every one of which was a failure. He desired to be known chiefly as a poet and a writer of songs, and these precious lyrics were thrust into every play he produced without any regard to its action. "His productions were the wierdest things imaginable—a small group of deadheads with a sprinkling of boys among them, and Nation himself, a queer, bent, gipsy-like figure, with flowing hair and tattered clothes, ever on the alert in the prompt box." Sometimes he would be seen with his coat collar turned up and applauding himself vigorously with a big baggy umbrella which he usually carried, and with which he sometimes directed rehearsals. His eccentricity was said to have been due to a love disappointment. He was engaged to a beautiful Devon lass, but on the eve of the wedding she jilted him and eventually married somebody else. Nation had bought and furnished for her a splendid house in the West End. When the wedding was declared off, he installed a caretaker there to see that everything was kept as it had been prepared for the reception of the bride. For ten years the wedding breakfast lay on the table, and for many years more Nation would visit the house once a month, walking through it alone. His only recreation was "being on the seashore." True to his character to the last, he died without leaving a will, and his fortune of over £300,000 passed to his next-of-kin.

A CITY FATHER.

During the past year Devonians in London have sustained a severe loss by the death of Mr. John Henry Lile, a native and honorary freeman of Bideford, who, leaving the West of England many years ago, rose to a distinguished position in the City of London, where he was greatly esteemed. In the memorial service held at the City Temple, the Rev. R. J. Campbell said: "Mr. Lile was an example of what could be accomplished by industry, perseverance, and high qualities of character. Born in a comparatively humble station in life, he raised himself by his own exertions to a position of influence and honour in the civic and religious life of the greatest city in the world. He was a faithful friend—not only in prosperity, but also in adversity, never turning his back on any one to whom he had once given his confidence. And as with his friends, so with his principles. What he believed in he was prepared to stand by, and he often

did so to his own temporary disadvantage. One could not pay a higher tribute than to say of him, that he was not only a good man, but a man of true, earnest piety."

THE CHANCELLOR OF EXETER CATHEDRAL.

Although not a native of Devon, Chancellor Edmonds was so intimately associated with our county for just one-half of his long life, that he may reasonably be regarded as a Devonian. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Walter Edmonds, who lived for over ninety years in Penzance, by his wife, Ann Courtenay, daughter of Mr. Harvey, of Helston. Mr. Walter Edmonds, who was a noted local preacher among the Cornish Wesleyans, was related to the Bramwells, including the lady who went on a visit to Yorkshire and, marrying a local clergyman, became the mother of the Brontës. The late Chancellor was born on October 6, 1834, and after being a short time in business in London, he went out to India as a missionary. Returning home in 1863, he became curate of Redruth, and in 1869 was appointed district secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. In 1874 he was preferred to the Rectory of High Bray, near South Molton, and in 1880 was granted the Lambeth B.D. degree. In 1885 he was promoted to a prebendal stall at Exeter Cathedral, and in 1889 he left High Bray for the Vicarage of St. George, Tiverton. In 1891 he was nominated to a residentiary canonry, and was selected by the Bishop for the congenial work of directing the younger clergy.

He was an eager student, especially of Church history, and no one knew the great Cathedral of the West as familiarly as he. He was made Chancellor of the Church in 1900, and had been for some years Proctor in Convocation for the Chapter. "He was a striking instance of the steady advancement of a man without public school or university training, without assistance from either of the great parties in the Church, and without any influence except that of his personal merits and gifts." He died at Exeter on April 18, 1914, in his 80th year. He was twice married, and leaves a large family.

NAVAL ARCHITECTS.

An excellent choice has been made by the General Committee of Lloyd's Register in appointing Professor Westcott Stile Abell their Chief Ship Surveyor. He was the first Professor of Naval Architecture at Liverpool University, and has been succeeded, it is interesting to note, by his brother, Thomas Bertrand Abell. Born at Exmouth in 1877, Professor W. S. Abell was educated at West Buckland School, from which he entered Keyham

College as an engineer student, subsequently becoming a construction student. Shortly after his final examination at Keyham, he met with a severe accident, resulting in the loss of his right hand. Returning to Exmouth with a picnic party from Chudleigh Rocks, on the occasion of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, in June, 1897, he was burning coloured lights at the end of the break when the contents of one of the tins exploded, shattering his right hand from the wrist. The Admiralty having giving permission for him to continue his studies at Greenwich, he learnt to write with his left hand before the commencement of the college course in September. At the end of the session he was first on the list, and at the final examination, in 1900, he gained a first-class professional certificate, having obtained more than 80 per cent of full marks. He then joined the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors, and became secretary to Sir Philip Watts, the Director of Naval Construction, and instructor in naval architecture at the Royal Naval College, from which he received his appointment at Liverpool.

A PROFESSOR OF PATHOLOGY.

Among the Birthday Honours this year is that of a Knighthood, graciously conferred by the King upon Lieutenant-Colonel Leonard Rogers, C.I.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service. Born at Plymouth in 1867, the son of an officer in the Navy, he was at West Buckland School from 1879 until 1884, when he became Head Boy. After his medical course at St. Mary's Hospital, he entered the Indian Medical Service as Lieutenant in 1893, where he has had a distinguished career, having made important discoveries in the causes and treatment of many little-understood tropical diseases. In 1899 he became the first Professor of Pathology at Calcutta, and Bacteriologist to the Government. His discoveries in the treatment of amoebic dysentery and liver abscesses have been declared by Sir Malcolm Morris, K.C.V.O., to be some of the most valuable in the whole range of tropical therapeutics. He has also been lately elected an Honorary Member of the Cambridge Philosophical Society.

BRAVO ! " HIGHFLYER."

On Thursday, August 27, 1914, Mr. Winston Churchill announced in the House of Commons : " The Admiralty has just received intelligence that the German armed merchant cruiser, *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, of 14,000 tons, armed with ten guns of approximately 4-inch calibre, has been sunk by H.M.S. *Highflyer* off the West African coast. Our losses were one killed and five slightly wounded." The following message was sent

from the Admiralty: "Bravo! You have rendered a service not only to Britain, but to the peaceful commerce of the world." To Devonians this is particularly interesting, because the cruiser, which has a displacement of only 5,600 tons, is manned by a Devonport crew, and is commanded by a Devonshire officer, Captain H. T. Buller, M.V.O., son of the late Admiral Sir A. Buller, of Erle Hall, Plympton. Captain Buller served as Lieutenant and First Lieutenant of the *Victoria and Albert* from 1902 to 1904, and was promoted to Commander from the Royal yacht on August 31, 1904. He was Commander of the R.N. College, Dartmouth, from January, 1908, to June, 1911, when he was promoted to Captain. He received the M.V.O. on April 12, 1911, when the Prince of Wales completed his term at the College. From November, 1911, to November, 1912, he was Flag-Captain in the Home Fleet at Portsmouth.

THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

"Its pedigree is far the most interesting to be found among all our military forces, for it is directly descended from the New Model Army which triumphed at Naseby, and never was beaten. Among the infantry of that immortal force were two battalions—Weldon's and Herbert's—from each of which, in 1650, five companies were taken to form a new regiment under Colonel George Monck. Their first action was that of Dunbar under the chief command of Cromwell himself. The forerunners of the soldiers who made so glorious a stand at Landrecies a few weeks ago first came under fire as a regiment on September 3, 1650, and saw the flash of the risen sun, which evoked from Oliver the text, "Let God arise, and let his enemies be scattered." That Monck's foot was in good order we may be sure, for their colonel was a man of wide military knowledge and experience, and, as his Highland campaign can prove, not without a touch of original genius himself. It was no doubt a fine battalion which marched down from Coldstream on January 1, 1660, and was taken into the King's service as the Coldstream Guards on February 14, 1661. Monck, who was a Devonshire man, continued to be their colonel until his death in 1670, but he left only one son, who died without issue; and the task of perpetuating his name in the regiment has fallen to the Irish branch of his family, which has worthily fulfilled it. The Coldstreams have rarely been without a Monck for many generations; and there is one with them at the front at this moment, who was recently returned as wounded. The West-Country tradition is, however, maintained, not only by recruits from Devon, but by many Devonshire and Cornish families, which have long sent and still send their

sons to the regiment as officers.”—Hon. John Fortescue in *The Times*, Sept. 29, 1914.

OLD MOTHER HUBBARD'S CHURCH.

The following quaint appeal to children for funds for rebuilding the tower of Yealmpton Church has been issued by the vicar :—

“ My dear Children.—I am sure you have all heard of the adventures of ‘ Old Mother Hubbard and her Dog,’ but probably none of you have heard where my adventures took place. Well, they occurred at Yealmpton, a beautiful village in South Devon. I was the housekeeper at the Squire's house there over a hundred years ago, and a lady named Sarah Catherine Martin wrote that nursery rhyme about me and my dog which you know so well. The original book in which my adventures are described is still in the Squire's house, and inside the book is the note :—

Original Presentation copy of *Mother Hubbard*, written at Kitley by Sarah Catherine Martin and dedicated to John Pollexfen Bastard, M.P. (*Mother Hubbard* was, it is believed, the housekeeper at Kitley at that time.)

“ Then follows the dedication :

To John Pollexfen Bastard, Esq., M.P. County of Devon, at whose suggestion and at whose house these notable sketches were designed, this volume is with all suitable deference dedicated by his Humble Servant, S. C. M.

“ Now, I am very sorry to tell you that the Tower of Yealmpton Church which I attended for so many years, is cracked and decayed. The Vicar has tried to save it, but it is too weak. Two architects have examined it independently, and agree that it must be taken down or it will fall down. To take down the present Tower and build another will cost £2,000, and towards this he has raised £1,250. We dare not ring the Church Bells for fear of shaking the Tower down on the ringers.

“ Now, my dear Children, will you help me to get some of this money to rebuild the Tower of my Church, of which I am so fond ? I am asking the children all over the world who have been amused at my ‘ adventures,’ to send me something, however small, to pay off this great debt. To those children who send me not less than 1/- (with name and address), I will show my gratitude by sending them a picture postcard of the Church and Tower. Colonel Bastard, of Lyncham, Yealmpton, S. Devon, is the Treasurer, and any sums sent to him or the Vicar will be most thankfully acknowledged.

“ Yours affectionately,

“ OLD MOTHER HUBBARD”

“(To say nothing of the Dog).”

Devonshire and the War.

"The grand old men of Devonshire,
How mighty is their name!
The glory of their deeds shall burn
An everlasting flame.
Right sturdy, stalwart sons were they,
And won a brave renown—
The brightest, purest gems of fame
In England's matchless crown."

Thus wrote Capern, Bideford's postman poet, about Devonians of the past, and truly we have good reason to be proud of the glorious part our fellow-countymen have played in the great battles of our country's history—from the Armada to Waggon Hill. When we think of their gallant deeds, do we not all share the poet's feelings?—

"My blood leaps up into my brain,
And gallops through my heart;
My soul throbs with the proud desire
To play a patriot's part."

Devon's share in defeating the Spanish Armada is well known, and the name of Drake is enshrined in the hearts of Devonians as their greatest hero. According to Kingsley's *Westward Ho!* it was a saying of Queen Elizabeth, that Devonshire was her right hand, and the young children thereof like the arrows in the hand of the giant. And the exploits of the Devonshire Regiment worthily sustain the reputation then gained by our county.*

Although no details of their actions in the present terrible war have been officially published, the following extracts from a letter written by an officer in the 1st Battalion to a friend in England, dated Nov. 5, gives a graphic description of their work in the face of great odds, and will be read with great interest and pride:—

"From October 10 until the 22nd," he states, "we were under tremendous shell-fire. On the night of Oct. 22 we advanced a bit and dug ourselves more or less in by dawn, and soon after light we saw great masses of German infantry emerge from woods and hedges some 1000 yards to our front, and advance to attack us.

"We opened fire on them and killed dozens. This was answered by the Germans with a tremendous shell-fire from their heavy guns.

* A brief account of them will be found in the DEVONIAN YEAR BOOK for 1911.

"The Devons were perfectly wonderful; not a man left his trench. All day long the battle raged, and you never saw such an inferno. By night the place was a mass of fire, smoke, dead, and dying.

"All night they attacked us. Sometimes they got right up to our trenches, only to be hurled back by the Devons' bayonets.

"Dawn broke on the 24th with the same struggle still going on, and it continued all day and night, and all through the 25th. We never slept a wink, and by night we were absolutely done.

"No humans could have done more. The men were perfectly splendid, and repulsed every attack with great loss to the enemy. We were relieved at 1 a.m. on Oct. 26, and as we marched back a mile into billets all the troops cheered us frantically.

"General Smith-Dorrien sent a wire congratulating us on our splendid fight. We heard officially from Divisional Headquarters that there were 1500 dead Germans in front of our trenches. The whole place was littered with their dead.

"We lost four officers killed, four wounded, and 150 men killed and wounded. One shell pitched in my company's trench, killing and wounding two officers and thirty-five men."

On another occasion the officer with two men volunteered for a particularly dangerous piece of work—to ascertain the position regarding a line of trenches.

"We were met," says the officer, "by a hellish fire, which killed both of my men. One bullet tore a hole inside my thigh about four inches long, and as deep as a pencil. It was, however, only a graze, nothing serious. Another bullet went through my coat pocket.

"It was a hot corner; all these shots were fired not twenty yards away. To go on was suicide, so I crawled back into safety, fearing every second would be my last, and with difficulty and in some pain I got back to the General, and told him the position. Reinforcements were sent up, and the Germans turned back.

"On the 27th we were in another fight. This time we relieved another regiment, some five miles north of our last fight, and here we found the Germans entrenched forty yards from us. We fought here till November 1, night and day again. The Germans made six attacks on our left on October 29, all of which we drove off.

"We killed a lot here. One of the bayonet charges accounted for seventy dead Germans and fourteen prisoners. We lost three more officers killed and about 120 more men. . . .

"Every man Germany has is out, and every man dead is a man lost to her army. The German losses here are perfectly gigantic, and we are winning all along. The splendid behaviour of the English troops has won everyone's admiration—even the German.

"After our last fight," the officer concludes, "the Devons again were congratulated all round. They have made a tremendous name here, and everywhere one goes all ranks pass the word, 'Good old Devons!'"

In view of these gallant deeds, it will be well for us to consider what share Devonshire is taking in the present crisis, and what proportion of its population is now serving in the Navy, Army, and Territorial Force. With regard to the Navy, precise figures are not yet available, but from the subjoined memorandum, which has been kindly furnished by Earl Fortescue, it will be

seen that the total number of Devonians in the military units is approximately 15,000, for, although several officers and men (particularly in the Regular Battalions) are not Devonians, there are at least as many Devonians in other Regiments. This number is only 2·14 per cent of the whole population of the county, and compares unfavourably with many other counties.

Earl Fortescue's memorandum is as follows :—

" Previous to the war the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Devonshire Regiment stood at their normal peace establishment of 739 and 920 for home and colonial service. On departure for France they were both brought up by drafts and reserves to the full war strength of 1050 and 1230.

" The 3rd Devons on July 1 were 374 strong; on November 1 they were 1994.

" In regard to the Territorial Force, the strength on mobilization and on November 1 was as under :—

Unit.	Aug. 5	Strength.	Nov. 1
Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry	450	..	782
Royal North Devon Yeomanry	440	..	836
Royal Field Artillery	388	..	445
Reserve .. ..	..	..	508
Royal Garrison Artillery	431	..	559
Signal Company	73	..	223
Royal Engineers	429	..	579
4th Devons	856	..	800
Reserve .. ..	..	..	702
5th Devons	735	..	800
Reserve .. ..	..	..	609
6th Devons	804	..	800
Reserve .. ..	..	..	780
7th Devons (Cyclists)	465	..	907
Army Service Corps	77	..	181
1st Field Ambulance	130	..	421
2nd Field Ambulance	275	..	393
General Hospital	43	..	99
Clearing Hospital	5	..	5
	<hr/>	..	<hr/>
	5601	..	10,429

" About 445 of the Royal Field Artillery and about 800 each of the Infantry Battalions are in India.

" The difference between the present total of 10,429 and the total on August 5 of 5601 is 4828, to which must be added the men discharged and replaced by recruits, full particulars of which have not been received from the Units in India, but this amounts to at least 213. This brings the recruits obtained for the Territorial Force in the county to 5041 from August 5 to November 1.

" The recruits for the same period for the Regular Army were 4562, and for the Navy say 197 (at Devonport only 141), making a total of say 9900 recruits for all purposes. The men who joined the Army were divided roughly as follows: Cavalry, 309; Artillery, 490; Brigade of Guards (nearly all Coldstreams), 132; Devon Regiments, 2227; other Corps, 404. This works out at 1·4 per cent on the population of the

county, which is by no means a high proportion, as the recruits for the Regular Army alone amounted to 4·07 per cent in Warwickshire, and 1·44 per cent in Dorset, for the period from August 4 to October 10.

"In addition to the foregoing combatants, sixteen Voluntary Aid Detachments have been wholly, and seven more have been partly, mobilized to provide staff for the V.A.D. Hospitals in the county. This means that some 500 ladies and thirty to forty men of all classes, from surgeons to cooks, are serving the country here in this department.

"Seven Companies, each 120 strong, of National Reservists are being formed for duty on railways, etc.

In order to ascertain the contributions made by the various parishes, the County Council on 24th September unanimously passed a resolution requesting the Lord Lieutenant to obtain from every City, Borough, and Parish in the County a return showing (1) the number of men belonging to it who were serving in the Navy, Army, or the Territorial Force on the outbreak of the War, (2) the number of those called up for service as Reservists in the Navy, Army, or National Reserve, and (3) the number who have enlisted in any branch of the Navy, Army, or Territorials between that date and October 1. In pursuance of this resolution, Earl Fortescue caused a circular to be sent to the Mayor or Chairman of every City, Town, or Parish, asking them to furnish the requisite particulars. On November 7 his lordship reported that replies had been received from 191 parishes, but none of the biggest places had yet made a return, as the collection of the information would obviously take a considerable time in a large population.

"The requirements of the country for the Navy and Army cannot be put at less than 4 per cent of the population; and may easily rise to a higher figure.

"The contributions of individual parishes vary from nearly 35 per cent in Rousdon, to under a half per cent at Broadwood Kelly. The number where the proportion is under 4 per cent is, I am sorry to say, more than a third of the whole, so I hope in all such recruiting will be pushed on diligently, for more men are badly wanted, especially for the Infantry of the lines, whose gallant fighting has involved heavy losses."

Such a return from the whole county, as Earl Fortescue points out, "would not only be of much use in connection with the work of any Relief Committee, should distress unfortunately arise, but it would also be very valuable if we had to supplement the million of men now asked for by further recruits next year; and further, it would be of great historical interest as showing to ourselves and to our descendants the part which each parish has taken in the present crisis."

If the whole county combines to send up the names of the officers and men, and those of their Troops and Regiments, as well as numbers, his lordship undertakes to be responsible at

the end of the war for seeing that they are all carefully entered up in a suitable volume to be preserved as a county heirloom.

Speaking at Exeter on November 23, Earl Fortescue said that up to the beginning of the month they had, in round figures, increased the Territorial Forces by 60 per cent at least, having added to them 5,000 recruits. They had recruited another 5000 for the regular army and navy. Since that date they had been getting in recruits for the Territorials at the rate of about 300 a week, and for the regulars about 100 a week. That sounded well—10,000 in three months, and 400 a week since—but it was not well enough, and it did not compare at all well with what had been done in other counties. Gloucestershire had more than doubled that percentage, Birmingham could show five times the number, and Warwickshire six times. Devonshire had nothing to be proud of in the matter of recruiting, and it was time they applied themselves with new diligence to make up the shortcomings of the past. The Government originally asked for two millions of men—about 4 per cent of the population. The additional demand for another million meant that 6 per cent of the population was required. That, on the Devonshire population, meant about 40,000. In order to stimulate recruiting an Executive Committee was formed, to be called the “Devon Parliamentary Recruiting Committee,” for general supervisory and consultative purposes, with the Lord-Lieutenant as President, and Lord Clifford, Lord Clinton, Sir Ian Amory, and Sir Francis Layland-Barratt as Vice-Presidents.

OFFICERS OF THE DEVON MILITARY UNITS.

The following list is based on the November Army List, which is stated to be corrected generally to the beginning of November, 1914, but a few additions have been made from subsequent Gazettes. The list, however, is manifestly incomplete and imperfect, but it is thought that, even in this form, it will be of great interest at the present time. A previous list was given in the DEVONIAN YEAR BOOK for 1911, with which this may be compared.

ROYAL 1ST DEVON YEOMANRY.

“South Africa, 1900-01”

9, *Dix's Field, Exeter.*

Uniform, Scarlet; Facings, Blue; Plume, Scarlet and white; Busby Bag, Scarlet.

- Hon. Colonel* : Sir J. Shelley, Bart., TD (*Lt.-Col. and Hon. Col., retired, Imperial Yeomanry*).
- Lt.-Colonels* : A. D. Acland, TD ; W. E. T. Bolitho, D.S.O. (*Maj. retired, Imperial Yeomanry ; Hon. Maj. in Army*).
- Majors* : Viscount Hambleden ; M. R. A. Wyatt-Edgell (*Hon. Lt. in Army*) ; J. G. B. Lethbridge (*Capt. Reserve of Officers*) ; R. H. St. Maur ; Lord Vivian, *late Lt. 17th Lancers (Lt. Reserve of Officers)* ; W. G. Hole ; Maj. and Hon. Lt.-Col. C. H. Paynter, *late Cornwall Fortress Engineers (temp.)* ; J. Williams, *late Capt.* ; Brevet Col. G. B. Unwin, D.S.O., *late Indian Army*.
- Captains* : Sir W. Peek, Bart. ; G. H. Johnstone ; E. Hain ; R. E. C. Knight-Bruce ; A. F. Wright, *late Capt. Imperial Yeomanry (temp.)*.
- Lieutenants* : R. C. Hunter ; J. F. Shelley ; R. S. Hawker ; Hon. A. V. Agar-Robartes ; R. B. Phillpotts ; E. W. H. B. Scratton ; H. W. Acland-Troyte ; C. E. Venning (*temp.*).
- 2nd Lieutenants* : E. J. H. Holley ; H. R. Fox ; G. G. Petherick, *late 2nd Lt. 2nd Life Guards* ; W. H. D. Acland, *late 2nd Lt. 2nd Devons. Special Reserve* : S. R. E. Snow ; P. G. Carew ; S. S. Harrison ; M. Petherick ; J. C. B. Lethbridge ; J. S. Pendarves ; P. A. E. Archer ; H. Q. Nickalls ; F. P. St. Maur.
- Adjutant* : W. R. Portal, *Lt. Hampshire Yeomanry, capt.*
- Quarter-Master* : H. Collins, *Hon. Lt.* ; E. S. Wells, *Hon. Lt.*
- Medical Officer* : Capt. A. C. Bird, R.A.M.C. (*attd.*).
- Chaplain* : Rev. E. J. G. Dupuis, M.A., T.D. 2nd class (*attd.*).

ROYAL NORTH DEVON HUSSARS.

"South Africa, 1900-01."

Barnstaple.

- Uniform, Blue ; Facings and Busby-Bag, Scarlet ; Plume, Scarlet and white.*
- Hon. Colonel* : Earl Fortescue, K.C.B., TD, Col., A.D.C. (*Lt.-Col. and Hon. Col. retired, Imperial Yeomanry*).
- Lt.-Colonels* : R. A. Sanders, TD, M.P. ; Lt.-Col. and Hon. Col. H. H. J. Drummond (*temp.*).
- Majors* : J. Bayly, TD ; G. H. St. Hill, TD (*Hon. Lt. in Army*) ; M. J. Greig ; A. C. Thynne, D.S.O. (*Hon. Capt. in Army*) ; A. C. Mardon ; Lt.-Col. K. Chesney, *retired Indian Army (temp.)* ; Lord Clinton (*temp.*) ; A. S. Browne (*temp.*) ; E. J. A. Clarke (*temp.*).
- Captains* : Sir G. A. H. Wills, Bart. ; Hon. G. W. W. Bampfylde, *late Lt. Grenadier Guards (on Staff)* ; M. H. Salaman ; Hon. H. B. Money-Coutts ; W. L. Lyon-Clark (*temp.*).
- Lieutenants* : W. Ruston ; J. O. Clemson ; A. L. Cave, *late Capt 10th Hussars* ; P. P. Miers ; L. N. Hope ; A. E. Rawlins, *late Lt. Imperial Yeomanry* ; G. G. Collyns ; E. L. Hancock, *late Lt. 2nd Volunteer Batt., Somerset Light Infantry* ; G. A. C. Thynne, *late Lt. Imperial Yeomanry*.
- 2nd Lieutenants* : V. J. Dawson ; G. P. Williams ; P. P. Kenyon-Slaney ; F. N. H. Wills ; Hon. D. G. Fortescue ; R. Burgess ; Hon. D. Scott, *late Lt. 3rd Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers* ; C. A. G. Hodgson ; W. F. Warneford ; J. H. Echazal ; M. de las Cares ; R. Seymour ; R. T. Harris ; J. H. S. Alexander ; S. Slater ; J. R. F. Garratt, *late 2nd Lt. 4th Batt. East Surrey Regt.* ; E. H. James, *late Cadet Camb. Univ. O.T.C.*
- Adjutant* : A. B. Winch, Capt. 2nd Dragoons.

Quarter-Master : G. W. Olden, *Hon. Lt.*; C. Tuffrey, *late Reg. Sergt.-Maj. 3rd Hussars, Hon. Lt.*
Medical Officers : Maj. J. R. Harper, TD, R.A.M.C. (*attd.*); Lt. S. R. Gibbs, R.A.M.C. (*attd.*).
Chaplain : Rev. A. R. Fuller, M.A., 4th class (*attd.*).

ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

4TH WESSEX BRIGADE.

Exeter.

Lt.-Colonels : G. R. FitzR. Talbot, Capt., retired (*Reserve of Officers*), (*Hon. Maj. retired, Militia*); A. Matthews (*Lt.-Col. retired, T.F.*).
Orderly Officer : H. G. Hodgkinson (*Hon. Maj. retired, Militia*; *Hon. Lt. in Army*), Capt.
Adjutant :
Medical Officers : Maj. J. H. Harris, M.D., TD, *late Maj. 1st Devon Royal Garrison Artillery, R.A.M.C. (attd.)*; Capt. A. Coleridge, M.B., R.A.M.C. (*attd.*).
Chaplains : Rev. Hon. H. H. Courtenay, 4th Class (*attd.*); Rev. R. Sedgwick, M.A. 4th Class (*attd.*).

1ST DEVONSHIRE BATTERY.

Exeter.

Major : J. T. W. Perowne, VD, *Hon. Lt.-Col.*
Captains : T. H. Timms; H. T. Michelmores.
Lieutenants : C. R. Rickeard; A. L. Symes.
2nd Lieutenants : R. E. Friend; E. D. Marrable; E. F. Wilton; W. J. McHaffie; C. H. Prideaux.

2ND DEVONSHIRE BATTERY.

Paignton.

Major : S. Vickers.
Captains : J. W. C. Spear; H. Wilton.
Lieutenant : R. T. Manley.
2nd Lieutenants : D. J. Hobgen; Q. E. M. A. King; C. M. Eastley; E. E. J. Shiner.

3RD DEVONSHIRE BATTERY.

Tavistock.

Major : T. A. Arden.
Captains : T. P. Bailey; V. B. Hilton.
Lieutenants : R. Allhausen.
2nd Lieutenants : J. Spencer; C. A. Barran; C. Parke; P. F. Howden; E. R. Stranger.

4TH WESSEX AMMUNITION COLUMN.

Crediton.

Captain : E. J. Harbottle.
Lieutenants : A. A. McLeod; M. Napier.
2nd Lieutenant : W. E. Northey.

Unposted 2nd Lieutenant : G. F. Singer.

DEVONSHIRE ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Artillery Drill Hall, Lambhay Hill, Plymouth.

Hon. Colonel : E. B. Jeune (Lt.-Col. retired T.F.), Lt.-Colonel.

Lt.-Colonel : A. Tracey, Brevet Col., retired.

Adjutant : C. H. Reynolds, Lt. R. A., Capt.

Medical Officers : J. P. S. Ward, Surg.-Maj. ; G. D. Kettlewell, Surg.-Capt.

Chaplains : Rev. S. G. Ponsonby, M.A., VD, 1st Class (attd.) ; Rev. J. A. Sidgwick, M.A., 4th Class (attd.) ; Rev. F. E. Ault, 4th Class (attd.).

NO. 1 HEAVY BATTERY.

Ilfracombe.

Major : F. H. Thomas.

Captain : T. F. Day.

Lieutenant : G. S. Gould.

2nd Lieutenants : N. E. Hogge ; H. H. M. Warner.

NO. 2 HEAVY BATTERY.

Devonport.

Major : C. W. Blundell.

Captain : A. J. Andrew.

Lieutenant : G. Thompson.

2nd Lieutenants : R. G. White ; A. K. Tripe.

COMPANIES.

Major : H. E. P. Moon, TD.

NO. 3 COMPANY.

Plymouth.

Captains : T. Vosper ; A. J. P. Scaife.

Lieutenant : R. V. Walling.

2nd Lieutenants : G. D. Crowther ; J. Forster.

NO. 4 COMPANY.

Plymouth.

Captain : E. S. Rogers.

Lieutenant : C. P. Y. Dawe.

2nd Lieutenant : M. Bellamy.

NO. 5 COMPANY.

Devonport.

Captain : R. H. Davy.

2nd Lieutenant : W. Lethbridge.

NO. 6 COMPANY.

Devonport.

Captains : A. O. Ellis ; W. J. Hart.

2nd Lieutenant : C. M. Bevan.

DEVONSHIRE FORTRESS ROYAL ENGINEERS.

*Mutley Barracks, Plymouth.**Hon. Colonel : Gen. Sir R. Harrison, G.C.B., C.M.G., Col. Comdt. R.E.**Major : W. E. P. Bastard, Brevet Lt.-Col.**Adjutant : C. N. Rivers-Moore, Lt. R.E., Capt.**Medical Officer : Lt. P. R. Bolus, M.B., R.A.M.C. (attd.).**Chaplain : Rev. H. J. Chaytor, M.A., 4th Class (attd.).**Quarter-Master : G. A. Picken, Hon. Lt.*

No. 1 (WORKS) COMPANY.

*Torquay.**Captains : H. A. Garrett ; R. J. S. Price (late Capt. Royal Monmouthshire R.E.).**Lieutenants : H. S. Ganderton ; G. L. Appleton.**2nd Lieutenant : W. D. Elwin.*

No. 2 (WORKS) COMPANY.

*Exeter.**Captains : W. H. Goodman ; S. E. Moon.**Lieutenant :**2nd Lieutenants : W. R. Cocks ; H. W. Woolcombe.*

No. 3 (WORKS) COMPANY.

*Exeter.**Captain : J. H. Commin.**Lieutenants : A. H. Sweet ; J. Bone.*

No. 4 (ELECTRIC LIGHTS) COMPANY.

*Mutley Barracks, Plymouth.**Captain : H. Stone, A.M.I.E.E.**Lieutenant : E. T. Haslehust.*

No. 5 (ELECTRIC LIGHTS) COMPANY.

*Mutley Barracks, Plymouth.**Captain : G. Hooper.**Lieutenant : F. T. Bulteel.**2nd Lieutenant : G. F. Bone.*

Unposted 2nd Lieutenants : W. J. Matthews ; G. C. Stedham ; A. I. Polack ; F. A. L. Edwards ; W. J. Butler ; A. F. Lord ; H. R. S. Shires.

CADET UNITS AFFILIATED TO THE GROUP.

*No. 1 (Yealmpton) Cadet Company, Devon (Fortress) R.E.**No. 2 (Plymouth) Cadet Company, Devon (Fortress) R.E.*

WESSEX DIVISIONAL SIGNAL COMPANY,
ROYAL ENGINEERS.

HEADQUARTERS AND NO. 1 SECTION.

The Priory, Colleton Crescent, Exeter.

Captains : E. A. Varwell ; W. G. Michelmores.

Lieutenant : S. M. Collins.

NO. 2 (DEVON AND CORNWALL) SECTION.

Commander : 2nd Lt. J. Vicary, 5th Batt. Devon Regt.

NO. 3 (SOUTH-WESTERN) SECTION.

Commander : Lt. C. M. Wilson, 4th Batt. Wilts. Regt.

NO. 4 (HAMPSHIRE) SECTION.

Commander :

THE DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT.

The Castle of Exeter. "Semper fidelis."

"Dettingen," "Salamanca," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes,"
"Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Afghanistan, 1879-80," "Tirah,"
"Defence of Ladysmith," "Relief of Ladysmith," "South Africa,
1899-1902."

Uniform, Scarlet ; Facings, Lincoln Green.

Colonel : Lt.-Gen. Sir G. M. Bullock, K.C.B.

Officer Commanding Depot : Maj. R. H. Kirkwood, Reserve of Officers.

2nd in Command : Maj. P. V. W. Vigors, D.S.O., Reserve of Officers ;
Maj. Earl of Devon, retired (Militia) ; Maj. C. H. Chichester, retired,
Special Reserve (*Hon. Capt. in Army*).

Quarter-Master : *Qr.-Master* H. Christie (*Hon. Capt.*), retired.

1ST AND 2ND BATTALIONS (11TH FOOT).

Lt.-Colonels : G. M. Gloster ; J. O. Travers, D.S.O. ; E. G. Williams.

Majors : J. F. Radcliffe, D.S.O. ; C. S. Warwick ; J. P. Law ; C. C. M.
Maynard, D.S.O. ; E. M. Morris ; E. D. Young ; W. M. Goodwyn ;
J. D. Ingles.

Captains : N. Luxmoore ; T. C. B. Holland ; A. J. E. Sunderland ;
E. J. F. Vaughan ; C. A. Lafone ; T. B. Harris ; G. N. T. Smyth-
Osbourne ; E. Hewlett ; G. I. Watts ; D. H. Blunt ; S. T. Hayley ;
H. I. Storey ; G. F. Green ; W. E. Scaife ; J. F. A. Kane ; R. J.
Milne ; C. Spencer ; H. Street ; H. C. Whipple ; J. M. Woollcombe ;
R. P. Lewis ; C. H. M. Imbert-Terry ; M. I. G. Jenkins ; R. C.
Wrey ; D. R. Jeffreys ; C. Granville, 3rd Batt. ; H. de L. Sprye,
3rd Batt. ; A. F. Northcote (*temp.*) ; R. B. Featherstone ; P. R.
Worrall ; L. D. Woollcombe.

Lieutenants : H. Eardley-Wilmot ; R. G. Legge ; J. R. Cartwright ;
J. M. Llewellyn ; L. E. L. Maton, *Adj.* ; J. A. Park ; G. E. R.
Prior ; T. O. B. Ditmas ; A. G. N. Belfield ; R. H. Anderson-
Morshead ; O. M. Parker ; F. R. Cobb ; F. J. C. Holdsworth ;
S. H. Yeo ; R. O. Bristowe ; G. A. Anstey ; A. St. J. M. Kekewich ;
J. A. Andrews ; S. C. Nation ; W. A. Fleming ; C. F. W. Lang ;
E. A. de St. B. S. Watkins, 3rd Batt. ; W. V. Sherwell, 3rd Batt. ;
G. C. Vaughan ; R. P. Bates ; T. C. B. Joy.

2nd Lieutenants : W. J. Alexander ; C. H. Gotto ; C. C. Haynes ; A. G.

MacMullen; A. H. Cope; H. J. H. Cox; V. A. Beaufort; J. B. Bolitho; W. L. Clegg; A. Tillett; A. B. Copner; E. G. Roberts, 3rd Batt. Glouc. Regt.; M. H. C. Perry; F. W. J. Galton; D. J. J. Radcliffe; G. C. Wright; F. Spilsbury; V. R. W. Johnson, 3rd Batt. Wilts. Regt.; W. L. Sparkes; D. A. Bullock; B. W. H. Wreford.

Adjutants: L. E. L. Maton, Lt.

Quarter-Masters: E. Mumford, Hon. Capt.; G. Palmer, Hon. Lt.; S. Downing, Hon. Lt.; E. Opie, Hon. Lt.

Attached: 2nd Lt. E. E. Wenlock, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Special Reserve—2nd Lieutenants: W. G. F. Wedderspoon (*on prob.*).

3RD (SPECIAL RESERVE) BATTALION (1ST DEVON MILITIA).

Hon. Colonel: F. H. Mountstevens, C.M.G. (Hon. Col. retired, Militia, Hon. Lt.-Col. in Army).

Lt.-Colonel: D. F. Boles.

Majors: R. F. W. Hill; E. G. Snow, Lt.-Col. Reserve of Officers.

Captains: B. V. Mitford (Hon. Capt. in Army); C. Granville; A. B. Bramwell; H. de L. Sprye; H. Street; R. M. Snow; R. H. Parlbay, Capt. retired; W. H. Fox; C. G. C. Elers; A. Snow; H. J. A. Porter.

Lieutenants: E. A. de St. B. S. Watkins; W. V. Sherwell; A. W. Toms (*Attd. Scottish Rifles*); G. S. M. Larder (*Attd. Scottish Rifles*); E. C. H. Hall; E. L. G. Byrom; F. Crocker, late 2nd Lt. 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars (*Reserve of Officers*); D. M. Gray, late Lt. 1st Dragoon Guards.

2nd Lieutenants: P. H. Austin (*on prob.*); V. B. Burke (*on prob.*); B. F. Bond (*on prob.*); E. F. L. Taylor (*on prob.*); R. F. Kidd (*on prob.*); H. M. Batson (*on prob.*); C. A. Fletcher (*on prob.*); H. Corbett (*on prob.*); D. Allhusen (*on prob.*); A. Ferrier-Kerr (*on prob.*); G. H. Wyndham (*on prob.*); F. B. A. Cardew (*on prob.*); L. A. H. Stovell (*on prob.*); Sir B. R. Williams, Bart. (*on prob.*); A. C. G. Roberts (*on prob.*); C. B. S. Frossard (*on prob.*); J. Dodington (*on prob.*); G. R. Bolitto (*on prob.*); Hon. F. W. Bampfylde; B. Drewe (*on prob.*); G. W. Elkington (*on prob.*); F. C. B. Walker (*on prob.*); A. Preedy (*on prob.*); J. F. W. Carswell (*on prob.*); E. C. Gardiner, late 2nd Lt. Royal Irish Regt.; C. L. G. McK. Forbes (*on prob.*).

Adjutant: E. J. F. Vaughan, Capt. Devon Regt. (*Capt. in Army*).

Quarter-Master: E. Mumford, Hon. Capt.

Attached: Capt. N. Luxmoore, Devon Regt., 2nd Lt. E. G. Roberts, Devon Regt.; 2nd Lt. M. H. C. Perry, Devon Regt., 2nd Lt. F. W. J. Galton, Devon Regt.; 2nd Lt. D. J. J. Radcliffe, Devon Regt.; 2nd Lt. W. L. Sparkes, Devon Regt.

4TH (TERRITORIAL) BATTALION.

"South Africa, 1900-01."

Exeter.

Hon. Colonel: Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. Kennaway, Bart., C.B., VD, Hon.-Col. (Lt. Reserve of Officers, Hon. Lt. in Army).

Lt.-Colonels: H. L. Acland Troyte; C. Marwood Tucker, (Lt.-Col. and Hon. Col. retired T.F.), Hon. Col.

Majors: A. Anstey; F. R. S. Cosens; C. P. Tremlett; F. J. Harvey (*temp.*).

Captains: H. Townsend; L. Pollard; W. G. Forward; W. H. Percy-Hardman; R. Y. Anderson-Morshead; F. Carter; C. E. Lart; A. B. D. Moore (*temp.*); C. B. Bone (*temp.*).

Lieutenants : G. E. Cardew ; F. A. Thoday ; A. G. Wippell ; W. Logan ; J. W. Orchard ; W. Snell ; W. T. Roberts ; H. R. Carpenter ; A. C. Vodden ; C. G. Edwards ; H. S. Reed (*temp.*) ; W. H. B. R. Pease (*temp.*) ; J. R. Birchall (*temp.*) ; E. C. Braddon (*temp.*).

2nd Lieutenants : W. L. Sparkes ; S. B. Gregory ; W. W. Jervis ; J. Kennaway, *late* Lt. Col. Vol. Batt. Devon Regt. ; J. Heathcoat-Amory ; C. D. Upstone ; C. A. Mitchell ; D. C. Thompson ; E. C. Benthall, *H. J. Ward* ; P. G. Bamber ; C. K. Dodd ; H. W. Crews ; P. F. Story ; F. R. Buckingham ; R. H. Kennaway ; W. H. Radcliffe ; E. H. I. Halford ; R. J. T. Gibson ; H. St. B. Sydenham ; G. F. Orchard ; N. E. A. Gardner ; G. Tayleur ; W. H. Webber.

Instructor of Musketry : W. H. Percy-Hardman, *Capt.*

Adjutant : J. M. Woolcombe, *Capt.* Devon Regt.

Quarter-Master : C. H. Deeks, *Hon. Maj.* ; H. J. Hyett, *Hon. Lt.*

Medical Officer : Lt. T. A. Fisher, R.A.M.C. (*attd.*).

Chaplains : Rev. R. H. Couchman, 4th Class (*attd.*) ; Rev. E. K. Botwood, B.A., 4th Class (*attd.*).

Uniform, Green ; *Facings*, Black.

Cadet Unit Affiliated : The Exeter Cathedral School Cadet Company.

5TH (TERRITORIAL—PRINCE OF WALES) BATTALION.

"South Africa, 1900—01."

Millbay, Plymouth.

Hon. Colonel : Col. Rt. Hon. Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, G.C.V.O., VD, *late* Capt. Cornwall Rangers, Militia.

Lt.-Colonel : E. B. Hawker (*Maj. retired*) ; Col. H. Kilgour (*retired*) (*temp.*).

Majors : F. K. Windeatt (*Hon. Lt. in Army*) ; F. A. Clark.

Captains : W. J. T. Carder ; W. E. M. Corbett ; F. J. Davis ; H. S. Phillips ; J. Windeatt ; G. D. Vicary ; J. D. Sparrow ; E. Roseveare ; E. M. Leest ; C. N. Spooner ; W. G. Loveys ; H. Pridham.

Lieutenants : G. E. Windeatt, *Adjt.* ; N. Hacker ; H. M. Goldsmith ; J. A. Brown ; F. E. Piper ; V. R. Winnicott ; A. C. Abraham ; J. Vicary ; A. L. Donaldson ; W. Hosking ; W. J. B. Snell ; C. T. A. Bewes ; R. G. Kitson.

2nd Lieutenants : A. G. W. Church ; R. H. Clapperton ; W. R. Beer ; W. H. H. C. Brodie ; W. E. Dent ; F. H. Hartnoll ; D. Hamlyn ; K. F. Fradgley ; J. F. Clapperton ; G. L. Kingwell.

Adjutants : Capt. H. A. Carroll, Royal Munster Fusiliers ; G. E. Windeatt, *Capt.*

Quarter-Masters : E. W. Greenslade, *Hon. Maj.* ; J. M. F. C. Freeman, *Hon. Lt.*

Medical Officers : Capt. A. E. Gladstone, R.A.M.C. (*attd.*) ; Lt. C. Butler, R.A.M.C. (*attd.*).

Chaplain : Rev. E. G. Cocks, 3rd Class (*attd.*).

Uniform, Scarlet ; *Facings*, Lincoln Green.

Cadet Units Affiliated : The Plymouth Lads' Brigade Cadet Corps ; The Haytor (Newton Abbot) Cadet Corps.

6TH (TERRITORIAL) BATTALION.

"South Africa, 1900—01."

Barnstaple.

Lt.-Colonels : N. R. Radcliffe, D.S.O., *Capt. retired (Reserve of Officers)* ; C. M. Sumner, *Brevet-Col. retired.*

- Majors* : N. S. Manning ; B. B. Newcombe, TD ; G. W. F. Brown ; R. W. Fox, Lt.-Col. retired (*temp.*).
- Captains* : J. G. Macindoe ; W. N. Bazeley ; R. P. Dunn-Pattison, *Adj.* ; J. Pearce ; G. B. Derton ; J. S. Stranger ; W. B. Trevenen ; F. G. Smyth-Richards ; W. H. German ; W. H. Speke (*Hon. Capt. in Army ; Lt.-Col. and Hon. Col. retired T.F.*) ; G. C. Watson ; E. G. Bowhay ; F. A. E. Crew ; W. J. Bryant.
- Lieutenants* : A. A. Seldon (*Administrative Officer, E. Africa Protectorate*) ; A. S. Mason ; F. E. Verney ; H. S. Reavell ; H. G. Waldram ; H. A. Jewell.
- 2nd Lieutenants* : H. Wicksteed ; J. C. Southcombe ; P. R. Johnson ; Hon. G. W. Addington ; A. J. C. Heriz-Smith, late Lt. 4th Volunteer Batt. Devon Regt. ; T. K. Wigan ; C. E. Driver ; R. S. Phillips ; D. H. Reed ; J. F. Sanders ; J. Bengough-Clark ; W. C. G. Ferrier-Kerr ; R. C. N. Palairret ; C. A. Cooper ; G. B. Young ; C. P. Shrubbs ; S. F. Pope ; E. M. Pennefather ; D. P. G. Gray ; C. B. Williams ; G. E. N. Molesworth ; J. R. Manderson ; C. Whippel ; A. K. Peter ; O. Chichester ; E. L. Watson ; W. R. Wilson ; E. H. Burridge ; T. N. Buckingham ; J. Symes ; E. J. B. Jeffrey ; T. H. Denny.
- Adjutants* : L. D. Woolcombe, Lt. Devon Regt. ; R. P. Dunn-Pattison, *Capt.*
- Quarter-Masters* : C. Lock, *Hon. Maj.* ; J. J. Bishop, *Hon. Lt.*
- Medical Officers* : Maj. F. W. Kendle, R.A.M.C. (*attd.*) ; Capt. W. A. Valentine, M.D., R.A.M.C. (*attd.*).
- Chaplain* : Rev. E. C. Atherton, M.A. 2nd Class (*attd.*).
- Uniform*, Scarlet ; *Facings*, Lincoln Green.

7TH (CYCLIST) BATTALION.

Exeter.

- Hon. Colonel* : G. J. Ellicombe, Lt.-Col. retired (Lt.-Col. retired T.F.), (*Commanding 10th (Service) Batt.*).
- Lt.-Colonels* : G. W. G. Sanders, Maj. retired (*Reserve of Officers*) ; H. S. Hibberd.
- Major* :
- Captains* : G. H. Martin ; W. F. Ball ; S. T. Whitmore ; A. Goodridge ; H. T. Hems ; A. J. Gorwyn ; T. Wilton, *Adj.* ; J. L. Veitch.
- Lieutenants* : C. E. T. Jones ; T. O. Endle ; J. P. Best ; G. M. Puckridge ; F. Jones ; H. R. Tremlett.
- 2nd Lieutenants* : E. G. Clarke ; A. J. Brearley ; V. C. Strange ; J. C. Johnstone ; M. C. Bawden ; F. J. C. Hunter ; R. A. Ball ; C. H. D. King ; A. F. C. Baring ; G. G. Bellamy ; J. N. Hurrell ; R. M. L. Wardle ; H. M. Whitehead ; J. T. Quick ; J. S. Puttock ; H. V. I. Watts ; G. A. W. Monk ; J. Moffatt ; O. D. Luck ; W. H. Vetch ; L. D. Martin ; F. Hargrave-Carroll ; Hon. D. K. Watson ; C. E. Pridham ; C. W. Mayer.
- Adjutant* : R. C. Wrey, Capt. Devon Regt. ; T. Wilton, *Capt.*
- Quarter-Master* : J. Horswell, *Hon. Lt.*
- Medical Officer* : Lt. J. E. Brydon, M.B., R.A.M.C. (*attd.*).
- Chaplain* : Rev. W. McL. Tod, M.A., 4th Class (*attd.*).
- Uniform*, Scarlet ; *Facings*, Lincoln Green.
- Cadet Unit Affiliated* : Dartmouth Cadet Company.

8TH (SERVICE) BATTALION.

In Command : Lt.-Col. A. G. W. Grant, West African Regt.

Major : Maj. H. C. Carden, D.S.O., retired.

Captains : Capt. H. I. Storey, Devon Regt.; Capt. E. K. Twiss, 10th Jats; B. C. James (*temp.*); R. F. E. Lowndes-Stone-Norton (*temp.*).

Lieutenants : J. A. Pryor (*temp.*); F. Bellwood (*temp.*).

2nd Lieutenants : K. V. Dodgson (*temp.*); C. J. H. Sheepshanks (*temp.*); M. W. M. Windle (*temp.*); H. A. Robertson (*temp.*); F. M. Carver (*temp.*); G. P. Tregelles (*temp.*); C. Pepys (*temp.*); R. P. Hepburn (*temp.*); F. B. Imbert-Terry (*temp.*); G. D. Roberts (*temp.*); H. D. Drew (*temp.*); E. M. Nixon (*temp.*); H. P. Balderson (*temp.*); E. F. Lyons (*temp.*); W. O. Hulm (*temp.*); F. W. Moore (*temp.*); M. O. Broadbridge (*temp.*); E. T. McMichael (*temp.*); G. B. D. Cracroft (*temp.*); H. R. Jordan (*temp.*); J. P. R. Bridson (*temp.*);

Adjutant : Lt. A. St. J. M. Kekewich, Devon Regt. (*Lt. in Army*).

Quarter-Master : E. Opie, *Hon. Lt.*

9TH (SERVICE) BATTALION.

In Command : Col. T. A. H. Davies, C.B., D.S.O., retired.

Majors :

Captains : R. W. Mockridge (*temp.*); F. W. Lyons (*temp.*).

Lieutenants :

2nd Lieutenants : R. P. Pridham (*temp.*); J. D. Upcott (*temp.*); B. Glossop (*temp.*); J. H. Truscott (*temp.*); A. S. Hinshelwood (*temp.*); R. P. W. Whiteway (*temp.*); W. E. Martin (*temp.*); W. N. Hodgson (*temp.*); J. G. Pocock (*temp.*); J. C. E. Inchbald (*temp.*); E. R. B. Clough (*temp.*); G. E. Tracey (*temp.*); C. C. Thompson (*temp.*); R. B. Holcroft (*temp.*); R. A. B. Freeland (*temp.*); M. A. M. Davies (*temp.*).

Adjutant : Lt. S. C. Nation, Devon Regt. (*Lt. in Army*).

Quarter-Master :

10TH (SERVICE) BATTALION.

In Command : Lt.-Col. G. J. Ellicombe, retired (*Hon. Col. 7th Batt. Devon Regt.*).

Majors : Capt. R. P. Smith (*Reserve of Officers, temp.*); Capt. Norman Z. Emerson, D.S.O. (*Reserve of Officers, temp.*).

Captain : K. A. Brown (*temp.*).

Lieutenants : F. Bryce (*temp.*), late 2nd Lt. Scots Guards; Coy. Sergt.-Maj. C. J. Hogan (*temp.*).

2nd Lieutenants : O. Lovett (*temp.*); J. B. Passmore (*temp.*); H. G. Wimbush (*temp.*); H. W. H. Creasy (*temp.*); G. R. Bennett (*temp.*); D. H. Bellamy (*temp.*); B. R. Dunning (*temp.*); C. Greenslade (*temp.*); M. W. A. MacMichael (*temp.*); W. R. F. Miller (*temp.*); W. T. A. Bazalgette (*temp.*); A. Napier (*temp.*).

Adjutant :

Quarter-Master : H. E. Adams, *Hon. Lt. (temp.)*.

11TH (SERVICE) BATTALION.

In Command : Lt.-Col. E. G. Snow (retired).

Majors :

Captains : J. K. P. Sherlock (*temp.*); W. Brock (*temp.*); H. G. Hawker (*temp.*).

Lieutenants : G. B. Hole (*temp.*) ; J. A. Rule (*temp.*).
2nd Lieutenants : G. H. Bickley (*temp.*) ; E. G. T. Lowe (*temp.*) ; J. D. Vincent (*temp.*) ; L. K. de Courcy-Ireland (*temp.*) ; J. Weeks (*temp.*) ; P. R. Wallis (*temp.*) ; P. C. Nash (*temp.*) ; E. B. Fletcher (*temp.*) ; G. W. A. Doe (*temp.*).

Adjutant :

Quarter-Master :

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

WESSEX DIVISION.

14, Oxford Road, Exeter.

Hon. Colonel : Col. Lord Clifford, VD, A.D.C.

Lt.-Colonel : H. L. Cooper, TD, ; E. H. Pollock.

Major : A. H. Peace, TD.

Captains : J. Atkinson ; M. C. Collier ; H. G. Shorto ; K. R. C. Holman ; G. C. Wetherall, *Adj.* ; H. M. Gregory ; T. K. Phillips ; J. T. P. Clarke ; R. S. Ward ; F. Y. Foley ; E. T. Judd ; F. J. Boyle.

Lieutenants : H. C. Gould ; F. Henshaw ; G. J. R. Potter ; F. H. Pearce ; G. G. Hartwright ; J. T. Louch.

2nd Lieutenants : A. H. Davy ; A. J. Petrocochino ; H. Lambert ; H. N. Way ; I. B. Isaacs ; H. W. Poole ; R. C. Jennings ; J. H. Staple ; C. A. Cooke ; R. C. Symons ; F. J. Heath ; S. Franks ; F. G. Sansom ; M. Walker ; G. W. H. Kemp ; G. W. Beadle ; P. C. Purser ; S. P. Smith ; R. Tope ; W. H. Woodrow ; E. Tull ; T. C. Prince.

Adjutant : G. C. Wetherall, *Capt.*

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

FIELD AMBULANCES—WESSEX DIVISION.

Hon. Colonel : Sir F. Treves, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B., F.R.C.S.

1ST WESSEX.

7, Holloway Street, Exeter.

Lt.-Colonel : R. Pickard, M.D.

Majors : A. W. F. Sayres ; T. Duncan, M.B. ; G. P. D. Hawker, M.B.

Captains : R. Eager, M.B. ; W. H. E. Stewart.

Lieutenants : F. A. Roper, M.B. ; G. D. Perry ; R. Burgess.

Transport Officer : E. F. Squire, *Hon. Lt.*

Quarier-Masters : J. H. Maunder, *Hon. Lt.* ; E. P. Wheatley, *Hon. Lt.*

Chaplain : Rev. J. H. Prince, 4th Class (*attd.*).

2ND WESSEX.

Drill Hall, Millbay, Plymouth.

Lt.-Colonel : A. B. Soltau, M.D.

Majors : F. C. Whitmore ; T. P. Puddicombe.

Captains : C. R. Crowther, M.B. ; W. Blackwood, M.B. ; D. Macnair, M.D. ; R. P. Ryan, F.R.C.S.I.

Lieutenant : H. W. Spaight.

Transport Officer : F. J. Miller, *Hon. Lt.*

Quarter-Master : G. S. Garland, *Hon. Lt.*

Chaplain : Rev. J. P. Baker, M.A., 4th Class (*attd.*).

4TH SOUTHERN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

*Territorial Buildings, Millbay, Plymouth.**Lt.-Colonel* : H. W. Webber, F.R.C.S. (*Edin.*).*Major* : W. C. Wilson, M.D.*Quarter-Master* : H. B. Briggs, *Hon. Lt.**Officers available for service on mobilization :—**Lt.-Colonels* : H. Davy, M.D. ; E. J. Domville ; E. L. Fox, M.D. ; J. E. Square, F.R.C.S.*Majors* : J. Mortimer, M.B. ; A. C. Roper, F.R.C.S. (*Edin.*) ; A. N. Davis ; W. L. Woollcombe, F.R.C.S. (*Edin.*) ; R. L. Rutherford, M.D. ; R. H. Lucy, M.D., F.R.C.S. ; R. Coombe, M.D., F.R.C.S. ; J. W. Gill, M.D.*Captains* : C. E. Bean, F.R.C.S. (*Edin.*) ; J. H. Dawe, M.B. ; G. F. Aldous, F.R.C.S. (*Edin.*) ; R. V. Solly, M.D., F.R.C.S. ; H. Andrew ; E. G. S. Saunders, M.D. ; W. C. Hamilton, M.B. ; W. L. Pethybridge, M.D. ; G. C. Sandford, M.D. ; T. Horton, M.D. ; C. D. Lindsey, M.D. ; B. Dyball, M.B., F.R.C.S. ; C. L. Lander, M.B. ; G. A. Roberts, F.R.C.S. ; E. G. Smith ; G. C. S. Robinson, F.R.C.S. ; H. G. Pinker ; E. R. Clarke, M.B. ; C. F. Glinn ; G. S. Earl, M.D.

WESSEX CLEARING HOSPITAL.

*Exeter.**Lt.-Colonel* : C. I. Ellis, M.D.*Major* :*Captain* :*Lieutenant* : A. J. H. Iles.*Quarter-Master* : S. V. Warren, *Hon. Lt.*

OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS.

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The Fairest County.

WHICH is the shire whose glory
 Makes good your every claim?
 'Tis famed in song and story,
 What need to breathe its name?
 Far, far beyond all other,
 The beauties that adorn
 The shire you claim as mother,
 The shire where you were born!

Touchstone ("Daily Mail").

Died for their Country.

AINSLIE.—On Oct. 24, 2nd Lieut. Denys Alfred Lafone Ainslie, 1st Batt. Devon Regt., son of W. L. Ainslie, of Harrow Weald.

BASTARD.—On Oct. 26, Lieut. William Bastard, Bedford Regt., of Coltscombe, Slapton, age 23.

BESLY.—On Captain Barton Hope Besly, 1st Batt. Devon Regt., son of Rev. W. Blundell Besly, of Ivedon, Honiton, age 35. He saw active service in South Africa, where he was present at the relief of Ladysmith. He took part in the actions at Colenso, Spion Kop, and Vaal Kranz, the operations on Tugela Heights, and the actions at Pieters Hill and Laings Nek. He had both medals, with seven clasps.

BURN.—On Oct. 30, 2nd Lieut. Arthur Herbert Rosdew Burn, 1st (Royal) Dragoons, son of Colonel Charles R. Burn, A.D.C., M.P., of Stoodley Knowle, Torquay, age 22.

CAREW.—On Oct. 14, 2nd Lieut. Jasper Carew, West Yorks. Regt., son of the late Rev. Henry Carew, of Airlea, South Brent, age 20.

CARSWELL.—On Oct. 26, 2nd Lieut. Robert Nevin Carswell, 3rd Batt. King's Own (Yorks. Light Infantry), son of J. G. Carswell, of Tiverton, age 25.

CHICHESTER.—On Oct. 20, Capt. H. A. Chichester, 3rd Batt. Devon Regt.

CHICHESTER.—On Nov. 13, Capt. Robert Guy Incledon Chichester, 2nd Batt. Highland Light Infantry, son of the late Rev. Richard Chichester, of Drewsteignton, age 41. He saw active service with the Malakand and Buner Field Forces on the North-West Frontier of India, 1897-8, being present at the attack and capture of the Tanga Pass (medal and clasp). In the South African War he was employed with Mounted Infantry, and received the Queen's medal with five clasps.

CUMMING.—On Nov. 1, Flag Lieut.-Commander George Edward Cumming, H.M.S. *Good Hope*, son of Dr. Hamilton Cumming, of Overton, Torquay, age 30.

DUNSTERVILLE.—On Oct. 29, Lieut. Graham Eardley Dunsterville, 1st Batt. Devon Regt., son of Col. Knightley Dunsterville, of Corsham, Wilts., age 30.

EDWARDS.—On Sept. 20, Capt. Eric Lea Priestley Edwards, 1st East Yorks. Regt., son of L. P. Edwards, of Warberry Court, Torquay, age 37. He saw active service in the Tirah campaign, 1897, and held the medal with two clasps.

ELLIOT.—On Sept. 20, Capt. H. G. Elliot, Devon Regt., age 33. He went through the whole of the Boer War, and was present at the relief of Ladysmith. He held the Queen's medal with five clasps, and the King's medal with three clasps.

- HANCOCK.—On Oct. 29, Lieut. Ralph Escott Hancock, Devon Regt., son of F. E. Hancock, of Wiveliscombe, Som., age 27.
- HUGHES.—On Oct. 29, 2nd Lieut. Lionel Holford Hughes, 3rd Batt. North Staffs. Regt., son of A. E. Hughes, of Cintra, Budleigh Salterton, age 19.
- LAWRENCE.—On Oct. 26-29, Capt. Bertram Lawrence, 1st Batt. East Yorks. Regt., son of H. Cripp-Lawrence, of Babbacombe.
- LONDON.—On , Capt. Penry Bruce London, M.V.O., King's Own (Royal Lancs. Regt.), son of the late R. W. Penry London, of Sidmouth, age 32.
- MARKER.—On Nov. 4, in hospital at Boulogne, Lieut.-Col. Raymond John Marker, D.S.O., Coldstream Guards, Staff Officer, son of Richard Marker, of Combe, Honiton, age 47. In the South African campaign he was employed as a special service officer, and afterwards on the Staff, and was present at the actions at Vet River, Zand River, near Johannesburg and Pretoria, and at Diamond Hill and Belfast. He was mentioned three times in despatches, received the brevet of Major, both medals with seven clasps, and the D.S.O. Col. Marker was mentioned in Sir John French's recent despatches, and decorated by the French President with the Legion of Honour.
- PEPYS.—On Nov. 12, 2nd Lieut. Francis Pepys, 2nd Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry, son of Capt. Arthur Pepys, of Budleigh Salterton, age 23.
- QUICKE.—On , Capt. E. O. St. C. G. Quicke, 3rd Batt. Devon Regt.
- SMITH-REWSE.—On or about Nov. 21, Maj. Henry Bingham Whistler Smith-Rewse, R.F.A., son of Col. Smith-Rewse, The Lodge, Alington, age 38.
- STIRLING.—On Nov. 1, Lieut. Wilfred Dixon Stirling, Navigating Officer of H.M.S. *Monmouth*, son of Col. Stirling, of The Grange, Rockbeare.
- STUCLEY.—On Oct. 29, Maj. Humphrey St. Leger Stucley, 1st Grenadier Guards, son of the late Sir George S. Stucley, Bart., of Affeton Castle and Hartland Abbey, age 37. He served with the Nile Expedition, 1898, and was present at the battle of Khartoum. He also served in the South African War, 1900-1902, receiving the Queen's medal with three clasps and the King's medal with two clasps. For a time he was adjutant of the 2nd Batt. Grenadier Guards.
- WAKE.—On Nov. 1, Maj. Hugh St. Aubyn Wake, M.V.O., 2nd Batt. 8th Gurkha Rifles, son of the late Admiral Charles Wake and of Mrs. Wake, Helens, Sidmouth, age 44. He took part in the operations on the North-West Frontier of India, 1897-8, receiving the medal with clasp.

Waggon Hill.

DRAKE in the North Sea grimly prowling,
Treading his dear *Revenge's* deck,
Watched, with the sea-dogs round him growling,
Galleons drifting wreck by wreck.
"Fetter and Faith for England's neck,
Faggot and Father, Saint and chain,—
Yonder the Devil and all go howling,
Devon, O Devon, in wind and rain!"

Drake at the last off Nombre lying,
Knowing the night that toward him crept,
Gave to the sea-dogs round him crying
This for a sign before he slept :—
"Pride of the West! What Devon hath kept,
Devon shall keep on tide or main;
Call to the storm and drive them flying,
Devon, O Devon, in wind and rain!"

Valour of England gaunt and whitening,
Far in a South land brought to bay,
Locked in a death-grip all day tightening,
Waited the end in twilight gray.
Battle and storm and the sea-dog's way!
Drake from his long rest turned again,
Victory lit thy steel with lightning,
Devon, O Devon, in wind and rain!

Henry Newbolt.

Devonshire Dialect and Humour.

By R. PEARSE CHOPE, B.A.

*A Lecture delivered to the London Devonian Association,
January 12th, 1914.*

It is a curious fact that, although Latin and Greek have been taught in our schools for ages—almost to the exclusion of everything else, it is only in recent years that the study of our living tongue has become recognized as an essential part of a liberal education. In my own schooldays the subject of “English” in the University Local Examinations was held to include only geography, history, and a selected play of Shakespeare, but no attempt was made to study the language itself. Since that time a complete revolution has taken place, and the same attention is now paid to a critical study of English as was of old given to the writing of verses in dead languages. In this study, as in so many others, Germany leads the way, and it may be news to most of you that German universities send over students to observe our dialects on the spot.

It is related of Lord Byron that he awoke one morning and found himself famous. With somewhat similar feelings I discovered a few weeks ago that I had been famous—indeed, of European reputation—for eight years or more, without knowing it. In 1905 a book was published at Bonn in English on “A Grammar of the Dialect of West Somerset,” by E. Kruisinga, M.A., Ph.D., who appears to be a Dutchman, and in this several pages are devoted to my “Dialect of Hartland” (compiled for the English Dialect Society in 1891), besides occasional references to it throughout the volume. Last year a book was published at Berlin in German on the “Exmoor Scolding and Exmoor Courtship,” by a student of the University, named Bruno Schulze, in which reference is also made to my book. Quite recently I have given some assistance to another student from Berlin University, who has been investigating in a similar fashion a poem entitled “Jim and Nell,” written in the North Devon dialect by W. F. Rock, Barnstaple’s great benefactor, with the object of introducing every provincial word known to the author and recording the pronunciations and idioms of the local folk-speech. The exact pronunciation of both vowels and consonants, the grammatical forms, the intonation, the stress on syllables, and the idiomatic construction of sentences were all

carefully observed in the locality of the poem, and gramophone records were made to be taken back to Germany for future reference.*

In spite of the great attention that has recently been paid by both German and English scholars to our local dialects, a large number of people still look upon provincial folk-speech as something to be laughed at, and, therefore, something to be ashamed of. People who come up to London from the country, retaining their native accent, are invariably made fun of, and are imitated—most vilely—by the Cockneys, who, forsooth, have themselves the worst pronunciation of English in the United Kingdom, the very dregs of all the dialects mixed up together. The Poet Laureate has written a book on purpose to call attention to the rapid degeneration of pronunciation, and he maintains that in this respect the people in the south are much worse than those in the north. However that may be, I remember well the annoyance and disgust I felt when I first came up to London at the age of eight, and was laughed at by my cousins for calling a boat a *boat*, instead of a *baout*, and for calling a boot a *bute*, instead of a *boat*. They, poor souls, could no more pronounce *bute* than they could fly, and I know no better “Shibboleth” for the true Devonian than this very word *bute*. As the men of Gilead detected the Ephraimites at the passage of the Jordan by their pronunciation of “Shibboleth,” so we men of Devon detect the “furriners” at the passages of Axe and Tamar by their pronunciation of “bute.” The following remark recently heard addressed to a girl who was wearing one of the modern “cart-wheel” hats, could only have been made by a Devonian: “Kom out vrom in under thicky ‘at, Pol; us know’t thee’rt there reart enoo’, vor us kin zee thee (thy) butes.” We have here another striking peculiarity of the Devonshire dialect, the reduplication of prepositions—we always speak of “down in under,” “up ‘pon tap o’,” and the like.

If the “bute” Shibboleth fails to answer, we try them with the numerals: “Waan, tu, dree, vower, vive, zix, zebm, ite, nine, tain.” And there is still another Shibboleth, which has been described as the Devonshire “yes.” Whenever you hear a person say “ooce” in answer to a question, you will know at once that he is “pure Devon.” Unfortunately, I am unable to spell it, even in “Simplified Spelling,” for it is a word having neither vowels nor consonants, and is sounded by merely drawing in the air between the lips. I think it would puzzle even a professed phonetician to represent this sound in print.

* Two of these records, made by the lecturer himself, were here reproduced on a gramophone.

It is really impossible to indicate the exact pronunciation of dialect words with our ordinary makeshift methods of spelling, but the importance of speaking them plainly and distinctly will be appreciated from the following anecdote : A woman took her boy to see the village doctor, who, according to the custom, requested the young hopeful to open his mouth and put out his tongue. The boy stared vacantly, and gave not the slightest sign of understanding the request. "I think, zir," said the woman, "eef yu'd on'y spaik a bit more plainder tu'n, e'd du 'ot yu waant." "My good woman," said the doctor, "how can I possibly speak plainer? Open—your—mouth, what *can* be plainer than that?" "Eef you waz vor let *me* spaik tu'n, I waa'n I'd make'n understand. Looky yur, zinny, putt aup yur tetty-trap, draw out yur gurt lolliper, an' lat the gen'lman kainy down yur drottle." This was "spaikin' plain," and it had the desired effect ; I can only hope that my efforts at plain speaking will be equally intelligible.

It must be clearly understood that dialect is by no means a "corruption" of the literary English, as it is often described by uneducated or imperfectly educated persons,—and as, alas ! it is always represented by our so-called dialect-writers. In fact, the boot—or *bute*—is generally on the other leg, for the dialect often preserves the old form of a word which the literary language has corrupted. "Genuine dialect," says the Bishop of Exeter, "is as true and undefiled a tongue as the purest speech of Chaucer or Milton, something to be revered and conserved." And this is especially the case with our Devonian folk-speech, which we claim to be "the true classic English," being the direct descendant of Anglo-Saxon, or, as it is now the fashion to call it, Old English—the language spoken and written by King Alfred the Great. Well might Kingsley exclaim : "Glorious West Country ! you must not despise their accent, for it is the remains of a purer and nobler dialect than our own." This modern book-English, indeed, is but "a development, a very dialect of a dialect, the outcome of an accident." The language of Alfred was the only written form of English until about the year 1100, by which time the Norman Conquest had begun to work a great change, for French and Latin were the only officially recognized tongues, and the native speech being despised by the rulers, it ceased to be written. The consequence was that "the mother tongue fell into a complete state of anarchy," though even then the Devonshire folk kept most closely to their original speech, for the Welshman, Giraldus Cambrensis, writing in 1188, says : "As in the southern parts of England, and particularly in Devonshire, the English language seems less agreeable, yet it

bears more marks of antiquity, and adheres more strictly to the original language and ancient mode of speaking." Those were the days, to quote a modern Oxford poet,

"When Devon vowels fluted yet
By Lynn and Dart their mellow length,
And sounded in their Saxon strength
The consonants of Somerset."

Towards the end of the fourteenth century there arose two men—Wyclif and Chaucer—of such towering genius that the despised vernacular once more took its position as a written language. These two men happened to have been born in the Midlands, and of course wrote their own dialect, which, by the help of the printing-press, quickly supplanted all others and became the recognized book-language. If they had been Devonshire men, modern English would have been based upon our southern speech, and in that case it would have been quite polite to say: "'Ot vor du 'ee urn zo vast?" instead of "Why do you run so fast?" In North Devon, though, we use *rin*, not *urn*, for *run*, just as we use *raid*, not *urd*, for *red*.

The modern courtly dialect is thus a descendant of what was in Alfred's time regarded by educated classes with the same contempt that our Devonshire dialect is now regarded by dwellers in Belgravia; whereas our dialect, however much it may be contemned, can show a fairer pedigree and can trace its direct descent from the language of England's greatest and best Saxon King. You all know the story of how the King was rebuked by the wife of the cowherd:—

"Cas'n thee mind the keaks, mun, an' dis'n thee zee mun scaal' ?
I waarn' thee'lt ait mun vast enoo', tho' thee has'n a-din nort at aal."

This use of *scaal* in place of *burn* is, I think, now peculiar to our dialect, though Shakespeare somewhere speaks of "summer's scalding heat;" with us fire still *scalds* and water *burns*. It is a common saying that a picnic by the "say" is only enjoyable when the "popples" are hot enough to *scaal'* your — (seat), and the "tay" to *burn* your mouth. Similarly, we transpose the meanings of *break* and *tear*, for we generally speak of breaking paper or cloth, and tearing glass or "cloam" (pottery). A girl, for instance, might say: "I catch'd my dress in the hapse of the geät, an' brauk'd out piece o'n, an' *tho* (then) I vall'd down an' tor'd the putcher all tu shurds. I reck'n I waz auverlookéd (bewitched)." A *lake* with us is a small running stream, a rivulet, and a *ditch* is a stone hedge, a dike.

The Anglo-Saxon language would not be intelligible to us now, because it was as full of inflexions as Latin, but many of the

words and grammatical forms remain. It will be useless to attempt any close comparison, but I will take a few typical words, and show how much nearer the dialect is to the original than is the corresponding literary form. When we speak of the *hapse* of a gate, for example, we are closer to the Anglo-Saxon *hæpse* than is the literary *hasp*. Our *aller* and *eller* for the *alder* and the *elder* tree, respectively, are nearer the original *alor* and *ellern*, for the *d* is excrescent and superfluous, though it is curious that we have ourselves introduced a superfluous *d* into many nouns, such as *cornder*, *taildor*, *millerd*, *liard*, *scholard*, and some comparative *adjectives*, such as *zoonder*, *tallder*, *plainder*, etc. A well-known rhyme which is cried after millers by the children is :—

“ Millerdy, millerdy, dusty poll,
How many pecks 'ast thee a-staul' ? ”

The word *drane*, too, as used in *apple-drane* (wasp) and *drumble-drane* (bumble-bee), comes from the Anglo-Saxon *dræn*, while the English equivalent is *drone*. A parson droning in the pulpit is often likened to “ a drumble-drane in a flop,” that is, a bumble-bee in a foxglove flower. The word *popple* comes from the Anglo-Saxon *papol*, in the compound *papol-stan*, while the English equivalent is *pebble*.

An interesting word is *auvis* for *eaves*, which comes from the Old English *ofes* through an intermediate form *avese*; local writers frequently spell this word *office*, and thus unwittingly approach very closely indeed to the Old English form. *Emmet* comes from the Old English *æmette* through an intermediate form *emete* or *amote*, which in its shortened form *amte* has become the literary *ant*. A similar word *eavet* comes from the Old English *efeta*, an eft, through an intermediate form *evete*; the latter was shortened to *ewte*, and *an ewt* became changed in literary English into *a newt*. This curious shifting of the *n* has happened in several other words, and we still have a tendency in the dialect to speak of *a natomy* (skeleton), in preference to *an atomy* (as used by Shakespeare), *a noration* (meaning a rumour, a report) instead of *an oration*, and *a nale* (a cobbler's tool) instead of *an awl*. Similarly, the *d* gets shifted in *ole dumman* for *old 'umman* (meaning old woman).

Of course, the pronunciation has altered in the course of ages, but this has generally been according to rule. For example, we are credited with always using *v* instead of *f* at the beginning of a word, and *z* instead of *s*, and writers from Shakespeare downwards have given these as the characteristics of West-country speech. However, the rule is by no means universal. It is true that Old English words beginning with *f* and *s* will

generally be pronounced with *v* and *z* in the dialect, such as *vor*, *vast*, *vair*, *ven*, and *zang*, *zay*, *zo*, *zoord* (sword), *zet*, *zin*, etc., but French words, and others of recent introduction, retain the *f* and *s*. Mr. F. T. Elworthy, the greatest authority on our West-country dialect, says that a native *never* confounds them, but I think I should, if pressed, be inclined to modify this to "hardly ever," following the example of the Captain of the *Pinafore*. Mr. Elworthy avers that no genuine *West-country* man ever says *zarvent* or *zarpent*, nor does he ever say *varrier* or *vancy* or *vacket* (faggot), but I feel almost certain that a native *does* occasionally say *varmer* and *vule* (fool), and Mr. Elworthy himself admits that there are exceptions, such as *say*, instead of *zay*, for the *sea*. A dialect poem entitled "*Zecin' the zay*" is quite wrong; the correct pronunciation is given in the local proverb:—

" Mist vrom the say
Bring'th voa'th a dry day."

These and other peculiarities are well brought out in a modern dialect version of the parable of the sower (Matt. xiii. 3-9): "Look zee, a zawer waint voa'th vor tu zaw; an' whain a waz a-zawin', zom zeeds vaal'd by the zide o' the rawd, an' the vowlz kom an' ait mun up; zom vaal'd pin tap stoany places, whair they had'n a-got much grute; an' they spring'd up dracly, cuz they had'n a-got no deepth ov ae'th: an' whain the zin got up, they waz scrump'd up; an' cuz they had'n a-got no maurs, they waz daiver'd. An' zom vaal'd amang dhorns; an' the dhorns graw'd up, an' chuck'd mun. But tudhers vaal'd intu gude groun', and brort voa'th corn, zom a hunderdvold, zom sixtyvold, an' zom dhirty-vold. He that haath a-got yurs tu yur, lat'n yur."

Instead of attempting to deal with these peculiarities systematically, it will be better to examine some of them as they occur.

In the first place, the thin sound of *th* frequently gets converted into the *dh* or voiced sound, that is, the sound in *then*, in preference to that in *thin*. Thus, *thorn* becomes *dhorn*, and *thirty* *dhirty*. In one instance in our dialect, the *th* becomes *d*, for *thistle* is pronounced *dashle*. When the *th* is followed by *r*, the *thr* nearly always takes the form *dr*, as *dru* (through), *dree* (three), *drash* (thrash), *drish* (thrush), *draut* (throat), *draw* (throw).

Secondly, with regard to the vowel sounds, you will notice that there is a tendency for the long *e*, as represented in English by *ea*, to become *ai*, as in *ait* (eat), *mait* (meat), *main* (mean); for the long *o*, as represented in English by *oa*, to become *au*,

as *zaw* (sow), *raud* (road), *graw* (grow); and for the short *o* to become *a*, as in *tap* (top), *amang* (among), *nat* (not).

Thirdly, the letter *r*, though generally it is clearly sounded, is frequently omitted from such words as *voa'th* (forth), *ae'th* (earth), etc. It is also omitted from *foa'ce* (force), *vuz* (furze), *coo'se* (course, coarse), *paa'son* (parson), *maa'sy* (mercy), and many other words. There is a tale told at home of an old woman who had taken so long titivating that she was late for church, and only arrived as the congregation were saying: "Lor', ha'e maa'sy 'pon 's—Christ, ha'e maa'sy 'pon 's—Lor', ha'e maa'sy 'pon 's." The old woman thinking, or pretending to think, that the people were astounded at her finery, exclaimed: "You need'n make zich a fuss about it, vor 'tiz on'y me ole gown nu vomp'd."

Fourthly, we often use the letter *r* in place of the guttural *gh*, which, though still retained in the Scotch dialect, has been dropped altogether in literary English in such words as *bought*, *brought*, *light*, *night*, *right*. We say *bort*, *brort*, *leart*, *neart*, *reart*, and so on, though I am bound to admit that this particular feature of our dialect is fast dying out.

Fifthly, we prefix a *y* to certain words beginning with a vowel or aspirate. The word *yur*, for instance, which occurs in the parable ("He thaat hath a-got yurs tu yur, lat'n yur") is most useful, for it represents four distinct English words, namely *ear*, *hear*, *here*, and *year*. A common example of rustic wit is: "Us aan't a-zeed 'e vor dungkey's yurs," meaning a very long time. There was a great dispute in a certain country parish as to whether a cottage for use as a public room should be controlled by churchmen or dissenters; the rector was greatly excited, and said to the lord of the manor: "My lord, we must take the bull by the horns," to which his lordship replied: "Yes, it may come to that, we have already got the cottage by the yur." Other words of this class are *yet* (heat), *yeth* (heath), *yarb* (herb), *yaafer* (heifer), *yaw* (ewe). It is curious that *heat* is pronounced *yet*, whilst *yet* is pronounced *eat* or *eet*—"I can't catch yet nat eet," means I cannot yet get warm. An elderly woman dressed as a girl is quaintly described as "an ole yaw dress'd up lamb-fashion."

Sixthly, there are also several peculiarities of grammar. In the first place, taking the pronouns, we find the use of the third personal pronoun *a* instead of *he*, which is almost universal, and, of course, you all know the saying that in Devon everything is *he* except a tom cat. This is not strictly correct, for *er* is often used for *she* and *her*, though, in the accusative, it is used for *him* also. However, *en* or *'n* is used in the third person singular

accusative for all genders, and *em* or *'m* in the third person plural. Both these are formed regularly from the Anglo-Saxon pronouns *hine* or *hin*, and *hem*, respectively.

There is a story told of a mistress who tried to explain to a new maid the distinction to be made between the three genders—masculine, feminine, and neuter. Taking up a jug, she said: "This jug is not a living thing, and is therefore neither masculine nor feminine—it is neuter gender, and you must use *it* when speaking of it, not *he* nor *she*. Suppose, now, you wanted me to pass you the jug, what would you say?"

"Plaize 'm, wull 'e kindly 'and 'n auver?"

"Really, Jane," said the mistress, "you must try and remember what I told you. Didn't I say that the jug is neuter gender? Now, how ought you to ask for it?"

The maid seemed puzzled for a minute, and then suddenly a bright idea struck her: "Plaize, missis, wull 'e kindly 'and auver thicky neuter-gender?"

There is still another pronoun that I ought to mention, namely the well-known Devonshire *mun* or *min*, which, as Sir James Murray and Mr. Elworthy have conclusively shown, comes from an interesting form of the third person plural dative and accusative, *hymen*, *hymyn*, *hemen*, found only in a poem called "Sir Ferumbras," written at the end of the fourteenth century. It is formed regularly, just as *en* and *em* are.

Seventhly, coming to the verb, we find the participial prefix *a*, as in *a-zawin'*, *a-got*, which is almost universal, as it was in Middle English. We also find the preposition *vor* preceding the infinitive of purpose, as in "*vor tu zaw*." This would be called provincial by some, bad grammar by others; yet the form is found in all the old writers, and occurs in another text of the Authorized Version of the Bible: "What went ye out into the wilderness for to see?" A quaint epitaph in Hartland churchyard shows the use of this preposition with the passive mood:—

"What faults you find in me,
Take care to shun;
Look well at home,
There's 'nough for to be done."

The parable also shows the retention of the old verbal inflexion *th* in the third person singular and plural, as in *a haath* for *he has*, *a nawth* for *he knows*, *they nawth* for *they know*, and so on; this is still quite general, and, in my own native place, almost universal.

Finally, the passage clearly indicates our preference for the weak forms, such as *spring'd* and *graw'd*, instead of the strong forms, *sprang* and *grew*. Often the strong form takes a weak

inflexion, as *tookt* (taken) and *stauld* (stolen). Some visitors attending service in our church had borrowed prayer books from a neighbouring seat, which was vacant. The lesson for the day happened to contain the text: "My house shall be called the house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves"; whereupon the owner of the books, who had arrived in the meantime, stood up and shouted excitedly: "Ees, zo they hev, vor they've a-stauld my bukes."

There are several other peculiarities that are not here represented, such as the common use of *us* or *es*, instead of *we*, for the nominative of the first person plural, and *thee*, instead of *you*, for the nominative of the second person singular. On the other hand, the nominative is occasionally used instead of the accusative, but only when great emphasis is required. The following couplet was overheard from a child in answer to an angry woman who had been interfering with the play of a group of children, not her own, near her door:—

"'Arky tu 'er, a-caalin' o' *we*
'Us,' as doan' belang tu *she*."

Here, of course, *'er* and *us* are not emphasized, but *we* and *she* are. They might, in accordance with the Devonshire idiom, equally well have said: "Er doan' belang to *we*." I once heard a porter at Eggesford station ask: "Whu belangs tu this yer box?"

There is one peculiarity of our dialect that seems to have disappeared entirely, except, it is said, in a small district in Somerset, and that is the use of *ch* for the first personal pronoun *I*, as *cham* for *I am*, etc. This is given in Shakespeare's *King Lear* as a mark of the countryman, and was, according to the *Exmoor Scolding*, first published about 1760, quite universal in North Devon at that date. The dialect in *King Lear* is a mere fragment, but it is of great value as the first instance of the *Ich* of earlier writers having become *ch* before a vowel and *ise* before a consonant. The earliest example that we have of the modern Devonshire dialect, however, which is dated 1625, apparently retains the older form; it was written by William Strode, and describes the King's visit to Plymouth:—

"Thou n'ere woot riddle, neighbour Jan,
Where ich of late have bin-a;
Why ich have bin to Plimouth, man,
The like was yet n'ere zeene-a."

By 1647 the *che* had apparently displaced the *Ich* entirely, and in 1684 we find "the Devonshire man's disease" described as follows: "Che's not zick nor che's not well; che can eat and

drink most woundily, but che cannot work." The dialect here is certainly wrong, for *che's* should be *cham*, but the complaint is evidently that now known as "lurgy" or "lurgies," which was, I think, thus described in *Punch* some years ago: "I eats all right, and I drinks all right, and I sleeps all right, but put me in front of a job of work and I'm all of a shiver." It is a disease from which many others, besides Devonians, are chronic sufferers. We have, however, a patron saint of laziness, St. Lawrence, pronounced *Larrence*; a lazy person is often said to be "zo lazy 's Larrence," or "like Larrence's dug, that lied his haid agin' the waal tu burk."

Although dialects are "remarkably conservative and antique," "their purity from contamination with foreign influences," says Professor Skeat, "is merely comparative, not absolute." He mentions such common words as *beef*, *mutton*, *broccoli*, *soda*, *cork*, *sherry*, *brandy*, *tea*, *coffee*, *sugar*, *sago*, and points out that *beef* and *mutton* are Norman; *broccoli* and *soda* are Italian; *cork* and *sherry* are Spanish; *brandy* is Dutch; *tea* is Chinese; *coffee* is Arabic; *sugar* is of Sanskrit origin; and *sago* is Malay. "The poor old woman who says she is a 'martyr to toothache' is quite unconscious that she is talking Greek. Probably she is not without some smattering of Persian, and knows the sense of lilac, myrtle, orange, peach, and rice; of Sanskrit, whence pepper and sugar-candy; of Arabic, whence coffee, cotton, jar, mattress, senna, and sofa; and she will know enough Hebrew, partly from her Bible, to be quite familiar with a large number of Biblical names and even with a few words of Hebrew origin, such as alleluia, balm, bedlam, camel, cider, and sabbath. The discovery of the New World has further familiarized us all with chocolate and tomato, which are Mexican; and with potato, which is probably old Caribbean."

It will, therefore, be readily understood that, although our dialect is, in the main, of English origin, it contains a number of words derived from foreign tongues. The chief external sources are Cornish or Welsh, Anglo-French or Norman, and Norse or Scandinavian.

Cornish is said to have been still spoken in Devonshire in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and we know that, in 1549, the Cornish rebels against the English Prayer Book declared that certain of them understood no English. The honour of being the first person to introduce the English language into Cornwall is usually given to a Hartland man—Dr. John Moreman—who taught his parishioners at Menheniot to say the Lord's Prayer, the Belief, and the Commandments in the English tongue. The number of Cornish words in our dialect is surprisingly small, the reason

being that the common language of the more educated classes among the British was Latin, which was the literary language and the language of the British Christian Church ; the English thus found no necessity for learning British or Cornish, and the Cornish were ultimately compelled to learn English. I cannot help thinking that another reason for the paucity of Cornish words in our dialect is that the Cornish were always regarded by the English as belonging to another, and an inferior, race ; so much so that even now there is a popular belief in Devonshire (unsupported by any evidence, so far as I know) that the Cornishmen have tails. Readers of Baring-Gould's charming novel, "Red Spider," will remember the ill-feeling caused by a man calling his brother-in-law "a long-tailed Cornish ourang-outang," and challenging him to bathe in public in order to give ocular demonstration to the people that they laboured under a delusion in asserting the prolongation of his spine. Cornwall is, indeed, always spoken of by us as a "furrin" land, ranking in this respect with Germany, China, Australia, and America, and its inhabitants are "furriners." We Devonians reckon only four divisions of the habitable globe, namely, (1) Devon itself—the only one worth considering ; (2) "up country," which includes the rest of England except London and Cornwall ; (3) "Lunnon town ;" and (4) "furrin parts," which, as I have said, includes Cornwall. However, I should point out that for dialect, as well as other purposes, the north of Cornwall—the part north of a line from Launceston to Padstow—must be reckoned as Devon, for this part was thoroughly conquered by the Saxons and has lost its Cornish characteristics.

A domestic servant, giving evidence recently in the West London County Court, so puzzled the judge that he remarked : "What country do you come from ? I can't understand what you say. Are you a Britisher ?" "No, I bain't," said the witness, "I'm Deb'mshire, that's 'ot I be." It is often difficult for a person to say what he is. An old man who was asked by a Church dignitary if he was an official, replied : "Lor', I can't tull 'e 'ot I be. Fust paa'son caal'd ma Sextant ; the next he caal'd ma Beetle ; the next he caal'd ma Vargin ; an' now you caal ma Fishal. Lor' ha'e maa'sy, I doan't knaw 'ot I be !"

Returning to the question of Cornish words in our dialect, I might mention *billers* (cow-parsnip), *braggoty* (speckled), *butt* (a dung-cart ; a bee-hive), *care* (mountain ash), *cauch* (a mess), *crowd* (a fiddle), and *pilm* (dust). The word *tallet* (hay-loft) comes from the Latin through the Welsh. The commonest of these words is *pilm* or *pillum*, signifying dry fine dust. A man was heard to say he had seen "a jackass vore tap turnpike

walvin' in the pillum wi' his vower poaters in een'," meaning that he had seen a donkey on the turnpike road wallowing in the dust with his four legs on end. The meaning is well defined in an anecdote of the Exeter Assizes. A witness said he "could'n zee nort vor the pillum," whereupon the judge remarked—

"Pillum—pillum—what is that?"

"Mux a-drow'd, my lord," was the reply.

"Mux a-drow'd," said the judge, "What do you mean by mux?"

"Pillum a-wat, my lord," said the witness.

"But what is pillum?"

"Pillum 's dist, my lord."

Another foreign source of our dialect words is Anglo-French or Norman; and this is not to be wondered at, because this Anglo-French formed the official language of the law courts and the common language of the upper classes from the Norman Conquest until the time of the Tudors. John of Trevisa, who was a Cornishman, writing in our dialect in 1385, says that children at school were formerly compelled to leave their own language and to construe their lessons in French, and that gentlemen's children were taught to speak French from the time that they were rocked in the cradle. However, since the "furste moreyn" (that is, the Great Plague of 1349) John Cornwall and Richard Pencrych (Cornishmen also) had introduced the use of English into the grammar schools, and now the children knew no more French than "their left heel." He points out that it is strange that English has so many different sounds in this island, whereas the language of Normandy, a foreign country, has only one sound among all men that speak it aright in England. The number of such words in our dialect is much greater than is generally supposed, for no good dictionary of Anglo-French has ever been published. The following are a few examples: *aim* (to intend), *causey* (a raised footpath), *clauvel* (the beam over an old-fashioned fireplace), *aiver* (darnel or rye-grass), *flasket* (a kind of basket), *gamber* (a spreader used by butchers; the hock of an animal), *maund* (another kind of basket), *mooch* (to idle and loaf about), *munge* (to eat), *planching* (a boarded floor), *scute* (a sum of money, a 'tip'), *suant* (smooth), *vair* (a weasel).

The Norse or Scandinavian words, though common in the East of England dialects, are with us very rare. I can only "call home" the following: *jonnick* (honest, straightforward), *kale* (cabbage), *kern* (of corn, to ripen or form in the ear), *lake* (a small stream), and *maize* (a measure of herrings, 612 in number).

In addition to these three sources, there are some other languages that have supplied certain odd words, such as *assneger* (ass) from the Spanish, *fanty-sheeny* (showy) from the Italian, and *kails* (skittles) from the Dutch, showing that our dialect, like the literary English, takes its toll from many different tongues.

Coming to the second division of my subject—"Devonshire Humour"—it might be supposed that there is very little to be said, and that I could only follow the precedent of the famous chapter "On Snakes in Iceland," and say: "There is no humour in Devonshire." On the contrary, I am overwhelmed by the extent of it, and, seeing that the original meaning of "humour" was "moisture," this is not to be wondered at, for Devonshire has always been noted for its "soft" weather, and it is largely to this characteristic that it owes the peculiar beauty of its scenery. Charles II, whose experience of our county was not particularly fortunate, was wont to say that, however fine the weather might be elsewhere, he was quite sure it was raining at Tavistock. At any rate, no one could speak of Devonshire humour as "*dry*." The Devonshire peasant's humour differs altogether both from the pawky gibe of the Scotchman and the witty repartee of the Irishman; it is of a more homely character, and "if you are in too much of a hurry you may miss it altogether." He "tells a story just as he plays skittles—he takes plenty of ground, and puts on a twist." A Devonshire choir, accustomed only to hymn tunes, found modern music much more difficult. "Us kin tackle the minnums and sammy-braves," they said, "but they there cratchets an' quakers du bait us." So the story-teller is beaten by smart verbal quips and cranks, for he elaborates his joke slowly and deliberately, and finally, after due consideration, he delivers it in a quaint and unexpected way, which tickles the fancy and is often extremely funny. He does not laugh or smile, but remains as sober as a judge, though he sometimes unconsciously betrays himself by a twinkle in his eye.

It will be only possible to give a few samples, and some of these may be already known to you, but I make no apology for giving you a few chestnuts, for I firmly believe that old jokes, like old wines, are the best.

When I left school, one of my father's farm-labourers said to me: "Yu've a-bin zo long tu schule that I should think there id'n nort that yu doan't know." With my usual modesty I admitted that there might possibly be one or two things still to be learnt. "Well," said the man, "I zim 'tiz a pity your

father did'n bring 'e up tu work. I reck'n yu bain't fit vor nort now—seps a paa'son."

The same man was accused by a neighbouring farmer of stealing his turnips, and was told that it was useless for him to deny the charge, because he had been tracked across the field. The man coolly replied: "Well, tu tell 'e the truth, I did waalk down acress your viel', cuz I thort a beg farmer like yu ort tu knaw 'ow tu graw gude turmits, but I zune voun' they wad'n fit vor *my* table, zo I let mun bide."

On another occasion he gravely presented my brother, then a little boy, with a slight holly stick he had just cut out of the hedge, remarking: "Yur, Maister Jan, yur's a holm stick vor 'e; tid'n 'ardly beg enoo' vor a wagoner's whip" (which are always made of holly), "but 'twull du tu whip the vlays from off your boalster."

A farmer passing along the road was astonished to see one of his neighbours assuaging his thirst in the stream. "'Ot art about there then, Jan?" said he. "Aw!" said Jan, "I'm on'y mixin' grog. Laist neart I 'ad a little too much matrimony, zo now I'm watterin' it down a bit." It should be explained that by "matrimony" he did not mean curtain lectures, but a mixture of gin and whisky—a very potent and favourite drink of well-to-do farmers.

On another occasion the parson discovered a member of his choir lying down in the stream, and he asked him the same question. "Aw, paa'son," was the reply, "Tom Jeffery's a-tookt bad, an' I've a-got tu zing bass nex' Zinday in church, zo I'm jis' tryin' vor tu git a bit ov a 'oaze" (that is, hoarseness or huskiness in the throat).

The pulpit is a frequent source of humour, especially when it is occupied by what is called a "local preacher." There is a well-known story of one who prayed for rain—and got it, more than was desired. It rained "cats and dogs" all the following week, so the next Sunday the preacher modified his prayer in this way: "O Lord, 'tiz true us ax'd 'e tu zen' rain—but whain us zaid rain, us main'd a vew nice little dapper showers. *This*, O Lord, is redecklus."

Another local preacher, who had travelled a long distance across the moors on a bleak and stormy day, was disappointed at the smallness of the congregation, and said in his prayer: "O Lord, us be griev'd tu vine' that zo many o' Thy vlock be lie'd by on a baid o' zickness, an' be onable tu kom tu Thy tabernacle tu-day; but us be comforted by the belief that most o'm 'ull be able tu go about their farmerin' tumorra, an' by the assurance that they'll all be well enoo' tu go tu Bideford market a Toosday."

On another occasion a local preacher was giving a sermon on the prophets, whom he divided into two classes—major and minor. After he had preached for about half an hour on what he called “the gurt praufits,” and twenty minutes or so on “the zmaal praufits,” he said: “An’ now, me vrien’s, us kom tu Malachi. ’Ot shell us du wi’ Malachi? Whair shell us putt Malachi?” An old man in front, just under the pulpit, got up and said: “Yur, maister, Malachi kin ha’e *my* zait. I’ve ’ad enough o’t. I’m gwain ’ome.”

The established church, too, is not without its humorous stories. A parish clerk was asked by a clergyman who had been doing duty for a neighbour, whether his sermon had been about the right length to suit the congregation. “Ees,” he replied, “’twaz jist about right—nat too short, nor ’eet too long.” “I am glad of that,” said the clergyman, “because my terrier bitch got hold of it and ate some of the leaves, and I hadn’t time to write more.” After a short interval the clerk remarked: “I waarn, zir, yu would’n mind giein’ *our* paa’son a pup out o’ the nex’ litter.”

It is generally supposed that the Devonians discovered America, but the process is now being reversed—the Americans have discovered Devon. Every summer they swarm into our little towns and villages, and their horrible nasal twang, so different from “the voice of the turtle,” is heard in the land. The landlord of one of our hotels was very much annoyed with one of these “towerists,” as the native calls them, because he was continually boasting of the superiority of his own country, and saying that he guess’d they could lick that in America. At last, the landlord determined to play him a trick; he sent out for a live crab, and put it in the visitor’s bed. Soon after the American had retired to rest, the house was disturbed by the most terrible shrieks and yells. The landlord and all the other guests and the servants crowded up the stairs to the American’s room, and, when they got there, they found him in a furious rage, hopping round the room on one foot and having the crab hanging on to the great toe of the other. The language he used was awful—even for an American—but the landlord calmly remarked: “’Ot vor be ’e makin’ all this scummer? A body ’ud think ’twaz murder. That’s on’y waan ov our Debmsshire *vlays*. Kin ’e lick *that* auver tu Amurrica?”

Another story relates to a lobster. A yokel was going through the market one day, and, noticing some fine lobsters, he said to the fishmonger:—

“’Ow much du ’e ax vor they there lobsters?”

“I’ll let ’e ha’e thicky beg waan vor tu-an’-zix.”

"Tu-an'-zix!" said the countryman, "why 'e's a-go bad. 'E's all black an' yaller."

"Yu'm a-go bad!" said the fish man, "why 'e's all alive, 'e 'aath'n a-bin boil'd nat 'eet."

"I nivver zeed no lobsters that colour," said the yokel, "eef they waz gude, they'd be a nice raid colour."

"I tell 'e 'e's all alive. Jis' putt yur vinger 'tween the claws o'n."

"No fear, but I doan't mine' puttin' my dug's tail."

No sooner said than done, and the dog was off like a streak of greased lightning, howling like mad, and the lobster hanging on to his tail.

"Yur," said the fish man, "caal back your dug."

"Nat likely," said the yokel, "yu caal back your lobster; 'e's a-bitin' my dug, my dug id'n a-bitin' 'e."

A farmer observed one of his lads going off late at night with a lantern, and asked him where he was going. After a little hesitation the lad confessed that he was going courting. "Nonsense," said the farmer, "you don't want a lantern to go courtin'. I nivver took no lantern when I went courtin'." "Jidgin' vrom the lukes o' the missis," slyly retorted the lad, "I should'n think yu did."

Another farm lad was asked why he had left his situation. "Did'n 'e git plenty tu ait?" "Ees," replied the lad, "there waz plenty tu ait, but there waz a terrible zameness about it. I 'ad'n a-bin in the place more'n tu or drie days when th' ole Garnsey cow waz a-tookt bad an' 'ad tu be kill'd. Maister zen' ma intu town vor a bag o' zaalt vor missis tu zaalt 'n een, an' tho us 'ad nort t' ait seps zaalt beef vor zix wicks. Now, yu'd 'ardly belave it, but jist az us waz finishin' off th' ole cow, us waz foa'ced tu kill th' ole black zu. Maister zen' ma intu town again vor zom more zaalt, an' tho 'twaz nort seps zaalt pork vor anether zix wicks. Well, jis' then, 'ot should 'appen but maister's ole mother-law waz a-tookt bad, zo I thort 'twaz time tu laive."

In conclusion, I hope I have succeeded in showing that the Devonshire dialect is not only interesting by reason of its antiquity but also pleasing to the ear. To what extent "furriners" appreciate its musical intonation is perhaps doubtful, for we find the opinion of Giraldus Cambrensis supported by that of Roger North, who accompanied the Lord Keeper Guildford on his circuit at the end of Charles II's reign, and wrote that "the common speech of Devonshire is more barbarous than in any other part of England—the north not excepted." Few would now be found to agree in this judgment, although

the stranger may still meet with many a word rusted with age, and requiring explanation to all but antiquarian ears. Where this is difficult, let us hope it may be as judiciously avoided as in the case recorded by Peter Pindar in his "Royal Visit to Exeter":—

" Now Farmer Tab, I understand,
 Draw'd his legs vore, and catch'd the hand,
 And shaked wey might and main:
 ' I'm glad yur majesty tu zee,
 And haup yur majesty,' quoth he,
 ' Wull ne'er be mazed again.' "

" ' Mazed, mazed—what's mazed ? ' then zed the king,
 ' I nivver yerd o' zich a thing ;
 What's mazed ? What, what, my lord ? '
 ' Hem,' zed my lord, and blaw'd his nauze,
 ' Hem, hem, zir, 'tis, I du suppauze,
 Zir, zom old Deb'mshir word.' "

A Devon Courting.

BIRDS gived awver singin',
 Flittermice was wingin',
 Mist lay on the meadows—
 A purty sight to see.
 Downlong in the dimpsy, the dimpsy, the dimpsy—
 Downlong in the dimpsy
 Theer went a maid wi' me.

Two gude mile o' walkin',
 Not wan word o' talkin' ;
 Then I axed a question,
 An' put the same to she.
 Uplong in the owl-light, the owl-light, the owl-light—
 Uplong in the owl-light,
 Theer comed my maid wi' me.

Eden Phillpotts (" Wild Fruit ").

Thomas Savery, F.R.S., Engineer and Inventor.

By RHYS JENKINS, M.I.Mech.E.
Examiner in the Patent Office.

IN writing of Thomas Newcomen and the Steam Engine in *THE DEVONIAN YEAR BOOK*, 1913, reference was made to his better-known contemporary, Thomas Savery. The name of Savery is bound up with that of Newcomen in the early history of the steam engine; he obtained a patent and an Act of Parliament for his apparatus for raising water by steam; it was under the protection so accorded to Savery that Newcomen's invention was worked, and in consequence it happened that the Newcomen engine was spoken of frequently as that of Savery.

The information extant in reference to the life of Newcomen is very meagre, but we have at least the particulars of the place and date of his birth, his marriage, death, and burial. With Savery, on the other hand, although we have a considerable amount of information as to his public life after middle age, and principally in connection with his various inventions—judging by the patent records he was the most prolific inventor of his day—we know nothing definite in regard to his early years, not even the place of his birth; we do not know when or whom he married, and although the date and place of his death are known, we are at a loss in reference to his place of burial.

Thomas Savery was descended from the family of Savery of Shilston in the parish of Modbury, South Devon—a family which for some centuries took a high rank in the county. In a letter to Dr. Jurin, the Secretary of the Royal Society, Servington Savery of Shilston, writing in 1727, that is to say, twelve years after the death of Thomas Savery in 1715, states—“The late Mr. Thos. Savery, inventor of the engines for rowing and raising water by fire, was, I believe, well known to several of the Royal Society, and perhaps to the President, but as I am a perfect stranger, I acquaint you that his father was the youngest brother of my grandfather.”

The subject of this sketch seems to have been born about the year 1650; it has been stated that Modbury was the place of his birth, but there is no entry of his baptism in the registers of

that parish, nor in those of Ugborough, an adjoining parish, the registers of which contain various entries connected with the Saverys of Shilston.

The earliest distinct reference to Thomas Savery, the engineer and inventor, occurs in connection with his petition for a patent in the year 1694. Assuming the date of his birth to be 1650, he would then have been 44 years of age. What had he been doing in these years? There is a story that he had been in the army, and that he had attained the rank of captain of engineers. There is no doubt that from 1700 onwards till his death he was known as Captain Savery, but the engineers at this date were not a separate corps in the army, so it does not appear that the rank of captain of engineers could obtain; moreover, it is quite clear from Dalton's *English Army Lists, 1661-1714*, that there was no commission for a captain of this name. A curious fact, however, does come out from these lists. William of Orange landed at Torbay in November, 1688; on his march to London he stopped at Exeter from the 9th to the 19th November, and during this period he issued a number of commissions for officers in the army; among them was one to "*Capt. Savery to be Ensign*," this was in Sir John Guise's Regiment of Foot. Three years later Thos. Savery, apparently the same man, received a commission to be ensign in the Duke of Bolton's first Regiment of Foot. It is not known how long he remained in the army, but he had left before 1697.

We have nothing to connect this Ensign Savery who is marked "*Capt.*" when he first joined the army, with Captain Thomas Savery the inventor; on the other hand, no trace of the existence of another Thomas Savery has been found in this period. It is, at least, not unlikely that the two are identical. It may well have been that the engineer had spent the earlier years of his manhood at a Cornish mine, and had attained the position of manager or "*Captain.*" The fact that the inventor first appears on the scene at about the same time as the ensign leaves the army, is not without significance.

The patent for which Savery applied in 1694 was for "his new invention consisting of mill worke to grind and polish looking glasse, and coach glasse plates, and marble stones, and also for rowing of ships, with greater ease and expedition than has hitherto bin done by any other." We have no particulars of the nature of the invention for polishing glass, but it would seem from an advertisement in *The Post Boy* for February 2-4, 1699, that it had come into practical use.

The invention for propelling ships attracted a good deal of notice at the time, and Savery fitted it on a small vessel with

which trials were made on the Thames ; he endeavoured to get it taken up for towing in the Navy, but without success. The apparatus consisted of a pair of paddle-wheels worked by men turning a capstan. Broadly, the idea of working paddle-wheels by human labour was not new, and one of the objections brought forward against the invention was that it was of the same sort as that used at Chatham in 1682 for the towing of ships, the charge of which proved a loss to the Crown. Savery, in reply, pointed out that his apparatus could be taken apart with ease whenever necessary, and that the capstan could be used for its usual purposes on the ship, which was not the case in the earlier invention.

Savery gave a description and drawing of his invention in a book which he issued in 1698—*Navigation Improv'd : or, the art of Rowing Ships of all rates, in Calms, with a more easy, swift, and steady motion, than oars can. Also, a Description of the Engine that performs it ; and the Author's Answer to all Mr. Dummer's Objections that have been made against it.*

Mr. Dummer was the Surveyor of the Navy, and it was upon an adverse report from him that the Admiralty declined to take up the invention. Savery was very cross with Mr. Dummer, and in the course of this little book—in which he records how he was referred from the Court to the Lords of the Admiralty, and from the Lords of the Admiralty to the Commissioners of the Navy—we get some side lights on the personal character of the inventor, slight indeed, but they are all we have. In the course of his preface Savery tells us :—

“ After I had troubled my Thoughts and rack'd my Brains, to find out that which a great many have spent several years in vain in the pursuit of, when I had brought it to a Draught on Paper, and found it approved by those common'y reputed Ingenious, and receiving Applause with promises of great Reward from Court, if the thing would answer the end for which I propos'd it : after I had with great charge and several Experiments, brought it to do beyond what I ever promis'd or expected myself, at last one Man's Humour, and no more than a Humour, totally obstructed the use of my ENGINE, to the great Disservice of both King and Country, and my no small loss. But it's the nature of some Men to decry all Inventions, how serviceable soever to the Publick, that are not the Product of their own Brains.”

Savery considers that invention is so much neglected and despised in our country, and so little encouragement is given to the ingenious, that it is to be feared that the arts will decay, and be quite lost in time in England. He goes on to state, however, that :—

“ I believe, for so small a space and tract of Land as our Island contains, no Country in the World abounds with men of more ingenious

Spirits than we do ; But I am sorry to say it of so Heroick a People, That in some things they are very effeminate ; there being few to be found that will any more speak well or approve of what another has done, tho' never so deserving, than any Female will allow another of her sex to pass for a Beauty ; because 'tis not in the nature of Women to see, or acknowledge good Features in any bodies Face but their own. And this on my conscience is my case, for I can never persuade myself that any man, tho' but of common Understanding, can satisfie himself with such weak Objections, as you will find enter'd against my ENGINE ; and more than suspect something of this sordid barbarous temper in it.'

The author proceeds to say that all he desires is " that the World would act Honestly and upon the Square with me," and later in the book the remarks of a Commissioner of the Navy are quoted : " Sir ! have we not a parcel of Ingenious Gentlemen at the Board ? Is not Mr. D—— one of them and an ingenious man ? Then what have interloping people, that have no concern with us, to do, to pretend, to contrive, or invent things for us ? "

Towards the end of *Navigation Improv'd*, Savery states that he had made several other useful discoveries ; he mentions two connected with shipping, but says that he will not disclose them " till I find justice done me on account of my Rowing Engine, I mean that it is put in Practice ; or else, that it is proved useless by an Argument, or Experiment ; not by such Objections as Mr. D—— who talks of the weight of ships in the sea lying on this Clockwork ; by which I believe, neither he himself, nor any one else, knows what he means."

We have now entered upon a period in which we find Savery's activities displayed to the fullest ; while he was actively engaged in experimenting with and pressing forward the merits of his method of propelling ships, and, possibly, superintending the setting to work of his glass-polishing machine, to say nothing of the " useful discoveries " just alluded to, he must have been busy with his best known invention, the apparatus for raising water by steam—the *fire engine*.

In July, 1698, Thomas Savery, Gentleman, was granted a patent for " A new invention for raising of Water and occasioning motion to all sorts of mill work by the impellent force of fire, which will be of great use and advantage for drayning mines, serveing towns with water, and for the working of all sorts of mills where they have not the benefitt of water nor constant windes."

The protection accorded was for the normal term of fourteen years, but the term was extended to 35 years by an Act of Parliament passed in 1699. The Act states that Savery had improved the invention since the granting of the patent, but that it " may

and probably will require many yeares' time and much greater expence than hitherto hath been to bring the same to full perfection ;" accordingly, Savery deserves the encouragement of protection for a longer term of years. In 1701 the invention was protected in Scotland by an Act of Parliament granting to Mr. James Smith of Whitehill the sole right of using it.

Before the grant of his patent Savery had exhibited a working model of his engine to King William III. at Hampton Court. In June, 1699, he showed his model, at work, to the Royal Society at Gresham College. There followed, no doubt, a busy period of testing and experiment, and of efforts to induce mineowners to give the new apparatus a trial. Then in 1702 appeared :— *The Miners' Friend ; or an engine to raise water by fire, described, and of the manner of fixing it in mines, with an account of the several other uses it is applicable unto ; and an answer to the objections made against it ;* by Tho. Savery, Gent., London, 1702.

The outlook must have been promising, for we find that by this time Savery had set up a factory for the production of his engines. This was at Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, near St. Bride's Church. The fact is announced in the *Post Man*, March 19-21, 1702, in the following terms :—

" Captain Savery's Engines which raise Water by the force of Fire in any reasonable quantities and to any height, being now brought to perfection, and ready for Publick use. These are to give notice to all Proprietors of Mines and Collieries which are incumbered with water, that they may be furnished with Engines to drain the same, at his Workhouse in Salisbury Court, London, against the Old Playhouse, where it may be seen working on Wednesdays and Saturdays in every week from 3 to 6 in the afternoon, where they may be satisfied of the performance thereof, with less expence than any other force of Horse or Hands, and less subject to repair."

It will be necessary now to explain briefly the nature of the fire engine. In its simplest form, as erected about 1712 in the grounds of Campden House, Kensington, it consisted of a spherical boiler of copper, and a bottle-shaped receiver, also of copper, mounted on the top of a box, from which the suction pipe proceeded downward to the pond or well from which the water was to be raised, and the force pipe proceeded upward to the point at which the water was to be delivered ; both pipes were provided near the box with valves arranged to open upwards. A steam pipe fitted with a valve served to connect the steam space at the top of the boiler with the top of the receiver. Assuming that the boiler had been charged with water, and that the receiver also was full of water, a fire lit under the boiler caused the generation of steam, the steam valve was opened by hand, and steam passed along the steam pipe to the top of the

receiver and pressed upon the surface of the water therein ; the water could not pass down the suction pipe because the pressure tended to close its valve, but it could and did lift the valve in the force pipe and pass upwards. When the whole of the water had been driven out of the receiver, the steam-cock was closed ; the receiver being now charged with steam, the application of cold water on its outer surface caused the condensation of the contents and the formation of a vacuum ; the atmosphere pressing upon the surface of the water in the well or pond forced it up the suction pipe, the valve in which opening upwards allowed it to pass into the receiver. The receiver being fully charged, the sequence of operations was repeated.

The delivery of water by this simple form of apparatus was necessarily intermittent, and it continued only so long as the charge of water in the boiler lasted. The engine described in *The Miners' Friend* was free from these defects ; it had two receivers which could be connected in turn to the boiler, and it had means by which the boiler could be charged with water while under pressure.

The simple form of engine which has been described was made on a comparatively small scale, and was employed to force water to but a moderate height. It worked quite successfully for a number of years, but on applying his engine on a larger scale in mines and for public water supply where it was necessary to raise water to a considerable height, the expectations of the inventor were not realized, and the engine was tried only to be given up.

Of the manner in which he was led up to his invention Savery has left no record, but one of his contemporaries, Switzer, in his work *Hydrostaticks and Hydraulicks*, 1729, states that—

“ The first hint from which it is said he took this Engine, was from a tobacco pipe, which he immers'd to wash or cool it, as is sometimes done ; he discover'd by the rarefaction of the air in the tube by the heat or steam of the water, and the gravitation or impulse of the exterior air, that the water was made to spring thro' the tube of the pipè in a wonderful surprising manner.”

Another writer of the same period, Desaguliers (*A Course of Experimental Philosophy*, 1744) gives a somewhat different story, which he says was Savery's own explanation of the manner in which he arrived at the invention :—

“ Having drank a flask of Florence at a tavern, and thrown the empty flask upon the fire, he call'd for a bason of water to wash his hands, and perceiving that the little wine left in the flask had filled up the flask with steam, he took the flask by the neck, and plunged the mouth of it under the surface of the water in the bason, and the water of the bason was immediately driven up into the flask by the pressure of the air.”

Desaguliers says that he had tried this experiment himself, and had not succeeded in obtaining the effect stated. He alleged that Savery had devised this story to cover the fact that the engine had been invented long before by the Marquis of Worcester.

“Captain Savery, having read the Marquis of Worcester’s book, was the first who put in practice the raising water by fire, which he proposed for the draining of mines. His engine is described in Harris’s *Lexicon* (see the word Engine) which being compared with the Marquis of Worcester’s description, will easily appear to have been taken from him; tho’ Captain Savery denied it, and the better to conceal the matter, bought up all the Marquis of Worcester’s books that he could purchase in Paternoster Row, and elsewhere, and burn’d ’em in the presence of the gentleman, his friend, who told me this.”

We must, however, acquit Desaguliers of the responsibility of being the first to give currency to the story. It had appeared many years before the date of his book in an enigma in *The Ladies’ Diary* for 1725. *The Ladies’ Diary* was an annual publication of a class much in favour at that time, combining an almanac with a variety of other more or less useful matter; its characteristic feature was mathematical problems. Its editor at this period and for many years was Henry Beighton, of Griff in Warwickshire. Beighton had been concerned in the erection of some of the early Newcomen engines; he was personally acquainted with Desaguliers, and, no doubt, with Savery also. The enigma does not take rank as poetry, but it is extremely curious and, so far as the writer is aware, has not been reproduced hitherto.

THE PRIZE ÆNIGMA.

I sprung like Pallas, from a fruitful Brain,
About the time of Charles the Second’s reign.
My father had a num’rous progeny,
And therefore took but little care of me:
An hundred children issu’d from his Pate;
The number of my birth was Sixty eight.
My body scarcely fram’d, he form’d my soul,
Such as might please the wise, but not the dull:
Yet sundry pictures of my face he drew;
As of many other of his children too:
These Pictures lay, whilst none my worth did know,
In Paul’s Church-yard and Pater-noster Row.
My father dead, my self but few did see,
Until a warlike man adopted me;
Destroy’d what Records might disclose my birth,
Said he begot me, and proclaim’d my worth.
Begetting me he call’d a chance—a Task
Easie to him, assisted by a Flask.
He then to me strange education gave,
Scorch’d me with heat, and cool’d me with a Wave:

More work expected from my single force,
 Than ever was perform'd by Man or Horse.
 To mend my shape, he oft deform'd it more ;
 Which sometimes made me burst, and fret, and roar :
 Then from my eyes, such vapours issu'd forth
 As Comets yield, or Twilights of the north :
 And like those Lights the Vulgar I surprize ;
 Not those that know my nature, or the wise.
 My heart has ventricles, and twice three valves ;
 Tho' but one ventricle, when made by Halves.
 My *Vena Cava*, from my further ends
 Sucks in, what upward my great Artery sends.
 The Ventricles receive my pallid blood,
 Alternate, and alternate yield the Flood :
 By Vulcan's Art my ample Belly's made ;
 My Belly gives the Chyle with which I'm fed ;
 From Neptune brought, prepar'd by Vulcan's aid. }
 My father (I mean he who claim'd my birth)
 My dwelling fix'd in the Caverns of the earth ;
 And there he said, I shou'd in strength excel ;
 But there, alas ! I was but seldom well.
 Torrents he bad me stop :—I wanted breath ;
 And Nature strain'd too much, will hasten death.
 In this sad state, to languish I begin,
 Until a Doctor sage, new coming in,
 Condemn'd the methods that were us'd before ;
 And said,—That I in caves shou'd dwell no more :
 Then I shou'd dwell in free and open Air,
 And gain new vigour from the atmosphere :
 An house for me he built—Did orders give,
 I shou'd no weight above my strength receive ;
 And that I shou'd, for breath, and health to guard,
 Look out of windows when I labour'd hard.
 These gentle means my shape have alter'd quite ;
 I'm now encreas'd in strength, and bulk, and height ;
 I now can raise my hand above my head ;
 And now, at last, I by my self am fed.
 On mighty arms, alternately I bear
 Prodigious weights of water and of air ;
 And yet you'll stop my motion with a hair. }
 He that can find me, shou'd rewarded be,
 By having, from my Masters, Liberty,
 Whene'er he pleases, to make use of me. }

In the volume of the *Diary* for the next year is given an explanatory note, which follows—

“ The Prize Ænigma is a description of the invention and progress of the Engine for raising water out of Mines by the force of fire. It was first used by Herbert, Marquis of Worcester, about the year 1644, and published in his *Century of Inventions* anno 1661. In 1689 Capt. Tho. Savery got a patent for 14 years, and an Act of Parliament for 21 years longer for that Invention. In the year 1712 Mr. Newcomen, by applying the weight of the Atmosphere instead of the Elasticity of the steam, brought it to the perfection wherewith it is now used.”

The Marquis of Worcester obtained an Act of Parliament in 1663 entitling him to receive the benefit and profit of a "water commanding engine" which he had invented; his *Century of Inventions* was published in the same year. No. 68 of the *Century* is—"An admirable and most forcible way to drive up water by fire," etc. It is difficult to form any clear idea of what the Marquis had in view, but apparently he contemplated forcing water by steam pressure, but not the combined sucking and forcing action which characterizes Savery's fire-engine. What truth there may be in the story that Savery had destroyed all the copies of the Marquis's book that he could obtain, we have now no means of ascertaining. The story was not published during Savery's lifetime.

The ventricle of the enigma is what we have referred to above as the receiver, the vena cava indicates the suction pipe, the artery the force pipe, the blood the water, and the chyle the steam. The reference to the engine being fixed in the caverns of the earth will be understood when it is borne in mind that it had to be placed within from twenty to thirty feet of the surface of the water. "New coming in" applied to the "Doctor Sage" is, of course, a pun upon "Newcomen."

During the year 1705 Savery received invitations to go to Hanover and to Hesse Cassel to instruct the natives of these States in the building of his engines. In the course of the same year he published *The new method of fortification, translated from the original Dutch of the late famous Engineer, Minno, Baron of Koehoorn*. This book he dedicated to Prince George of Denmark, the husband of Queen Anne, who was Lord High Admiral of England at this time. It was in this same year, 1705, that Savery received the appointment of Treasurer for Sick and Wounded Seamen, it is said through the influence of Prince George.

In 1706 Savery was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and invented "A new way of making double hand bellows," for which he obtained a patent. Another invention, which he sought to patent in the following year, was "a contrivance long since made by him of a new sort of mills, to perform all sorts of mill-work on vessels floating on the water."

Up to this time we have been able to follow the career of Savery, year by year, from 1694; but from 1707 to 1710 the notes of the writer show a gap in the available material having distinct reference to the inventor. We do, however, find in a "List of Engineer Officers in Spain 1707-12" an entry of the name of "Thos. Savery (Acting Engineer)." Taking into consideration his advanced age and the fact that he held a Govern-

ment post at home, it seems somewhat unlikely that the inventor would volunteer for service with the army abroad ; but it is not inconceivable that the " acting engineer " was identical with our inventor. The two inventions which we have next to record seem to suggest that Savery had had his attention drawn to the requirements of an army in the field, and that he had recently made a sea voyage.

In 1710 we have the last of Savery's petitions for patents. The invention was " a new sort of oven for baking by the help of sea coal." The petition states that the new oven will " save a vast expence in her Majesty's Victualling Office in baking biscuit, and may be made portable and extraordinary convenient for the army." Another invention, which he made at about this time, was an instrument for measuring a ship's way at sea. Practical experience, however, showed that it was not a success. In 1714 the appointment of Surveyor of the Water Works at Hampton Court Palace was conferred upon Savery : he had by this time relinquished the post of Treasurer of Sick and Wounded. He did not hold the new appointment long, for he died in May, 1715, in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster. The place of his burial has not been determined. By his will he left the whole of his property to his wife, Martha Savery. Mrs. Savery survived her husband until 1759 ; she died at the age of 104 at Old Palace Yard, Westminster.

A Prediction.

SOON shall thy arm, UNCONQUER'D STEAM ! afar
Drag the slow barge, or drive the rapid car ;
Or on wide-waving wings expanded bear
The flying-chariot through the fields of air.
Fair crews triumphant, leaning from above,
Shall wave their fluttering kerchiefs as they move ;
Or warrior-bands alarm the gaping crowd,
And armies shrink beneath the shadowy cloud.

Dr. Erasmus Darwin (1789).

Drake's Drum.

DRAKE he's in his hammock an' a thousand mile away,
(Capten, art tha sleepin' there below ?),
Slung atween the round shot in Nombro Dios Bay,
An' dreamin' all the time o' Plymouth Hoe.
Yarnder lumes the Island, yarnder lie the ships,
Wi' sailor lads a dancin' heel-an'-toe,
An' the shore-lights flashin', an' the night-tide dashin',
He sees et all so plainly as he saw et long ago.

Drake he was a Devon man, an' ruled the Devon seas,
(Capten, art tha sleepin' there below ?),
Rovin' tho' his death fell, he went wi' heart at ease,
An' dreamin' all the time o' Plymouth Hoe.
" Take my drum to England, hang et by the shore,
Strike et when your powder's runnin' low ;
If the Dons sight Devon, I'll quit the port o' Heaven,
An' drum them up the Channel as we drummed them
long ago."

Drake he's in his hammock till the great Armadas come,
(Capten, art tha sleepin' there below ?),
Slung atween the round shot, listenin' for the drum,
An' dreamin' all the time o' Plymouth Hoe.
Call him on the deep sea, call him up the Sound,
Call him when ye sail to meet the foe ;
Where the old trade's plyin' an' the old flag flyin',
They shall find him ware an' wakin', as they found him
long ago !

Henry Newbolt.

The words of this poem are given by kind permission of Mr. Newbolt. There are two excellent musical settings, one by Sir C. V. Stanford, in his "Songs of the Sea," and the other by Mr. W. H. Hedgcock. The poem is, also, most effective as a recitation.—[EDITOR.]

The Saints of Devon.

By REV. J. F. CHANTER, M.A., F.S.A.

DEVON men are wont to pride themselves on their county and its many excellencies, perhaps more than those of any other English shire. But among the many and weighty reasons for which they make their boast of her, has it ever been with any because she is a land of Saints?

We think of our county as the shire of the sea kings, a land of great captains and heroes, a land of poets, painters, lawyers, and statesmen; we love to dwell on her beauty spots, combes, rivers, cliffs, and moorlands, scenery such as no other county can surpass; her exiled sons dream of her cream and cider; but who thinks of her as a land of Saints?

If the average Devon schoolboy were asked to write an essay on her Saints, he would, I think, write it somewhat in the strain of that famous chapter on snakes in Iceland, and say there were none. Yet, with the exception perhaps of our neighbour, Cornwall, there is no other English county that can show such a noble array of every race—Ivernian, Goidel, Brython, Saxon, and Norman—that have combined to make up her population, and of every age from the dawn of Christianity down to our own days; for the tide of Devon saints flows on in an unceasing stream from St. Nectan and St. Urith down to Hannington of Uganda; for, though we are often inclined to limit the title of saint to those who lived in the earlier centuries of Christianity, it is only perchance because we see them through the mists of ages as robed in more ethereal garments than the soberer raiment of later days. To include, however, these later ones would be to encroach on the province of the Dictionary of National Biography, and so I shall confine myself to those of the first twelve centuries of the Christian era, which will correspond with the legal period of "before the memory of man runneth."

And if any would dismiss the subject of saints and saint lore as a mere record of absurd tales and fabulous miracles, yet let us remember that it is the one thing left that sheds some light on the lost pages of early Devon history between the departure of the Roman legions and the completion of the Saxon conquest, and also that it brings us to the threshold of the beliefs and customs of our Devon folk in a still remoter past. For while

the impact with Christianity shattered the older faiths, many of its fragments recombined in curious shapes round the early Keltic saints. For instance, there is scarcely one of our old West Country saints that has not his particular animal friend, that assists him in his difficulties: St. Brannock has his cow and his stags, and St. Petrock has his faithful wolf and his wonderful fish; the idea underlying these and other like legends goes back to a time when it seemed natural that an animal should have human understanding and enter into man's thoughts. So, too, the wicked stepmothers and the miraculous springs we find connected with St. Urith, St. Sidwell, and St. Jutwara, take us back to the same period; and, as for the miracles ascribed to our saints, they present no difficulty to those familiar with the faith healings and results of pilgrimages in modern days.

It would also be well to remember that many of the Lives of Saints which we still possess were written to order hundreds of years after the period in which the Saint lived, by professional hagiographers, novelists we should call them nowadays, and they ascribed to their heroes acts and deeds which they thought would be popular but were mere fiction, or they ascribed to them the incidents of the lives of other saints with similar names. For instance, our West Country Piran or Kerrian was probably a saint of whom very little was known, but there was a famous Irish saint with a similar name, a pre-Patrick monk, Ciaran of Saighir, whom the Irish writers call the first-born of the sons of Erin; his companions in his story were brother Fox, brother Badger, and brother Wolf. The biographer of our Piran or Kerrian (if they were the same) takes the Irish Ciaran, dresses him up in a British garment, gives an account of his works in the West Country, and, finally, buries him at Perranzabuloe, which certainly did not happen to the Irish saint. The similarity of their written lives in other respects has made most writers regard them as one and the same person, though Plummer in his lives of Irish Saints has proved its utter impossibility. So, in my account of our Devon Saints, I have not been content to accept as facts many of the statements made in mediæval lives, but have endeavoured to sift them, and often to prefer local tradition; and though, unfortunately, the spring of tradition has almost run dry during the last century, yet there is still a well to draw from in Roscarrock's unpublished MS. now at the Cambridge University Library.

And this account I propose to divide into two parts, the first section dealing with what I would call the greater Devon Saints and their associates, that is, those whose shrines lay in the county or who stood out above the ordinary rank; and, secondly,

what I would call the lesser Devon Saints. Many of these were doubtless of far greater importance than some I have included in the greater saints, but they have not left so distinct a mark on the history of our county, nor was their connection with it so intimate. And in each section I shall try to preserve, as far as possible, chronological order. I do not claim that my list, which will extend to over sixty in number, will be complete, for, while meaning by a Devon saint one who was born in the county or passed some part of his life in it, to include all who did the latter would swell the number to unwieldy proportions or make it a mere list of names.

I.—THE GREATER DEVON SAINTS AND THEIR ASSOCIATES.

ST. NECTAN.

St. Nectan may be regarded as one of the earliest of our Devon saints, for the name Nectan, Nechtan, or Neighton shows us that he was not Welsh, nor even a Goidel, but one of a still older race who inhabited our country before even the Kelts came, and whom we commonly call Ivernians. In the Keltic language the name Nechtan assumes the form Neithon or Neighton, in which we still find it in Cornwall at St. Neighton's Kieve, between Tintagel and Boscastle, a legend connected with which formed the subject of one of Hawker's poems. In Bede the name occurs as Naiton. There was a Pictish king named Nectan in A.D. 455, and another at a later period.

In mediæval days there was a brief life of St. Nectan in existence, of which three copies, at Hartland, St. Michael's Mount, and Merton College, Oxford, were known. In these he was described as the eldest and most distinguished of the twenty-four sons and daughters of Brechan, a Welsh regulus or kinglet, all of whom were martyrs or confessors in Devon and Cornwall, leading the lives of hermits; and the story goes on that on June 17 he was set on by a band of heathen in the woods of Hartland, and fleeing from them, he was overtaken at a place called Nova Villa or Newton, where they cut off his head; then, taking his head in his hands, the Saint walked on as far as the well at Stoke, and there, after placing it on a stone, he fell down dead; and then the story goes on to say that the marks of Nectan's blood remained on the stone even to that day.

This life, probably written in the twelfth century after Gytha's college of secular canons had been refounded as a house of regular canons of St. Austin by Geoffrey Dinham, has come down to us only in a mutilated form through Leland, William of Worcester, and Roscarrock (and the last-named tells us that, when he went a second time to look at the book at Oxford that contained it, he found the pages torn out). And on its face the life presents many difficulties, for no such a person as Nectan appears in any of the Welsh lists of the sons of Brychan, nor in fact do scarcely any of the names of Nectan's brothers and sisters correspond with those in the Welsh lists; yet, while there is no trace of Nectan in Welsh traditions, we find traces of him in early Irish saint lore, for there is a mention of Nectan, a bishop, in the life of St. Boecius, and the Irish Martyrologies mention the Sons of Nectan, who are commemorated on the same day as the Hartland saint. There can be little doubt, therefore, that St. Nectan belongs to an earlier age than Welsh tradition, and represents the earliest Christian mission to North Devon, and is our earliest saint, the Brychan pedigree being attributed to him at a later day by those who were familiar with Welsh tradition but ignorant of those of an earlier age.

St. Nectan's great foundation and shrine was at Hartland, but there are also traces of his influence in various other parts of Devon; besides the Church and Abbey at Hartland, churches at Ashcombe and Welcombe and a chapel at Chulmleigh were dedicated to him; in Cornwall, at Poundstock, Trethevy, St. Winnow, Launceston, and Newlyn there were also churches or chapels. Concerning the one at Newlyn, Roscarrock gives us the following curious story: "The Chapel of St. Nectan has in a yard belonging to it a mound at the north-west corner, on which are four stones, where the relics and crosses of St. Peran, St. Crantock, St. Cuby, and St. Newlan were wont to be placed in Rogation Week, at which time the people used to meet there and had a sermon made—the last was preached by Parson Crand in Queen Mary's time, as I have been informed by an eye-witness. One of those four stones was taken from thence and turned into a cheese-press about the year 1580 by a gentlewoman named Mistress Burlace, and after her death it was carried back again in the night by something assuming her personage and remaineth on thic hill where it did."

Gytha, the wife of Earl Godwin, is said to have believed that the intercession of St. Nectan had been the means of saving her husband from shipwreck in a violent tempest, and to have founded the college of secular canons in honour of St. Nectan because of it; and it is striking to find that at her son King

Harold's great foundation at Waltham, a bone of St. Nectan was among its most treasured relics.

St. Nectan's day according to the Exeter Calendar is June 17, but according to Nicholas Roscarrock May 18; one of these is probably his translation, the other his martyrdom. According to Roscarrock he was a Bishop, and as such he is represented on Hartland Tower.

Of his companions there are many traces in Cornwall, but also a few in Devon. It is possible that Instow or Johnstow may be the foundation of John or Ivan, who appears as the next brother to St. Nectan. The third name on the list is St. Endelient, and Roscarrock tells us that the chapel on Lundy Island, later called St. Elen's, was her foundation; the story told of her is that she dwelt afterwards in Cornwall at a place now called after her. She lived a very austere life, subsisting only on the milk of her cow; the cow strayed one day into the land of the Lord of Trenteny, who killed it, on which King Arthur, who was St. Endelient's godfather, caused the Lord to be executed, but St. Endelient miraculously restored him to life again. Hawker gives us also a later tradition of her in his "Sisters of Glen Nectan." Her day is April 29. St. Morwenna, another sister, besides her foundation at Morwenstow, a neighbouring parish to Hartland, had one at Mariansleigh, North Devon. St. Cleder, another brother, though more probably a nephew, had chapels at Philham and Gawlish, both in Hartland. He settled afterwards at Inny in Cornwall, under Laneast Down, where to-day is still his chapel, holy well, and cross. His day is Nov. 4. The name has been shortened into Cleer and taken in later times to be a woman's name. St. Helic or St. Helye is given as No. 23 in Leland's list of the associates of St. Nectan, but in William of Worcester's list he is No. 20, Helye. Roscarrock also gives a list of the children of Brychan, in which there are 32 sons and 31 daughters; it corresponds more with the Welsh List than those of Leland and William of Worcester, and in his list Helim is No. 24. He may possibly be the St. Heligan to whom there is said to have been a chapel dedicated at South Hole, Hartland. St. Wenn is another sister of St. Nectan who appears in both Leland's and Worcester's lists, and also in that of Roscarrock. Wenn is the Welsh Gwen, a very common name, and there were possibly several saints of this name, and at least two in Devon, viz., St. Gwen or Wenn, wife of St. Selyf and sister of St. Non, and St. Gwen or Wenn, sister of St. Nectan; the latter is without doubt the St. Wenn to whom a chapel at Cheristowe, Hartland, is dedicated. She is possibly the St. Gwen who founded the

church of Talgarth, Brecon, or the Gwen, mother of Caradog Freich-fras, who was king of Gelliwig in Damnonia. The St. Gwen of Talgarth was, according to the Iolo MSS., killed there by pagan Saxons.

ST. URITH.

St. Urith is our second Devon saint of the Ivernian race, and her name takes us back to the earliest page in Devonshire history, for Iwerydd, pronounced Ewrith or Urith, was the legendary foundress of the Ivernian race, the noblest of whom were proud to speak of themselves as Sons of Urith. Through the Latin form Uritha, her name in the eighteenth century was corrupted into Hieritha, probably a misreading of Huritha in Risdon's MS. *View of Devon*. Till quite recently our only information about this saint was the account given by Risdon, extracted from her life, which has since been lost; he tells us that she was born at Stowford, a hamlet in the parish of Swymbridge, close to the borders of Chittlehampton parish and less than a mile from Chittlehampton Church, where she was interred, and which was dedicated to her memory, and that she was esteemed of such sanctity that you may read of many notable miracles in his book that penned her life. This can now be supplemented from other sources, chiefly a hymn and collect in the Common-place book of a monk of Glastonbury, now among the MSS. at Trinity College, Cambridge, and documents relating to Chittlehampton Parish at the Public Record Office, which I discovered in the early part of 1914; from these the Life of St. Urith can be reconstructed. She was a beautiful maiden, who at a tender age had become a convert to the Christian faith and taken a vow of perpetual virginity; this brought on her the hatred of her heathen stepmother, who instigated the haymakers on the estate to murder her; on July 8th they met her at dawn when going forth for her devotions, and cut her in pieces with their scythes; where her body fell to the ground, there burst forth a copious spring of miraculous healing powers, and the bare earth around suddenly blossomed with flowers.

Up to the early part of the sixteenth century her shrine stood in a recess north-west of the altar in Chittlehampton Church, and in a housing on the pillar separating the shrine from the chancel and transept was the famous image of St. Urith, which was the object of great popular devotion; it was removed in 1540. In the housing can still be seen the words, "The souls of the righteous are in the hand of God. The bodies of the merciful are buried in peace, but their name liveth for evermore. In

memory of St. Hieritha, foundress of this Church." Till the beginning of the last century there was also on it a painting of the saint.

The shrine of St. Urith in Chittlehampton Church was for a long period a famous object of pilgrimages in North Devon; from all parts pilgrims came to pay their devotions and to make their offerings on account of the many miracles performed there, people of all conditions being healed of their complaints by praying to God before it; and the offerings made at the shrine were so large that by means of them the parishioners were able to rebuild their church and erect a tower which is certainly the finest in the county, as well as treble the stipend which the Vicar received from glebe and tithes.

No one can fail to notice that the two finest Churches in North Devon are the two dedicated to Devon's oldest saints: St. Nectan's of Hartland, which is often spoken of as the Cathedral of North Devon, and St. Urith's of Chittlehampton, its walls embattled and ornamented with a cornice of quatrefoils and relieved by crocketed pinnacles, and its glorious tower 125 ft. high, finished by eight crocketed pinnacles supported by flying buttresses and smaller pinnacles and enriched with sculpture, and nothing in its detail which is not of the most pure and faultless description. As the sequence for the feast of St. Urith is the only Devon one we possess, I give it in an English version kindly written for me by the Rev. G. R. Woodward:—

Every day break to the glory
Of the Lord, doth call the story
Of St. Urith back to mind:
Fair of face and full of beauty,
Modest, leal to God and duty,
Every virtue she combined.

Wherein God is well delighted,
Virgin vows to God she plighted,
While as yet a little child;
Pure in body, chaste in 'haviour,
She by aid of Christ, her Saviour,
By the world was undefiled.

Mown by scythe of pagan scornful,
Gladly in the valley mournful,
Crown of martyrdom she gain'd;
Now, mid Angels high and holy,
See enthroned this maiden lowly
Hath the victor's prize obtain'd.

Trembled she at threat of no man,
But did battle with the foeman—
Foeman whom she overthrows;

There, where fell this godly maiden,
Sprang a well with virtue laden,
Bloomed the desert as the rose.

By step-mother once ill-treated,
Now on every side is greeted
Urith as the lily white;
Chittlehampton, voice to heaven,
Raise thou with the rest of Devon
For this martyr ruby bright.

Maiden martyr, pray for us
To our Saviour Christ that thus
We, thy bedesmen, here may be
Set from death eternal free.

The miraculous well of St. Urith lies just to the south-east of the Church, and is now commonly called by the villagers Tiddy Well or St. Ura's well. The only dedications to St. Urith are Chittlehampton Church, and a chapel at Stowford, Swymbridge, her birthplace. A figure of the saint can be seen on the pulpit in the Church.

ST. BRANNOCK.

In the *Martyrologium* of Bishop Grandisson there is the notice under Jan. 7: "In Britannia Sancti Brannoci confessoris apud Branntone Exoniensis diocesis quiescentis." In the *Temporale* 7 Jan.: "S. Brannock Ab. et Conf. 9 Lections." In the *Ordinale*: "All things to be done as of an Abbot response with Alleluias, Antiphon, Tecum principium, and daily through the octave Antiphons and responses to be sung as on commemorations of the B.V.M."

Although January 7 was St. Brannock's day, his great festival at Braunton was the last Sunday in June, known locally as "At relique Sondag," which was a great village festival. Next to St. Petrock, St. Brannock was the widest and best known of our Devon saints, as there are long lives of him in John of Tynemouth, the *Nova Legenda Angliæ*, and other English martyrologies, as well as many particulars in Iolo MSS. and other Welsh manuscripts; in these he is called Brynach, and to the Welsh he was known as Brynach the Goidel. The name Brannock is generally explained as meaning little Bran or the little raven, *oc* being a Keltic diminutive, but in the life of St. Mochœniog, an Irish saint, we have a curious dialogue which gives quite a different explanation of the meaning of his name. St. Mochœniog asks a man who came to him "Quo nomine vocaris O homo? Ille ait Bronack est nomen meum, quod

Latine dicitur Tristis"; this rather suggests our linking him with the famous Sir Tristram of Arthurian legend.

In the Lives we are told that Brynach was soul friend, that is chaplain and confessor, to Brychan, King of Brecknock, whose daughter Cymorth he had married and by whom he had a son, Berwyn, and three daughters, Mwynen, Gwenan, and Gwenlliw. After some years' sojourn with King Brychan he went on a pilgrimage to the tombs of the Apostles, and on his return journey visited Brittany, where he made a long stay; leaving there at length, he set out on his return journey to Wales, and here he found a very altered state of affairs. Aided by the sons of Cunedda, the Brythons were driving out the Goidels; King Brychan, whose wife was a Brython, had come to terms with them, but the arrival of another Goidel member of the family was looked on with suspicion, and even his wife, Cymorth, looked askance at St. Brannock, so he retired to Llanfrynach, where he founded a chapel called after his name, whose ruins still remain. He also founded churches at Dinas and Nevern; at the latter place he settled down for a time, and, according to the legend, received visits of angels. In the churchyard there, is a fine cross nearly thirteen feet high, with elaborate interlaced ornamentation, still called St. Brynach's Cross; a curious story is told of it in a letter dated Sept. 18, 1722: "St. Brynach was a great crony of St. David, and whenever he went from St. David's to Llandewi Brevi always called at Nevern and lodged a night with his friend St. Brynach, but one time coming that way Brynach discovered on David's shoulder a prodigious large stone (draught enough for six yoke of oxen) carved all over with endless knots, and on one side five or six characters, now unintelligible, which stone David told his friend he designed for Llandewi Brevi as a memorial of himself, but was prevailed on by Brynach to give it him, and Brynach fixed it on end on the south side of Nevern Church."

The Lives say nothing of St. Brannock's death, but merely that his day was April 7; this, however, is not the day of his death, but merely the day he left Wales, for, in spite of his sanctity, he was always a suspect, being a Goidel, so at last he determined to cross over the Severn Sea to Devon, floating over the sea on a stone as the Devonshire legends say, and in his life he is described as voyaging in the same way from Brittany to Wales, which only means that like most Keltic saints he carried his "lech" or tombstone with him. From this point we must take up his life from Braunton traditions, as the written life here fails us: He arrived at Braunton Burrows, which was then covered with thick forest and full of deer; the people

around he found a wild uncivilized race ; St. Brannock taught them the Christian faith and gave them laws ; under his direction they cut down the woods, Brannock having in the meantime tamed the deer, which he harnessed to the timber, and they drew it to a spot pointed out to him in a vision where they should meet a white sow with a farrow ; here he built his church and introduced the customs which remain to this day. His companions were his cow, his wolf, and his faithful man Abel, all of whom were represented on the great west window of the church, which Leland saw, but it was destroyed in the Civil Wars. The fame of his cow lingered long in North Devon. According to the Iolo MS., it was milk-white in colour, and gave milk to every one who desired it, and however frequently milked or by whatever number of persons, she was never found deficient. All who drank of her milk were healed of their sickness : from fools they became wise, from wicked became good, from sad became happy. In after days, as Leland tells us, the milk from St. Brannock's cow was the name applied to the ale which was specially brewed for the Braunton Church ales, and it was said to be better than Webby ale, Derby ale, or Modbury huff cup. The accounts of the Wardens of St. Brannock's store, still in existence, give us full particulars of these ales, and the large sums realized by them, which enabled the parish to pay its way without rates or similar troubles of the present age ; the receipt for this wonderful ale is lost, but the ingredients of it can be read in the old accounts. St. Brannock and his cow are represented on one of the old bench-ends still in Braunton Church, and particulars of some of the customs introduced by St. Brannock, can be read in the MSS. of the customs of the Manors of Braunton, though they were much altered in 1298, according to an MS. of that period belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. St. Brannock appears in North Devon accounts and traditions almost more as a civilizer than a missionary. He died on January 7, and his remains were translated to Braunton Church on June 26. Braunton is the only church in Devon dedicated to him.

Of St. Cymorth, the wife of St. Brannock, sometimes called Corth, we have very little information except her parentage, because in the days when most of the existing lives were written it was considered scandalous for a bishop or priest to have a wife and family, and so she is generally represented as a lady who tried to lead a good saint astray ; for instance, in Whytford's *Martirloge* the story of St. Brannock runs : " St. Brannock was a gentleman of great possessions, which all he sold and went on pilgrimage to Rome, where by the way he did many miracles.

And when he came to England again he was of great fame and much magnified, which to decline and avoid he fled privily into South Wales, where he was assailed with the temptation and persecution of a lady in like manner as Joseph in Egypt, but with grace he vanquished and was of high perfection, many miracles, and had revelations and also visions of Angels."

Some of the other lives describe her as a chieftain's daughter who mixed love philters for the saint and ceased not to ply him with drink, but all in vain; and then, putting aside female modesty, turned from love to hatred and tried to get him murdered; for these reasons no day of St. Cymorth Matron has come down to us.

Of St. Berwyn or Gerwyn, St. Brannock's son, we are told that he went down into Cornwall and was killed at Inys Gerwyn, where there was a church to his memory; from Nicholas Roscarrock we learn that St. Berwine or Breuer was martyred at a place called Simonsward, and that the folks there said there was a tree still standing on the spot of the saint's martyrdom, which was ever much regarded and revered, and it was thought to have been there ever since the saint's death. The place is now generally called St. Breward's. Oliver in his *Monasticon* calls it St. Breweredus. His day is Feb. 2.

Of St. Brannock's daughters St. Gwenan and St. Gwenliw nothing is known, but of St. Mwynem or Monynna there are several lives, for Monynna means "my dear nun," and so it was applied to several quite different people, the best known of whom is an Irish saint, a disciple of St. Patrick. Brannock's daughter may possibly be the same as St. Merryn. Her day was July 7 according to some, but Roscarrock gives it as Nov. 23.

ST. SIDWELL.

I have used the name St. Sidwell because it is the form of name under which the saint I would now speak of, is known to all Devonshire people, but when we turn to even our own records, such as the Bishop's Registers and the Exeter Kalendars, we find the name always used is Sativola, which is a Latinized form of some such a name as Sicofofia; Sidwell is merely a popular nickname. In all her representations, whether on glass or panels, she has always for her emblems a scythe and a well. She was, therefore, the saint with scythe and well, "Scithwell" or Sidwell, and unfortunately the use of the popular name has led many writers utterly to mistake the period and true life of our saint.

She was the daughter of a Romanized Britain of high dignity, named Perpius Aurelianus, who died when his daughters were young, leaving them in the care of his second wife, who hated her stepdaughters and worked them much evil; the step-mother was very covetous of Sativola's fortune, which was considerable in the eastern suburbs of the city of Exeter, and she engaged one of her servants to dispatch Sativola while she was intent on her devotions near a well in what was afterwards called Sidwell's Mead; a church was afterwards built at or near the spot which contained her tomb, at which many notable miracles were wrought. When the Saxons took full possession of the city of Exeter, her tomb was greatly revered, and King Athelstan took some of her relics to the Abbey of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Peter, which he had founded at Exeter, and in the still-existing list of Relics they are mentioned as being solemnly enclosed in the new altar of the Benedictine Church, afterwards the Cathedral of Exeter.

The meek maiden at whose tomb manifold wonders were shown, as she is called in Dugdale, was always a favourite object of devotion at Exeter, and in the Cathedral there are still two icons of her. The day of her martyrdom was August 2. In Grandisson's *Martyrlogium* there is a brief notice of her: "Aug. 2. In territorio Exoniensi passio Sancte Sativole virginis et martiris." The page containing her story in the *Legendarium* has been torn out, but Leland gives us a brief extract of it; in it he states that her father was Benna, but this is either a mistake or a misprint—"Benna pater" for "Benna frater"—as we know from other sources that Benna was her brother, not her father. In Grandisson's *Sanctorale* we have directions for the offices on her day; there were nine lessons with the middle lesson of St. Stephen, Pope, of which St. Sidwell's took precedence.

The cult of St. Sidwell was very wide in Devon and extended beyond the county. We find representations of her on the screens of Ashton, Beer Ferrers, Hennock, Holne, Kenn, Plymtree, St. Mary Steps (Exeter), Whimble, and Woolborough, and on stained glass at Ashton, Exeter, and Oxford; besides her famous Church at St. Sidwell at Exeter, she had chapels at Launceston and Mawnam, and is joint patron with her sister of the parish Church of Laneast.

Of St. Sidwell's brothers, one was a famous saint, and by him we can fairly accurately date St. Sidwell's martyrdom as about A.D. 510. This brother was Paulus Aurelianus, now popularly known as Pol de Leon. A life of him was written in A.D. 884 by one Wormonoc, which, he informs us, was based on an earlier life. Paulus at an early age went to St. Illtyd and made the

acquaintance of St. David and St. Sampson, and in the course of time was ordained priest. Afterwards he came to Damnonia to visit his sisters, and there are several traces of him still in our county; within the City of Exeter was his church, St. Paul's, at Staverton is another, and also the well of his sister Wulvella, also one in Cornwall. On his sister's death he crossed over to Brittany and landed on the isle of Ouessant, where he built a monastery; afterwards he went to Leon, of which city King Childebert had him consecrated Bishop. His life in Brittany we need not follow. He died on March 12 at the age of 100. St. Wulvella, sister to St. Sidwell, as mentioned before, is joint patron with her of the Church at Laneast and also patron of Gulwell in Mount's Bay; in the church of Laneast St. Wulvella is represented in fifteenth century glass as an abbess crowned and with a staff. In Devon the only memorials of St. Wulvella are her well and cross at Ashburton, near her brother's foundation at Staverton, and representations of her on the screens of Berry Pomeroy, Kenn, Tor Brian, and Woolborough. Her day is Nov. 12.

St. Jutwara, the third sister, has had her name so changed from its original Keltic form in the process of Anglicizing it, that it is somewhat difficult to recognize. Originally it was Aed or Aed wry, that is Aed the Virgin; in English it became Eadwara or Jutwara. Her name is especially associated with Sherborne, to which her remains were translated on July 13 from Halinstoke. Sherborne was an ancient British Church founded by Gerontius or Geraint, King of Damnonia, who endowed it with five hides near the Tamar; he is probably the Geraint to whom St. Aldhelm's letter is addressed. Jutwara's story as given in the *Lives of the Women Saints of our Country England* is as follows: This virgin was well born and sister to St. Eadwara, St. Wilgith, and St. Sidwell; she was much envied by a wicked stepmother, who made her brother Benna believe she was a harlot, whereupon with rage he slew her as she came from serving God in the church, but God testified her holiness and chastity presently with a strange miracle, for she, having her head cut off, did afterwards with her own hands take up her head and carried it to the church whence she came, and withall in the same place where she was killed there sprang up a lively fountain and a green tree, and not with these only but with divers more miracles did God justify and magnify her dead who had been so slandered, injured, and disgraced alive. The Sherborne Missal still preserves the sequence for the feast of the Translation of St. Jutwara, which recites the incidents in the legend given above and ends up with these words:—

Virgo sidus puellaris
Medicina salutaris
Salva reos ab amaris
Sub mortis nubicula.

The day of St. Jutwara's martyrdom, according to Nicholas Roscarrock, was Jan. 6. She is represented on the screens of Ashton and Hennock, Devon : at the last, on the next panel to St. Sidwell, with her head in her hands.

ST. PETROCK.

St. Petrock, called the Apostle of Devonshire, is perhaps the greatest of our Devon Saints, for certainly he has left a deeper impress on our county than any other saint ; north, south, east, and west his dedications are to be found. Although generally regarded as a Cornish saint, yet judging from the evidence of foundations, his work lay almost entirely in Devon, where he had twenty-two dedications, to say nothing of many of the Peter dedications which probably belong to him ; in Cornwall there are five, and three in Wales.

There is quite a possibility that he was also Devonian by birth, for the Welsh pedigrees say he was the son of Clement, a Cornish Regulus, and the name Cornwall was frequently applied in Welsh records to the whole Damnonian realm, of which Cornwall proper was only a small part ; but most authorities state that he was a native of Glywysing, that is, the district between Newport and Cardiff.

According to the life of St. Cadoc, St. Petrock was the son of Glywys, and, rejecting the vanities and transient allurements of the world and despising worldly for heavenly things, he began to adhere firmly to God, and gave up his country and kindred. His legendary life, as given in the *Nova Legenda Angliæ* and the Bollandist *Acta Sanctorum* (June, pp. 400-2), is late and worthless, and consists mainly of mythical travels to Rome, Jerusalem, and India, voyaging over the seas on a shining silver bowl without sails or oars, subsisting for seven years on a single fish, which is a survival of an old pagan myth of the silver moon passing across the ocean of the sky. On his return from his voyages he finds his faithful wolf still guarding the staff and cloak he had left on the shore before starting on his travels. These and many other marvellous details, quite in keeping with those early mediæval novelettes and fairy tales which they called Lives of Saints, are scarcely worth while to repeat, especially when, as in St. Petrock's case, they are very long.

But it will be far more to the point to trace the footsteps of the saint through Devon, as indicated by his foundations, which

still survive or are recorded, while he was at his work of completing the evangelization of the whole of Devon. Setting sail from what is now Cardiff, he crossed to the nearest Devonshire haven, probably to Combemartin, where a group of three Peter Churches—Berrynarbor, Combemartin, and Trentishoe—may mark three original Petroc foundations, changed, as many were later, to the similar but better-known name of Peter. Here to the west he found a district envangelized by St. Brannock, and turning eastward he skirted the great waste which is described in the life of St. Decuman as "*Vasta eremi solitudo, frutetis et vepribus obsita, et densibile silvarum in longum et latum spaciose porrecta montium eminentia sursum educta et concavitate vallium mirabiliter interrupta.*" This early description of Exmoor is, I think, of great interest.

At Petrockscombe, afterwards Pedrecumbe and now Parracombe, we have one of his foundations, where, according to Keltic custom, he remained thirty days to consecrate the spot; then along the Exmoor border we can follow his path by Petrock dedications at Charles, Anstey, and Bampton, where, the Exe had been reached; thence down the river to the only city in England that has had a continuous existence from pre-Roman time to the present day, *Caer Isc*, first a British *caer*, then a Roman *castrum*, next a Saxon Chester, then a Norman city, from which period its history is well known. Here still one of the best known of the city churches is St. Petrock's, whose history has been so fully written from its wonderful records by Robert Dymond. Then on perhaps to Dunkeswell, further east; and then back and down south and west to Kenton, and on to the head of the tidal Dart above the ancient settlement of Totnes at Buckfast, where was his great monastery. All around here are Petrock dedications—Tor Mohun or Torquay, Totnes, Dartmouth, South Brent, and Harford; then, with the restlessness of the Keltic missionaries, the South Hams are left behind, and across the wilds of Dartmoor to the North Hams, where we find Petrock dedications at Lydford, Zeal, Clannaborough, Hollacombe, Petrockstow, and the Newtown of St. Petrock; and far up into the north at Westleigh. And who can say how many of the Devon dedications to St. Peter were not originally St. Petrock's, changed into the better-known name by the curious spirit, which is seen in all ages among the clergy who have come under Roman influence, of seeking to suppress all records of missionary work that did not proceed from Latin initiative? It is, alas, still going on in Brittany, where year by year some old Keltic saint's dedication gives place to a name more familiar to the modern clergy.

From Devon St. Petrock moved on into Cornwall, where the closing years of his life and labours were passed, and, according to unanimous tradition, he died at Bodmin on June 4, circ. A.D. 580, at the age of 90. His remains rested there till A.D. 1177, in which year a certain canon of Bodmin named Martin secretly carried them off; flying over the seas, he conveyed them to the Abbey of St. Meren in Brittany. When this impious theft became known, Roger, Prior of Bodmin, went at once to the King to seek his aid to recover the relics of St. Petrock. The King granted his request and ordered Roland de Dinan, Justiciary of Brittany, to proceed at once to St. Meren and demand restitution of the relics. The Abbot and Convent of St. Meren were unwilling to comply with the demand, for the body of St. Petrock was deemed one of the greatest treasures in the world, but Roland, who had taken the precaution of bringing a strong force with him, threatened that, unless the precious relics which had been stolen were surrendered voluntarily, he would have to use force to obtain possession of them.

The Abbot and his monks, finding themselves constrained to comply, restored the body of St. Petrock to Prior Roger of Bodmin, taking at the same time a solemn oath that the sacred body was restored in all its integrity and without the least diminution, and that they had not retained any portion of the body. Either the Abbot and Monks perjured themselves, or they fraudently pretended afterwards to have kept some of the relics, as a portion of a skull, said to be St. Petrock's, was offered for the veneration of the credulous up to the time of the French Revolution. The Prior of Bodmin brought the body of the Blessed Petrock, closed in an ivory case, to the city of Winchester, where King Henry, having seen and venerated it, permitted the Prior to return in peace with the relics of his saint to Bodmin Priory. In June, 1914, I made a pilgrimage to the Church of St. Petrock at Bodmin and saw the above-mentioned ivory casket, though, alas, it no longer contained the relics of the Blessed Petrock, nor was even the casket in its proper place in the Church, but, like many other treasures in these modern days, in the strong room of the bank. I was, however, able to open and examine this most interesting reliquary that had for many years contained the mortal remains of the great Apostle of Devon.

It was without doubt the "*theca eburnea*" mentioned in the story of the abstraction of the relics; it was four feet six inches in length, and composed of thin slabs of polished ivory enriched on all sides with gold and colours, the devices being birds, foliage, and geometrical combinations within circles; the paintings were

somewhat faded but perfectly distinguishable. It had hinges and bonds of gilt metal, and the work appeared to me to be very much of a Moorish type and similar to much of that of the south of Spain. It was exhibited at Exeter at the meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute in 1873.

In the report on Bodmin Grammar School in the Reports of the Endowed School Commission it is stated: "Documents were consulted which were kept in a curious old ivory reliquary bound with brass and painted with Christian symbols, which was discovered beneath the floor of the Church and once contained the bones of St. Petrock."

Another relic of St. Petrock formerly existed at the Church of Llanbedrog, Wales, for Lewis Newburgh in 1535 deposed: 'I ye said Lewis had a relic called Gwawe Pedrog and the feryn thereof was iij li and now it standeth in Church by commandment of the ordinary'; this probably means St. Petrock's spear, but it is not known what the legend attached to it was.

Of the particular disciples of St. Petrock we only know the names of three, as given by Leland; they were Credan, Medan, and Dechan. Of St. Credan, Roscarrock gives us a tradition that the saint by misfortune killed his own father, by which he was so moved that, abandoning the world, he became a hogherd, and lived so exemplary a life that he was esteemed a saint. Called by St. Petrock to assist him, he afterwards founded the Church of St. Creed in Cornwall; he has also left traces of himself in Devon, for, in the parish of Georgeham there is a place called Credan's hoe, now Croydehoe or Croyde, well known as a summer resort; the correct spelling Credan hoe will be found in a law suit in 1307, quoted by Dr. Oliver; there may also possibly be some connection between his name and Creedy or Crediton. His day is Nov. 18. St. Dechan is a far more interesting personality, because he is a link connecting the older Keltic mission of St. Petrock in Devon with the more famous mission of St. Augustine in Kent. In his old age, when he was a Bishop, we learn from a letter quoted by Bede that he came to Canterbury for an interview with Laurence, Mellitus, and Justus, the three surviving members of the mission after the death of St. Augustine, and although from a bitter memory of Augustine's arrogant and unchristian behaviour to the British Bishops, the relations between St. Dechan and the other Bishops was not so friendly as it might have been, it is interesting to find that in the Stowe Missal, the oldest known Keltic Service Book, all the four names—St. Dechan, Laurence, Mellitus, and Justus—occur close together in the list of those for whom intercessory prayer was to be offered. There was a chapel of St. Dechan and a sacred

well in Lanwnda, Pembrokeshire ; in the Chapel was preserved for many years the rochet of St. Dechan, but it was sold in the eighteenth century to some curio collector ; Browne Willis in 1720 had a piece of it. According to Leland, he was buried at Bodmin. His day is Sept. 13, but, according to William of Worcester, June 4.

Of St. Medan we know little : he was a nephew of St. Cadoc, and is also said to have been buried at Bodmin.

ST. BRANWALLADER.

Of St. Branwallader very little is known, and our only reason for inserting his name among the greater saints of Devon is because his shrine was at Branscombe in Devon, and, as stated in my introduction, I proposed to consider first of all the saints whose shrines were in Devon.

William of Worcester, whose real name was William Bottoner, journeyed through Devon in 1478, and has left us some notes on the local saints, and he states that St. Branwallader, a king's son, lies in the church of the town of Branscombe, eight miles from Axminster. Leland calls our saint St. Brampalator, and speaks of his chapel between Axminster and Branscombe. Cressy, another mediæval antiquary, informs us that St. Branwallader was a holy Bishop. From Grandisson's Calendar we also learn that there was a St. Branwalethrus, a martyr, son of a King named Kenen, and in another place he is mentioned as a Bishop.

Kenen is a name that frequently appears in Welsh pedigrees under the form of Cynan and Latinized into Conan or Conanus. Of one of these, a King Kenen, Geoffery of Monmouth gives us an amazing account, making him the chief leader of the Britons who settled in Armorica ; he also mentions another King Kenen who slew and succeeded King Constantine ; this is the Cynan Wledig, of whom there is a triplet in the Welsh sayings of the wise :—

“ Hast thou heard the saying of Cynan Wledig,
A king of good disposition:
Every indiscreet person injures his portion.”

It is impossible to say if either of these was the father of our St. Branwallader ; it is more probable he was another Cynan mentioned in another triad as one of the three Knight Counsellors of Arthur's court—Cynan Genhir, son of Cynwyd.

In my paper on early Christianity in Devon,* I have given

* *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, xlii. 475-502.

my reasons for holding that St. Branwallader was the last bishop of the Romano-British Christians of Exeter and East Devon. When the Kelts were finally driven out of Exeter by King Athelstan, he found St. Branwallader's memory revered alike by Kelt and Saxon in the district ; and some of his relics were in A.D. 925 transported with honour to the monastery Athelstan had just founded at Milton, Dorset, of which in later times it is said that St. Branwallader's head was its crowning glory. We find St. Branwallader invoked in an Exeter litany ; his name occurs in Winchester and Malmesbury Calendars, also in a thirteenth century copy of Bede's *Martyrology* at Jesus College, Cambridge, as well as in Breton Calendars. In these the day of his translation is given us, Jan. 19. The *Treguies Calendar* gives June 5, which is possibly the day of his death.

ST. RUMON.

St. Rumon is the great Tavistock saint. When in A.D. 961 Ordgar, Earl of Devon, founded the great Benedictine house at Tavistock, which was completed by his son, Earl Ordulf, who was famed for his gigantic size and great muscular strength, it was placed under the protection of St. Rumon, whose relics had been brought to Tavistock on Jan. 5, A.D. 960, which day was afterwards the great feast day of Tavistock Abbey, though Thomas Peperell, a notary at Tavistock in the 15th century, informed William of Worcester that the day of the Saint's death was Aug. 28, and Aug. 30 the day of his burial. The history of this saint is somewhat obscure. William of Malmesbury, who was born about A.D. 1095, says in his *Gesta Pontificum*, writing of Tavistock Abbey : " Rumon is there extolled as a saint and lies buried as a bishop, being decorated with a beautiful shrine, concerning whom all want of written evidence confirms the opinion that not only in this but in many parts of England you will find all knowledge of events swept away by the violence of hostility, the names of saints left naked, and any miracles that may aspire to our notice unrecorded. So we have evidence that in the beginning of the twelfth century, all knowledge of him, save that he had been a bishop in the district, had perished. To have no life of their patron saint was by no means to the liking of the monks of the premier and most learned abbey in Devon, so they set about making one. Finding a Breton saint with a somewhat similar name, Ronan, who was buried at Locronan in Armorica, they took his life and adapted it to their own saint. The Armorican saint had dwelt in the vast forest of Nevez or Nemet, so our Tavistock monks invented a vast

Nemean wood near Falmouth, full of wild beasts ; here they placed their St. Rumon and made Earl Ordulf translate his bones from Falmouth to Tavistock, and it was this life that Leland saw in the Abbey Library and from which he made a few scanty extracts ; it is of course of no value whatever. Our St. Rumon, who was most probably the last Keltic Bishop in Damnonia and died in the early part of the ninth century, was buried perhaps at Mitchel, where there was a stone with the inscription "RUANIC JACET" ; his cross is at Meavy. Reverenced and endeared to the mixed race of Angle and Kelt who inhabited the Devon and Cornwall border, and who had been drawn together by the peril of the black pagans, whom we call Danes, there was no name so fitting for Earl Ordgar to choose as patron of his new Abbey. Another and later invasion of the Danes, in which the new abbey and also St. Petrock's neighbouring foundation at Lydford were burnt to the ground, swept away all records of our Devonian St. Rumon, and, less than 200 years after, Malmesbury tells us all that was remembered was that he was a Bishop. Just the one point that would linger in the tradition of the people that St. Rumon was their beloved Bishop ; miracles of a saint by which the monks sought to get the offerings of pilgrims, were not things they would trouble about.

Up till recently some relics of St. Rumon were at Ghent, but how they got there, or whether since the German invasion they are still there, I have been unable to discover. His only dedication in Devon, beyond Tavistock, is Rumonsleigh.

ST. BONIFACE.

The roll of missionary heroes since the days of the apostles can point to few more glorious names than St. Boniface, to none perhaps that has added to the dominion of the Gospel regions of greater extent and value, or that has exerted a more powerful influence on the history of the human race. So writes Canon Maclear in the *Home and Foreign Review* of 1863, and it is no wonder that many places have claimed him as their son, as of old the seven cities fought for the honour of being Homer's birthplace ; so Dempster in 1623 published a folio volume at Bologna to prove that St. Boniface was a native of Scotland, while a writer in the *Dublin Review* of July, 1869, disposes of the question with much less trouble, thus : " St. Boniface, the martyr and Apostle of Germany . . . was a native of Ireland."

The fixing of the birthplace of St. Boniface, however, presents no difficulty, for we possess a biography of the Saint written by his nephew Willibald, almost immediately after his martyrdom,

which states expressly that he was born at Crediton. Grandison's *Martyrology* also states under June 5: "S. Boniface qui de Britannis ex civitate Criditonie juxta Exoniam veniens"; he was, therefore, a Devonshire man by birth, which took place a little before A.D. 700; the date seems somewhat early for any Saxon settlement as far west as Crediton; but it appears that a Saxon chieftain, named Richard, had pushed his way up the Exe from the sea on the western side of the river. The settlement must have been to a certain extent peaceful, as for many years British and Saxon inhabited Exeter with equal rights, and so the two people remained on half-friendly terms—the old inhabitants not sufficiently powerful to exclude them, the new ones not sufficiently numerous to expel the old. Among these settlers were the parents of St. Boniface, whose daughter Wenna had married King Richard. The use of the name Wenna, the Keltic Gwen in Saxon dress, seems to point to a Keltic mother. Their home was at Crediton; and here the future Saint was born and baptized by the name of Winfred. His early education was at a small monastery in or near Exeter, where he acquired a longing for the life of a monk. His parents reluctantly consented, and he became a monk at Nutsall, probably Netley, where he was also ordained priest; but he longed to exchange the security and peace of the cloister for the toils and perils of a missionary, and with a few brother monks crossed the Channel to begin his task. The remainder of his life belongs not to Devon but to the Continent, and it is unnecessary to relate it here. On becoming a bishop he changed his name from Winfred to Boniface, by which he is best known, and, after years of indefatigable labour, he received the crown of martyrdom on June 5. Utrecht, Mainz, and Fulda all contended for his relics, which were finally deposited in the monastery of Fulda, according to the saint's request before setting out on his last journey.

Winfred of Crediton is a character of whom Devon may well be proud and rejoice to number among her illustrious sons. He was statesman and scholar as well as missionary and saint; his aim was to civilize as well as Christianize. Though his work was all on the Continent and more in connection with the Papal See than with England, he never forgot he was an Englishman; he appealed for guidance and direction in his perplexities to England as often as to Rome, and was not afraid even, if necessary, to expostulate reprovingly with the Pope himself. It was to his old home and his kindred, especially Tetta of Wimborne, that he looked for counsel and help, and it is no exaggeration to say that since the days of the great Apostle of the Gentiles no missionary has been more eminent in labours, in perils, in

self-devotion, and in that tenacity yet elasticity of purpose which never loses sight of its aim even when compelled to approach it by some other road than the one he preferred, than Winfred of Crediton, known in the annals of Christendom as Boniface, the Apostle of Germany.

Of Winfred's associates there are several whom Devon may also claim to number among her saints. First of all, his brother-in-law, St. Richard, King of the English, as he was styled by his epitaph in the Church of St. Frigidian at Lucca. As stated before, he was a Saxon kinglet or chief who had established himself in the seventh century in Devon, and so was styled King of the English, who dwelt in the realm of Geraint, King of Devon; and it is from a kinswoman of his, afterwards a nun at Heidenheim, that we have an account of King Richard, Queen Wenna, and their children's life in Devon. They had three, all of whom became famous saints, St. Willibald, St. Winnibald, and St. Walburga; they were nurtured by their parents with tender care, but Willibald, the eldest, was at the age of three taken with such violent sickness that his parents in fear and grief went to the Holy Cross which served them as a place of worship, before a church was built; here, prostrating themselves, they vowed that, if their son was restored to health, he should be dedicated to the service of God. Their prayers were heard, Willibald was restored to health, and at the age of five he was sent by the hands of a faithful servant, named Theodred, to a monastery, to be educated for the ministry.

Some few years afterwards Queen Wenna died, and King Richard determined, like good King Ine, to forsake the world. He placed his daughter, Walburga, then twelve years of age, under the care of Cuthberga, Abbess of Wimborne, and with his two sons went to Southampton, where they took ship for France, *en route* to the tombs of the Apostles. Visiting the shrines of many saints on their way, they came at length to Lucca, where King Richard was taken with sudden sickness and died; he was buried in the church founded by St. Frigidian, an Irishman, who was Bishop of Lucca in A.D. 556, beneath the altar, and a stone was engraved with these words:—

“Hic Rex Richardus requiescit, sceptrifer almus,
Rex fuit Anglorum, regnum tenet iste polorum
Regnum dimisit pro Christo cuncta reliquit.”

In the twelfth century a priest, named George, who served the altar, was grievously sick, and he relates that, while he slept, a form with a majestic beard and bright angelic countenance appeared to him wearing a royal crown and holding a sceptre, and

bade him go for relief of his sickness to the altar at which he served ; he obeyed and forthwith was healed, and ever afterwards St. Richard, King of the English, was revered at Lucca as a great saint.

Such is the account which we have of the first English Saint from Devon. His sons, Willibald and Winnibald, resumed their journey and went on to Rome, where Winnibald remained for a time, but Willibald continued his pilgrimage to the Holy Land ; on his way he was put in prison by the Saracens at Emessa, but was released by the intercession of a Spaniard whose brother was chamberlain of the Emir, and went on to Damascus and Galilee. Willibald's journal of his travels is still in existence, and is the earliest record known written by a Devonshire man. His accounts of the Holy Land are of great interest and value. He describes, for instance, how he went to church at Cana in Galilee ; the priest, he says, wore a black turban, and the service was said in Arabic ; so we may call St. Willibald Devon's first antiquary and topographer.

After two years Willibald returned to Rome, and found that his brother Winnibald had gone back to England, and the memory of his father's vow came back to him. It was ten years since he had left England, and so he directed his steps to the recently restored Abbey of Mount Cassin and became a monk. There he passed some years in the retirement of the Benedictine house ; then he left it to join his uncle St. Boniface. On the road he visited his father's tomb at Lucca, and on July 22 he was ordained priest by his uncle, and fifteen months later he was consecrated as first Bishop of Eichstadt, where he laboured for over forty years. St. Willibald's day is July 7. His remains rest at Eichstadt. Winnibald, after his brother's departure for the Holy Land, embraced the monastic life. After a short time he went back to England to stir up his own kindred, and was by them received with joy ; accompanied by some of them he returned to Rome, where he was found by his uncle, St. Boniface, and persuaded by him to assist him in his work. For three years Winnibald laboured in Bavaria, whence he went back to Mainz, but he found the good Rhine wine too tempting for him and his monks, and so he went to his brother at Eichstadt, and then by his advice to Heidenheim, where he founded a double monastery, over which he ruled for ten years. St. Winnibald's day is Sept. 24.

St. Frederick, Bishop of Utrecht, was another disciple and relative of St. Boniface according to William of Malmesbury, and we also frequently find him styled *Fredericus Cridiodunus* or *Devonius*, which justifies us in claiming him as a native of

Devon. Judith, the divorced wife of the Emperor Lewis, is said to have caused him to be martyred for his reproofs of her and the Emperor. July 18 was the day of his martyrdom.

St. Burchard, Bishop of Wurzburg, whose day is October 14, is counted by Prince among the Devonshire worthies, but there seems to be no authority beyond Bale's word.

St. Walburga, niece of St. Boniface, and sister of SS. Willibald and Winnibald, was left by her father, St. Richard, at Wimborne, ere he set forth on his last journey. She was brought up there mainly by Abbess Tetta, and became a nun; later she was sent by Tetta to help her uncle, and was with St. Lioba at Bischofsheim, where she died, Feb. 25, A.D. 780. She became a very famous saint in Germany, and full lives of her are given in various martyrologies, but, as the main incidents belong to Germany, it is unnecessary to relate them here. St. Lioba was, according to her own account, a native of Devonshire. She was an only child, and her father Dynne, was an intimate friend of St. Boniface whilst he was still living in Devonshire, and her mother, Œbbe, was his blood relation. She took the veil at Wimborne. We have her letters to Boniface still preserved, and they show the very high degree of cultivation reached by an English girl in the eighth century. In A.D. 748 Boniface wrote to Tetta asking her to send Walburga, Lioba, and as many more as she could spare. St. Lioba founded the nunnery of Bischofsheim. When far advanced in age, by the advice of Lull, who had succeeded Boniface, she retired to Sonerheim, where she died. Her day is Sept. 28.

This noble group that centre round Winfred of Crediton and his work—Winfred himself, SS. Willibald, Winnibald, Walburga, Lioba, Richard, and Frederick of Crediton—form a galaxy of saints of whom any county might well be proud; they form a saintly family matched by no other in any English shire, and alone they would justify the application of the title of "A Land of Saints" to the county of Devon.

LIST OF DEVON SAINTS IN PART I.

St. Berwyn	St. Gwenan	St. Petrock
St. Boniface	St. Gwenliw	St. Richard
St. Brannock	St. Heligan	St. Rumon
St. Branwallader	St. Johannes	St. Sidwell
St. Burchard	St. Jutwara	St. Urith
St. Clether	St. Lioba	St. Walburga
St. Credan	St. Medan	St. Wenn
St. Dechan	St. Monynna	St. Willibald
St. Endellien	St. Morwenna	St. Winnibald
St. Frederick	St. Nectan	St. Wulvella.
	St. Paulus	

Okehampton Castle.

By DR. EDWARD H. YOUNG.

II.—THE RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.

IN the evolution of a Norman castle we have seen that the stone keep did not suffice for many years as the residence of the lord and his family. The accommodation that the keep provided was "cabined, cribbed, confined," and it is not surprising to learn that, as funds permitted and the country became more settled, steps were taken to erect more commodious buildings in the bailey. Although greater comfort was aimed at, we can see by the now standing walls of Okehampton and other Norman castles that defence was no less essential.

Before describing the residential buildings, a few words may be said on the outer defensive curtain walls.

Barbican Gate. Just to the south of the present modern entrance to the castle grounds are situated the scanty remains of the external approach to the castle—the barbican gateway. This consists on the south side of a lofty piece of walling with the mouldings of a semicircular arch. Above this archway are traces of worked stone in the broken walling, which appear to be one side of a window. On the north side only a portion of the walling remains, showing no special features. The actual entrance could have been only 6 feet across. It was an advantage, in defence, to have a narrow approach to the castle.

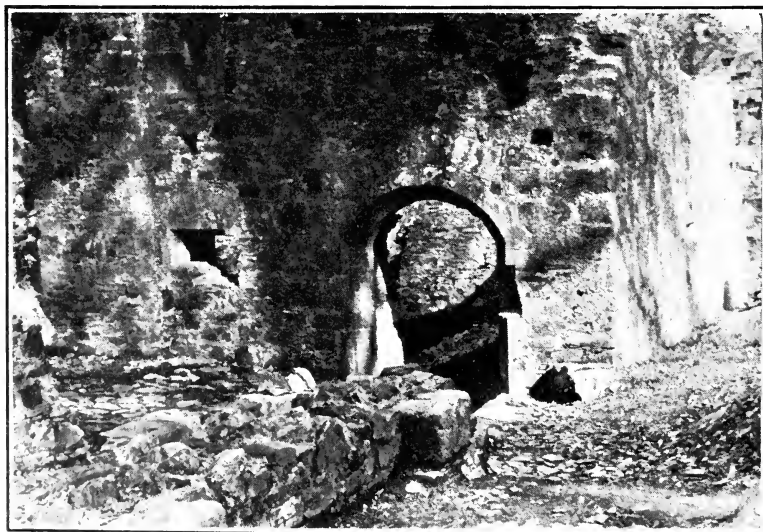
From the fact that the inner side of the southern piece of masonry shows that the adjacent walling reached to the top of the gateway and that a window probably existed above the arch, I think there must have been a room over the entrance, but it could only have been of light construction.

From the barbican gate a narrow lane (averaging 14 feet across), flanked by the remains of stout walls, leads by a fairly steep ascent to the main gateway of the castle. For a few yards after passing the barbican this lane is roughly paved—probably in old days the whole of it was.

The presence of these curtain walls flanking the approach served to confine assailants to a limited area. The lane was further contracted just before the main gateway is reached by two transverse pieces of walling.

The only other remaining pieces of outer curtain walls exist

110'



1. GENERAL VIEW OF INTERIOR

2. WESTERN DOORWAY OF GREAT HALL

OKEHAMPTON CASTLE.

on the northern side of the great hall and kitchen—probably there were no others—the deep valleys on either side of the buildings prevented the use of battering rams and similar engines of attack.

MAIN RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.

These were arranged in two blocks which converged on the east to the main castle gateway (great gate), enclosing a roughly triangular open area known as the inner bailey.

Gate House. Unfortunately, the masonry here is very ruined, only the lower portions of the walls remaining. From these scanty remains, however, I think we can form a very fair idea of what the condition was in its original state.

The remains of the archway of the gate form a roughly four-sided area, some $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet across. In the angles of the masonry of this quadrilateral space are vertical depressions which formerly held the pillars of the arch—in the south-west corner the base of one is still present.

On each side in the centre is also a vertical slit which probably received the portcullis. In the north wall of the gateway is a narrow doorway (4 ft. 2 in. across), with the lower part of the jambs still present. This leads into a roughly triangular space, with walls broken down or altogether absent. The base of this space is formed by the eastern wall of the great hall, and from the presence of holes for beams in this wall it is quite clear that there was a room above this space. Two corbels high up on the wall probably helped to support the roof.

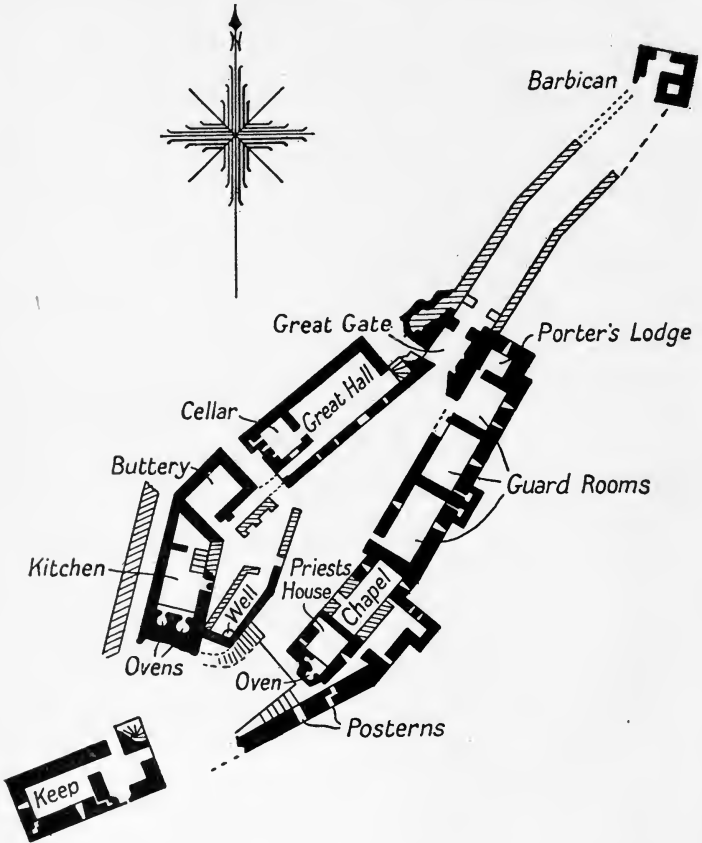
At the south-west angle of this space is a flight of eight steps leading up to the eastern doorway of the great hall; turning round from this are a further three steps, which almost certainly led to the room above the great gate. On the sixth step upwards are the remains of the worked stone jambs of a doorway, and in the walling is a looped window looking into the inner bailey, which evidently served to light the staircase leading into the gate-house room.

NORTHERN RANGE OF BUILDINGS.—Two blocks form this range, separated by a passage. The most eastern comprises the great hall with its accessories of solar and undercroft, while the western are given up to the kitchen and its adjuncts.

Great Hall. This is just over 44 feet in length and 25 feet in breadth. The wall on the east side is very nearly perfect, and shows the depressions in the masonry where the wooden supports for the high-pitched roof were placed. It will be noticed that the wall is thinner above the position of the roof. In the southern part of this wall is the doorway, previously mentioned,

which leads upwards by steps to the room above the gateway and downwards to the room on the northern side of the gateway. This doorway has plain moulding, and on the northern side is a deep recess for the wooden beam which barred the door.

The north wall remains are very bare of architectural features. A slight recession of masonry near the top of the present remains



may be an indication that a looped window existed there, but the indication is slight. We can be quite sure that no window of any size existed on this wall. In Norman castles the ground-floor windows on the external walls were mere slits or loops, on account of the risks during siege. It was only on the stages above the ground floor that proper windows were placed. This

point is well noticed in the southern range of buildings, where the walls are more perfect.

There are still remains of the original plaster on the north wall.

South Wall. On the south wall are the remains of the chief windows of the hall—two in number. The most easterly shows some of the worked stones of the window, but insufficient to judge of its character. The western window is now only a gap in the wall. Both windows were recessed, and looked out on the inner bailey.

The western wall is a dividing one between the great hall on the ground level and the undercroft with the solar above. Although in good condition below, it is very defective above. On its south end it shows the opening into the passage running by the side of the undercroft. The worked stones of this archway are almost completely destroyed.

Near the centre of this wall are the scanty remains of the entrance to the undercroft. The lower parts of the doorway jambs are in good preservation, and from their character are probably late 14th or early 15th century work.

At the northern end of the wall is a stone staircase (seven steps remain) leading up to the solar. The remains of a worked doorway exist here too.

It will be noticed that no remains of a fireplace exist in the Great Hall. Probably a stone hearth was used in the centre, and an opening in the roof above allowed exit for smoke. Writing on "Okehampton Castle" for the Devonshire Association in 1895, the late Mr. R. N. Worth said, "Towards the centre of the hall are what may be the remains of the hearth." No trace is present now.

Undercroft or Cellar. This is placed at the west end of the great hall, and is entered by the doorway already mentioned. It is quadrilateral in shape, but the north-east corner is encroached upon by the masonry used in constructing the stone steps to the solar. Its size is 13 feet by 18 feet. Apparently it was lighted on one side only, viz. the west, where there are a splayed horizontal loop and a larger window.

From the character of the masonry at the base of the walls it would seem that a wooden floor was used here.

On the south side of the undercroft is the narrow passage, $4\frac{1}{4}$ feet in width, previously mentioned as opening into the great hall. It is lit on the south side by a splayed loop.

Solar. This was also known as the "bower" and "withdrawing-room." It extended over the area covered by the undercroft and adjoining passage. The joist holes for the floor are quite evident. The solar was reached from the great hall by

the flight of stone steps already mentioned, and judging from its remains must have been one of the most comfortable rooms in the castle.

Its western wall, which like the eastern wall of the great hall is nearly perfect, shows a window, fire-place, and entrance to a garderobe; in addition are the depressions in the masonry for the roof beams corresponding to those in the eastern wall of the great hall. The high-pitched roof was evidently carried over the whole of this block.

The window is arched and of plain dressed stone, the dressings of the fire-place are chamfered and stopped, and the entrance to the garderobe is lancet-shaped, with dressed stones remaining on the north side. The garderobe forms a slight projection on the north-western part of the block. It is plainly vaulted, and was probably lit by a loop, now, however, destroyed by a local break in the masonry.

The southern wall of the solar presents the scanty remains of a window looking into the inner court. The north and east walls have disappeared.

The plan (as existing in Okehampton and other castles) of having the great hall and undercroft on ground level with the solar above presents one type of the usual arrangements. It is met with in buildings erected soon after the Conquest, but became more common in later times. In some of the Cambridge colleges the plan still exists—the common room corresponding to the undercroft and the solar to the master's lodging.

Separating the great hall from the kitchen block is a passageway, contracted slightly at the outlet by the projection of the solar garderobe. This passage was not roofed in, and although protected just outside by a curtain wall (the remains of which are still present, running from outside the great hall up to the keep mount) must have presented a weak spot in the defence of the castle. I am inclined to think that some extensive alteration was carried out here in the later habitable history of the castle, at a period when defence was not the necessity that it was in its earlier days.

The eastern wall of this passage (corresponding to the western wall of the great hall block) shows: (1) A well-preserved doorway with a segmental arch (probably 15th century); (2) The windows of the undercroft and solar; and (3) A flat buttress opposite the fire-place in the solar. It was the almost invariable rule to strengthen externally the places where the masonry was weakened by the insertion of fire-places.

The wall on the west of the passage is bare, but in very fair preservation.

Kitchen Block. This block has been extremely shattered, and in many places only the foundations remain.

Just to the west of the open passage above described is a four-sided room with the scanty remains of an entrance at the south-west angle, where the lower parts of the door jambs still remain. Only the east wall is in fair condition and presents no light. The other walls are too much demolished to show any remains of windows. There are no traces of a fire-place. The room was probably used as a buttery.

Joining the buttery at a slight angle are the remains of the kitchen. Here also the walls are so far destroyed that the means for lighting cannot be authenticated, but must have existed on the south side only.

The entrance was on the south side, where the lower parts of the door jambs are present, and show the same architectural characters as those of the buttery. Just inside this doorway on the right are four stone steps, which probably led to a loft above the kitchen, or at any rate to that part of the kitchen which was partly shut off by a transverse wall.

In the western end of the kitchen are the remains of two circular ovens.

A corridor will be noticed extending from the kitchen to the western doorway of the great hall. It was probably roofed over.

To the south of the kitchen are scanty remains of walling, in one corner of which is the castle well, now filled in. An examination of the upper part of this well showed that it was lined by stones.

Just to the south of the well are a few granite steps, continued by a few modern ones of slate, leading up to the keep; originally these steps doubtless existed for the whole way. Probably many of them are built in the walls of old Okehampton houses!

SOUTHERN BLOCK OF BUILDINGS.—This block, comprising residential and guard rooms on the east and the chapel with the priests' quarters on the west, shows less evidence of destruction than the block on the north.

The remains near the gateway and the southern wall as far as the chapel are in an excellent state of preservation for such old work. It is this portion of the castle which so impresses strollers in the old park by its aspect of rugged strength mellowed by age.

The range of buildings to the east of the chapel presents for examination on the ground level the porter's lodge and three rooms. On the upper floor are a small room above the porter's lodge and three rooms, evidently used by the lord and his family.

Porter's Lodge. This is entered from the most easternly of the downstairs rooms by a plain stone vaulted archway showing no

remains of worked stone. The lodge is $9\frac{1}{4}$ feet by $6\frac{1}{4}$ feet, and lighted only by a vertical splayed loop overlooking the entrance to the castle. Owing to the destruction of the floor above, it is open to the corresponding chamber on the upper stage. In its south wall is a square depression which is continued upwards to the room above. It is evidently a garderobe drain with the front masonry defective.

The most easterly of the three rooms on the ground floor was almost certainly a guard room. It is $21\frac{1}{4}$ feet by 15 feet 4 inches. On its north and west sides the walls are wanting almost to the ground level. Its entrance was certainly on the north wall just inside the great gateway, but no remains are present. On its eastern wall it shows the entrance to the porter's lodge; on its southern wall are two horizontal deeply splayed loops with the marks for an iron bar on each. It is most probable that means for lighting existed in the destroyed north wall.

The middle room on the ground floor ($30\frac{1}{4}$ feet by $17\frac{1}{4}$ feet) was also entered from the bailey by a doorway, practically no remains of which now exist. We can see where the entrance was, and that is all. To the west of the entrance this north wall is in a less demolished state, and shows, on one side of the break, traces of a small window overlooking the bailey. In the south wall is the usual horizontal splayed loop with the mark for the iron bar. To the west of this loop, in the corner, is the entrance to a garderobe, one of four (two above and two below) which are placed in a quadrilateral turret built out from the south wall. This garderobe is lit by a vertical splayed loop.

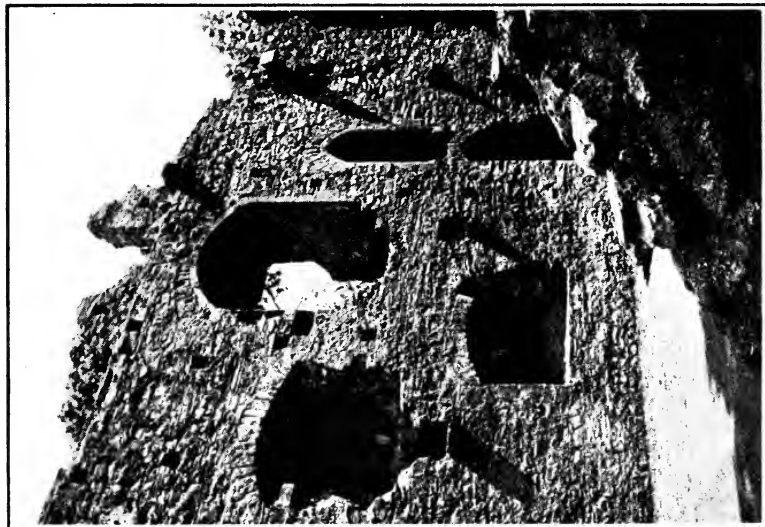
The most westerly of the ground floor rooms is entered by a doorway in the northern wall close to the chapel. No worked stone remains at this entrance. The room is 28 feet by 17 feet. On its south wall is one horizontal splayed loop, larger than the corresponding lights in the other two rooms, but presenting the usual mark for the iron bar. Further to the east is the entrance to the garderobe. This is lancet-shaped, and on its west side there are the remains of a worked jamb. This garderobe corresponds to the adjoining one, and has a stone-vaulted roof and a vertical splayed loop, broken away, however, on one side.

In the north wall, besides the entrance, is a four-sided splayed window, which, although looking into the bailey, shows the impression for the iron bar.

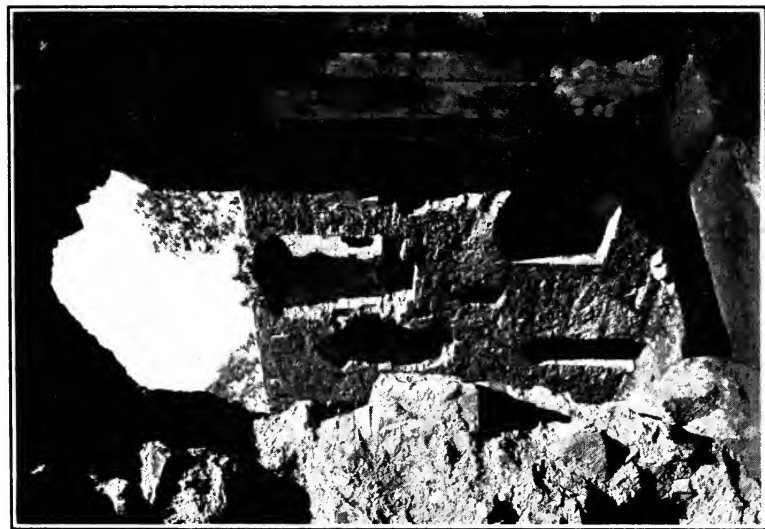
The east wall is bare except for the beam holes.

The west wall adjoins the chapel but on a lower level. At the level of the chapel floor the wall is built out in order to take the floor of the storey above.

The upper chambers, which, unlike the lower, communicated



INTERIOR OF SOUTH BLOCK



ENTRANCE TO UPPER CHAMBERS

OKEHAMPTON CASTLE.



directly with each other, were entered by a doorway in the angle of the western wall which projects beyond the side of the chapel. At present the doorway is approached by a gently rising slope of earth, but there can be no doubt that originally there was a flight of stone steps. These may still be present under the accumulated earth, but steps are useful for builders, and it is likely they were removed shortly after the castle was dismantled. On the south side of the entrance there is plain worked stone. As the upstairs rooms communicate directly with each other it will be advisable to describe them from west to east, instead of from east to west as the lower rooms were.

The most westernly room shows on its south wall : (1) A fire-place in very fair condition ; (2) A large splayed window with all the worked stone gone ; and (3) The lancet doorway of the garderobe, also with no remains of worked stone.

On the north wall are the remains of a window, probably with seating accommodation at the sides, but all definite details have gone.

The east wall shows, at its junction with the south wall, a broken space in which there was originally a doorway leading into the adjoining chamber.

The west wall corresponds to the east wall of the chapel and is bare.

The middle of the upstairs residential chambers presents on its south wall : (1) The lancet-shaped doorway to the garderobe, with the worked stone in good condition—the stone is rounded off, with stops at the bases of the jambs, and the irons which supported the door are still present ; (2) A large recessed window, with plain worked stone on the inner aspect and the remains of tracery at the head ; and (3) A fire-place with scanty remains of worked stone.

The north wall is partly broken away, but shows traces of a small window overlooking the bailey.

The west wall shows the broken space where the doorway was ; the east wall is altogether wanting.

The most eastern chamber shows on its south wall the remains of a large window, with traces of worked stone. The eastern wall shows : (1) A broken-down space which looks as though it were the situation of a fire-place ; if so, it was the only one in the castle placed against an inner wall ; (2) The entrance to the garderobe above the porter's lodge—this entrance is lancet-shaped, with worked stone.

The north and west walls are absent.

The garderobe above the porter's lodge is a vaulted chamber, the roof being supported by three massive stone ribs. It is

lighted by a small window facing east, and on this wall is a corbel, the use of which is not very clear.

The roof over this suite of chambers was flat and probably of wood covered with lead. It was surrounded by an embattled parapet.

The floor between the upper and lower chambers was wood supported on beams and joists, the holes for which are present. In the middle of the lower chamber are two corbels to support the beams ; others have probably disappeared.

THE CHAPEL.—This is placed to the west of the residential buildings and on a level with the upper storey. It is $44\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by 15 feet broad. Its eastern wall is blank and has no window, for the good reason that it forms the western wall of the residential chambers. The chancel walls are practically complete. A small portion of the north wall of the nave is in good condition, but the remainder of the walling is defective almost to the ground level.

In the north wall of the chancel is a pointed segmented window, almost certainly of the 14th century (late Early English), and in the south wall is a plain segmented window of approximately the same date. Both the windows were of two lights and show traceried heads.

To the east of the south window is an excellent piscina, also probably 14th century. It has a trefoil head, and in the soft stone at the side one of the French prisoners domiciled at Okehampton during the Napoleonic war cut the pathetic words—

HIC V.....T

FUIT CAPTIVUS

BELLI

1809.

It was not in the castle that V——t was imprisoned. The prisoners at Okehampton were mostly officers who were boarded out at houses in the town, and allowed during the day to wander one mile from the Town Hall.

In the north wall of the nave are the remains of a large window, but only a small portion of the worked stones are present. Probably it was of the same date as the windows in the chancel.

Just to the west of this window was the north door, but there are practically no remains. A foundation on the outside probably indicates a porch.

The chapel had a flat roof with a parapet.

In the broken south wall there is an opening leading into a projecting small tower. I think there was originally a doorway



1. CHAPEL AND PRIEST'S HOUSE, WITH OVEN 2. LARGE AND SMALL OVENS IN KITCHEN

OKEHAMPTON CASTLE.



here. The use of this small tower is not very clear, but I certainly think it was ecclesiastical. Its floor is on a lower level than that of the chapel, and judging from the way it was lighted there were probably two rooms, one above the other. In the lower stage are : (1) A square recess in the wall which may have served as a cupboard, and (2) A vertical splayed loop. In the upper storey is a four-sided window, the lower part of which has been built up. There is no worked stone.

PRIEST'S HOUSE.—Immediately to the west of the chapel is a small room about 14 feet by 12 feet, entered on the south, and perhaps on the north too. Built into its north wall is a recess which was probably used as a seat. In this wall also are the remains of a window.

In the west wall are the remains of a small oven (probably ecclesiastical) and a larger circular depression built on projecting masonry, the use of which is not very clear.

The east wall adjoins the chapel.

In the south wall is a small garderobe, and in the masonry at the back of this is the opening of a square drain, almost certainly connected with a garderobe in the storey above.

All of these walls have been broken away only a few feet above ground level, but there certainly existed a room or rooms above this and extending over the present open passage between it and the curtain wall.

The curtain wall extends from the small turret in connection with the chapel to the mound on which the keep is built. At present there is an uncovered way between it and the chapel and the priest's room, but originally the western part was certainly built over.

Passing from east to west the following points are noticed in the curtain wall : (1) A somewhat conical recess, of doubtful use ; (2) A postern with an angular masonry approach—this shows no worked stone, but over the outer entrance is a pent-house ; (3) Another postern, but with a direct approach—this has worked stone on the western side, but on the eastern only the lower stone remains ; (4) The lower portion of a window high up on the broken wall. This window almost certainly gave light to one of the priest's rooms, all other traces of which have vanished.

The above short notes of the existing castle remains cover, I think, the main points now to be seen. A good idea of the features of a mediæval castle can be obtained by inspecting the outside of the south wall, which in its greater extent is in an excellent condition. The foundations of the masonry on the

solid rock, strengthened in one weak spot by a spur of masonry, can be seen. The strong wall with the tiny slits for lighting on the ground floor point to the strong fortress, the larger and more ornate windows on the upper storey indicate the home as well as the fortress.

Desolate and bare as the ruins now are, we must remember that in mediæval times the castle was for generations the home of families whose names are graven deeply in the history of the country. Whether any especial stirring event happened there we do not know, nor, I am afraid, are we likely to know. The old historian, William of Worcester, leaves us entirely in the dark as to why he applied the term " famous " to Okehampton Castle.

I must acknowledge the great help that I have received in preparing this short account of Okehampton Castle from the article written by the late Mr. R. N. Worth, F.G.S., for the Devonshire Association in 1895. Although written many years before the recent clearance of brambles and the excavations, his description shows not only an accuracy of observation but a sure insight as regards what would be found by further examination.

To Mr. H. F. Trayhere, A.R.I.B.A., my thanks are due for kind help in the study of architectural details.

Okehampton Castle.

PAUSE, stranger, here ; and if enthusiast thou,
Ascend this path ; and drink the noontide air,
In coolness rising from yon crisped stream
Kissed by soft gales ; while overhead the sky
Freckled with azure breathes of heavenly balm.
Here view, as o'er thee steals the olden time,
Those prostrate fragments mouldering—fresh like life :
And as thy footsteps thread the arch-ways broad,
Darkened by self-sown foliage, clustering down
In wild profusion, let thy fancy paint
Their deep unutterable tale of years.
Here Ruin mocks Ambition ; here she stands
To show that all is vanity ! Stay then,
And view thine own inevitable fate ;
Though, stranger, still thy wayward heart condemn
Plain competence and peace, securéd state.

English Folk-music.

With special reference to the Folk-songs of the
West Country.

By CHARLES H. LAYCOCK.

THE position which the folk-songs and dance-tunes of all the European nations holds in the history and development of the art of music is one of paramount importance. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that all modern music, that is all music since about 1600, sacred and secular, vocal and instrumental, is founded upon and owes its very existence to the songs and dance-tunes of the people.

Previous to that date, or at any rate up to the middle of the sixteenth century, music as an artistic creation was entirely under the control of the Church, and strictly regulated by ecclesiastical authority. Now the music of the Church, commonly known as Plainsong or Gregorian Chant (which still survives in the service of the Roman Catholic Church, and has recently been re-introduced into some of our Anglican churches), was confined within the limits of the eight ecclesiastical tones or modes, which admitted of diatonic melodies only ; in other words only the notes represented by the white keys of a pianoforte were allowed, with an occasional *B* flat, to avoid the disagreeable interval from *F* to *B* natural in certain modes, known as the tritone. And though this rule was somewhat relaxed towards the close of the period of Polyphonic Church Music, which culminated in the glorious works of Palestrina and his school, that is during the latter half of the sixteenth century, still nothing like a systematic use of chromatic alterations by means of sharps and flats was ever authorized by the Church. And it is easy to see that, without these, any progress in harmony, upon which the whole theory of modern music is founded, would have been impossible. And it is just at this point that the music of the people begins to assert itself.

All through the long reign of ecclesiastical music, the common people *had* their own songs and dance-tunes, but the learned monks, who wrote all the treatises and preserved all the manuscripts, did not deem them worthy of record. Who were the composers of these early popular or secular tunes will never be

known. Indeed, true folk melodies are not *composed*, in the usual sense of the word as applied to an artistic musical creation of one individual, but are the inspired product of a community, whose feelings and tastes are reflected in them. This applies equally to the words as to the music, for in a true folk-song the two are inseparable and follow one another closely. If the words to which a melody is indebted for its existence are light and tripping, so is the melody itself. If, on the other hand, the words are sad and gloomy, the melody naturally corresponds with them.

Up to within the last twenty years or so, it was generally held that all folk tunes, or certainly all English folk tunes, were based upon the Ionian mode, which is identical with our modern major scale, and which was added to the ecclesiastical modes, along with the Æolian mode, identical with the old diatonic or unaltered minor scale, by Glareanus so late as the middle of the sixteenth century. But it is now generally acknowledged that the eight original ecclesiastical modes were freely used in the composition of all kinds of secular music until early in the seventeenth century, and many of the popular songs were written, or rather sung, throughout this period in the Dorian, Phrygian, Mixolydian, and other modes. A glance through any of the collections of English folk-songs published during the last ten years or so will verify this. And this is hardly to be wondered at, for their authors, however unskilled they might be in the theory of music as then practised, were nevertheless in the constant habit of hearing Church melodies sung in the ecclesiastical modes, and so naturally they frequently conformed to the tonality of these venerable scales in their own secular melodies.

There is no doubt, however, that it was owing to a large majority of these folk melodies being cast in the Ionian mode which was the primary cause of the downfall of the old Church modes and the ultimate adoption of the two, major and minor, transposing scales, used in all modern European music, except that of the Church of Rome, which still adheres by Papal authority to the ancient Plainsong.

Now folk music in England, far from being behind that of other European countries, was well in advance of them. The oldest and most valuable specimen of mediæval music, known to exist anywhere, is the "rota" or round, "Sumer is icumen in," a canon in four parts with a "pes" in two lower parts. It is usually spoken of as the "Reading Rota," because the original manuscript, which is in the British Museum, is in the handwriting of one John of Fornsete, a monk of the Abbey of

Reading, who is thought to have composed it, or rather to have adapted it to the form of a canon, before 1240. But there is little doubt that the melody itself is a folk-song, pure and simple, in the Ionian mode transposed from *C* to *F* by the use of *B* molle (*B* flat), the "lyric semitone," allowed even by the Church, which makes it identical with our modern major mode in the key of *F*. The air is still delightfully fresh and pleasing even to modern ears. The English words, which were probably also traditional, are particularly interesting to West-country people, as they are written in a distinctly Wessex dialect, probably Wiltshire. They are as follows:—

"Sumer is icumen in,
 Lhud-c sing cuc-cu,
 Groweth sed and bloweth med
 And springth the wod-e nu.
 Sing cuc-cu.
 Aw-e* bleteth after lomb,
 Lhouth after cal-ve† cu.
 Bulluc sterteth, buck-e verteth,
 Murie sing cuc-cu.
 Cuc-cu, cuc-cu,
 Wel sing-es thu cuc-cu,
 Ne swik thu naver nu."

The Latin words, which also appear on the original manuscript, were probably written by John of Fornsete himself.

It is noteworthy that the first composer of merit, whose works have survived in anything more than a fragmentary state, was an Englishman, John Dunstable, who died in 1453. But he confined himself almost exclusively to ecclesiastical music, and is generally held to have been the inventor of polyphonic composition.

We do not, as we said, know who were the composers of the early secular music, but we *do* know who were the secular musicians of that time, and we know that they were nearer the fundamental principles of modern music than the Churchmen were. The secular musicians of this early time were wanderers on the face of Europe. They were the Troubadours and Jongleurs in France, the Minnesingers and Meistersingers in Germany, and the Minstrels or Waits in England. In England there was no class of native noble or educated singers, corresponding to the Troubadours and the Minnesingers, for the simple reason that for at least two centuries after the Norman conquest the nobility of England was composed almost entirely

* Ewe is still pronounced *yaw* in Devonshire.

† The *f* in calf is still sounded as *v* in Devonshire.

of Norman-French barons, who spoke their own language and brought their own troubadour songs. Consequently, the secular musicians in England were solely represented by the Minstrels, who went about from village to village singing and dancing, frequently accompanying their songs on the simple and crude instruments of that period. These men were not only unlettered, but in the earliest days were simple vagabonds, who could claim no redress even for bodily injury wantonly inflicted; though their condition and the esteem in which they were held improved in later times. These men handed down their folk-songs orally from father to son for generations, though after music-printing was introduced at the close of the fifteenth century, many of the most popular of these songs were printed on broadsides and sold by the pedlars and ballad-mongers. In this way both the words and the tunes often became much corrupted, being altered by the ballad-singers or the printers, or both, to suit the popular taste of various successive periods.

But, though the old minstrels as a class disappeared after 1500, the old folk-songs (both the originals of those which had been corrupted as well as those which had never appeared in print) were kept alive by their descendants, the last of whom were the old "singing-men" of the nineteenth century, a few of whom still survive.

To the period of the minstrels belongs the famous "Battle of Agincourt" song, 1415. The first verse is as follows:—

"Deo gracias anglia,
Redde pro victoria.
Owre kynge went forth to Normandy,
With grace and myght of chyvalry:
Ther God for him wrought marvelously,
Wherefore Englonde may call and cry
Deo gracias.

Chorus—Deo gracias anglia,
Redde pro victoria.

To the Tudor period, which was very rich in both folk-song and art music, belong the two well-known melodies, "Sellenger's Round" and "The Carman's Whistle," both subsequently harmonized by William Byrde as dance-tunes with variations for the virginals; also "The King's Hunting Jig," harmonized by Dr. John Bull. These tunes are found in most of the collections of virginal music of that period. Other well-known songs of the same period were "The British Grenadiers" and "The Bailiff's Daughter of Islington."

Few folk-songs of the first half of the seventeenth century survive; but many well-known songs belong to the Restoration

period, for example, "Come Lasses and Lads," "Barbara Allen," and the once famous "Lilliburlero," an Irish Protestant song, the music of which is usually ascribed to Henry Purcell, but it is far more probable that Purcell merely adapted an old folk-melody or dance-tune.

After the close of the seventeenth century, the purely traditional folk-song ceased to be printed until the recent revival of interest taken in them by collectors at the close of the nineteenth and beginning of the present century. But many of the old airs were introduced into the masques or ballad operas which became popular in George II.'s reign, of which "The Beggar's Opera," by John Gay (a Barnstaple man), in 1727, was the first. But as a rule fresh words were written to them, and the tunes much altered to suit the popular taste of the time.

Meanwhile, many songs composed by the cultured musicians of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries became so popular as to be regarded in the light of national treasures, and are included in every collection of English songs. They include songs such as "The Roast Beef of Old England," "Old King Cole," "Down among the Dead Men," "The Vicar of Bray," and the beautiful melody, "Pretty Polly Oliver"; all of which belong to the early eighteenth century.

There has been much dispute as to the authorship of our National Anthem, "God save the King." Its first public performance is stated to have been at a dinner in 1740 to celebrate the taking of Portobello by Admiral Vernon, when it is said to have been sung by Henry Carey as his own composition. Others ascribe the tune to Purcell.

The spirited "Hearts of Oak" was composed by William Boyce in 1759.

But perhaps the most popular English composer of the eighteenth century was Thomas Augustine Arne, whose famous "Rule Britannia" was written in 1740, as a finale for his masque of "Alfred."

To the next generation belongs Charles Dibdin with his once famous sea-songs, of which "Tom Bowling" is the best known. Also James Hook, with his beautiful "Lass of Richmond Hill."

A well-known song of that period also was "The Bay of Biscay," by John Davy (of Upton Hellions).

To the early nineteenth century belong John Braham, with his "Death of Nelson," Charles Horn with "Cherry Ripe," and, above all, Sir Henry Rowley Bishop, whose "Home, sweet Home," "Bid me Discourse," "Should he Upbraid" and many others, are well-established favourites.

These are of course only a few of the chief representative songs

of the various periods. Anything like an exhaustive list of English songs and song-writers would be altogether outside the scope of this paper.

Those interested in these ancient English songs are referred to the many excellent collections which have been published from time to time during the last hundred years or so, chief among these being Chappell's *Popular Music of the Olden Time* first published in 1859; a second edition was published in 1893 under the able editorship of Mr. H. E. Wooldridge, in which the airs have been thoroughly revised, and the modal character of those, which had been modified in the older edition to suit the modern taste, restored; while much valuable information regarding the history of many of these ancient airs and ballads has been added.

Other excellent modern collections are :—

The Minstrelsy of England, 2 vols., by Moffat and Kidson. 1902.

The Minstrelsy of England, by Edmonstoune Duncan. 1905.

Songs of the British Islands, by W. H. Hadow. 1903.

But it must be clearly borne in mind that none (or at any rate very few) of the songs in these collections are true unadulterated folk-songs. Many of the tunes are certainly traditional, that is, the composer's name is unknown or long since forgotten, if it ever was known, but in most cases they have been much altered to suit the musical taste of more modern times. The words have been still more altered for various reasons, and in many cases the air is sung to totally different words from which it was originally sung by the peasantry. These remarks, of course, apply only to the small minority of the songs in these collections which have been transferred, as it were, from the realm of folk-music into that of art-music after the invention of printing. But by far the larger number of these so-called Ancient and National Airs are the original compositions of skilled musicians of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

By the term *Folk-song* is implied a peasant-made song, or as Wagnall's *Standard Dictionary* defines it, "a song or ballad originating and current among the common people, and illustrating the common life with its interests and enthusiasms as derived from legend or story." It is still better defined in the *Century Dictionary*, "a song of the people; a song based on a legendary or historical event, or some incident of common life, the words and music of which have originated among the common people; and are extensively used by them."

Now the only reliable method of obtaining these folk-songs in a pure and unadulterated form is from the lips of the folk-singers themselves. Chappell owns that his material was gathered

almost entirely from ancient manuscripts and black-letter broadsides, etc. It is only within the last thirty years or less that the attempt has been made, and successfully made, of noting down folk-songs directly from the lips of folk-singers. And in this respect no locality in England has been so favoured as our own West Country. For the great pioneer of this noble work, the Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould, is a Devonshire man, who, with the aid of the Rev. H. Fleetwood Sheppard, made a collection of songs and ballads from the mouths of the people in Devon and Cornwall, which collection, entitled *Songs of the West*, was first published in four parts, 1889-91. It was subsequently published in one volume. A second edition, with a few slight alterations and additions, was published in 1895; while a new and revised edition, under the musical editorship of Mr. Cecil J. Sharp, was published in 1905. This last edition contains many alterations, and twenty-two new songs not found in the former editions. To the lover of florid art music, the accompaniments as harmonized by the Rev. H. Fleetwood Sheppard in the older editions will no doubt appeal more strongly than the simpler and more rugged style of accompaniment adopted by Mr. Cecil Sharp in the 1905 edition, but the latter are musically of far greater value, for two reasons: in the first place Mr. Sharp has preserved in his accompaniments the modal character of a large number of these songs, which are undoubtedly cast in the old ecclesiastical modes, and which Mr. Sheppard has in almost every case destroyed, if not in the air itself, at least in the accompaniment, by the introduction of sharpened sevenths or leading notes and other modern innovations, never used by the singers themselves in a modal air; and in the second place, by making the accompaniments as simple as possible, Mr. Sharp has retained the true character of the folk-song, that of simplicity and naïveté. The true folk-song has from the earliest times been sung in unison, and usually without accompaniment of any kind, but when accompanied at all, it was on a small instrument such as the lute, or viol, or in later times the violin and guitar,* and still later the concertina or accordeon, none of which instruments are capable of more than the thinnest harmony, and in earlier times they were probably used merely to strengthen the melody by doubling it, that is, the singer played the same notes, perhaps an octave higher or lower, on his instrument, as he sang.

* Formerly in Devonshire every farmhouse had an instrument called the thrums hung in the common hall; it consisted of a board with fret and strings, and was taken in the evening by one of the farmer's sons or daughters, or by one of the farm labourers, and he or she struck chords on it whilst singing a ballad.—*English Minstrelsie*, vol. I, p. ix.

It follows, therefore, that a florid accompaniment, with rich and full chords and much difficult passage work, however appropriate it may be in the case of a modern art-song, is, when applied to a folk-song, utterly inappropriate, for it not only destroys the simplicity which is inseparable from the true folk-song, but is an anachronism for which there is no warrant in the history of folk-music, and it is just as bad a piece of musicianship as converting an ancient modal air into a modern major or minor one.

For all information regarding the history of these songs and ballads of Devon and Cornwall, the reader is referred to the introduction and notes to each of the songs, published in the volume, especially the edition of 1905.

It is not asserted that any one of these songs, either air or words, is the exclusive property of one or other of these two counties; indeed, it has been the experience of most collectors of folk-songs that the true folk-melodies are very fairly distributed throughout the whole kingdom, or those parts of it from which folk-songs have hitherto been collected. On the other hand, even in the same locality there are many variants, both in the tunes and the words, of most of the folk-songs; indeed, hardly any two singers will render a song exactly alike in every detail.

A few words on the well-known song, "Widdecombe Fair," not inaptly styled the "Devonshire National Anthem," may not be out of place here. As supplementary to the notes in *Songs of the West*, the Rev. J. F. Chanter, of Parracombe, tells me he has known the song from a boy, in 1859, when an old man used to sing it at their servants' parties, but his words began:—

"Tom Pace, Tom Pace,
Lend me your old mare,
I wants 'en to ride up to
Hoodicock (or Hoodicot) Fair."

Now this is either Woodcock or Woodcote Fair. Woodcote is a common name for farms in North Devon, but there is no village or hamlet of that name. I think therefore it is more likely to be Woodcock Fair, that is, a fair at the time woodcocks arrive in October or later. And it is possible that, owing to the similarity of sound in the pronunciation of Hoodicock and Widdecombe the latter name was substituted for the former, and the Widdecombe folks claimed the song as their own.

Mr. Cecil Sharp gives a variant of the same song, under the title of "Midsummer Fair," in his *Folk Songs from Somerset*, Series II., No. 49. He claims that the Somerset tune is older than the Devonshire one, and that it has more character and

a better rhythm. His words differ, too, considerably from those sung in Devonshire, and the last line is a mere jingle :—

“To my oor, bag boor, bag nigger, bag waller, and ban-ta-ba-loo.”

He suggests that some Widecombe singer changed “Midsummer” into “Widdecombe,” and substituted the names of local celebrities for the jingle of the last line. Whatever may be the true history of the song, certain it is that it has gained a popularity in Devonshire unequalled by that of any other folk-song or art-song, and is known pretty well all over England.

Besides Baring-Gould’s *Songs of the West*, other no less valuable collections of folk-songs, taken down directly from the lips of folk-singers, have been published, chief among these being :—

Folk-songs from Somerset, by Cecil J. Sharp and the Rev. Charles L. Marson. Series I.-V. 1905-9.

Folk-songs from Dorset, by H. E. D. Hammond and Cecil J. Sharp.

Folk-songs from Hampshire, by George B. Gardiner.

Folk-songs from the Eastern Counties, by R. Vaughan Williams.

Folk-songs from Sussex, by W. Percy Merrick and R. Vaughan Williams.

English County Songs, by Lucy E. Broadwood and J. A. Fuller-Maitland. 1893.

And many contained in the Journals of the Folk-song Society.

Those who realize the intrinsic beauty of these ancient folk-melodies owe a very deep debt of gratitude to these collectors for having rescued them from the total oblivion into which they would have fallen but for their zeal and energy in seeking out the few remaining genuine folk-singers and carefully noting down their songs. It is hoped that by teaching the children to sing their own folk-songs at school, English folk-song may once more become a living part of the musical life of England.

APPENDIX I.

Some Old Devonshire Songs.

THE MORTAL UNLUCKY OLD CHAP.

THEY’VE ax’d me to zing ‘e a zong :
Wull, I bān’t gwain to keep ‘e too long,
But I ‘ope yū’ll vorgie me,
Vor sure as yū zee me,
I’m sartain to zing en all wrong.

Chorus—Vor,

I’m a mortal onlucky ole chap,
Yū nivver yeard tell zich a caze,
Vrom mornin’ to night, nort nivver go’t h right,
’Tis enough to draive any man maze.

My turmets be ait wi' the vlies,
 The rist 'ath got into my wait (wheat),
 An' grass is zo sca'ce all auver the place,
 There's nort vor the bullicks to ait,
Chorus—Vor, etc.

My cider it always turn'th zour,
 My sheep they've all died o' the rāt (rot);
 My poultry don't pay, vor th'ole hens they won't lay,
 An' my pegs I can't nivver get fat.
Chorus—Vor, etc.

I zold all my wool t'other day
 Vor vour-pence dree vardens a poun',
 But the vurry nex' day I yeard the vokes zay,
 It went up to vippence all roun'.
Chorus—Vor, etc.

Vor sartain yū've all a-year'd tell
 O' the prize Devon büll I'd a-got,
 Wen I got out o' baid 's mornin' er was daid,
 A gurt mangol 'd a-stick'd in he's droat.
Chorus—Vor, etc.

My chicken all dies o' the gaps,
 I'm ait out wi' rats an' wi' meeze (mice),
 My childern keep vallin' an' fightin' an' squallin',
 An' the fox 'ath a-staul'd all my geeze.
Chorus—Vor, etc.

My dairy 'ont nivver keep cüle,
 My butter an' craim 's always spwoil'd,
 An' last Zinday, Pat, our ole tabby cat,
 Vall'd into the crock an' was bwoil'd.
Chorus—Vor, etc.

My chimley 's a beggar to zmauk,
 My wive er go'th crūnetin' about,
 I get sudd in my brath an' vried taties, ees fath!
 'Tis enough to putt any man out.
Chorus—Vor, etc.

Wen I went out wan day vor to shüte,
 I got stogg'd up to ching in a bog,
 I kept blazin' away to the rabbuts all day,
 But I nivver shet nort 'seps my dog.
Chorus—Vor, etc.

My Jan 'e's a-go' vor a saujer,
 My sal's rinn'd away wi' a tramp,
 My 'Arry's a füle, tho' I keeps 'n to sküle,
 An' my Tommy 's a reg'lar young scamp.
Chorus—Vor, etc.

'Ow to pay my year's rent I don't knaw;
 If my lan'lord won't draw zomethin' back,
 I must call vriends 'pon yü to help pull me drü,
 Or 'e's sartin to gie me the zack.

Chorus—Vor,

I'm a mortal onlucky ole chap,
 Yü nivver yeard tell zich a caze,
 Vrom mornin' to night, nort nivver go'th right,
 'Tis enough to draive any man maze.

BILLY, BOY, BILLY.

WHERE'VE 'e a-bin tü all the day, Billy, bwoy, Billy?
 Where've 'e a-been tü all the day, Billy, bwoy, Billy?
 I've been yer, I've been there, I've been ev'ry other where,
 A-lükin' vor a young thing to take 'er vrom 'er mammy.

Chorus—(last 2 lines repeated).

Can er bake, an' can er brew, Billy, bwoy, Billy?
 Can er make a Hirish stew, Billy, bwoy, Billy?
 Er can bake, er can brew, er can make a Hirish stew,
 Eet er be a young thing to take 'er vrom 'er mammy.

Chorus.

'Ow old be er then, Billy, bwoy, Billy?
 'Ow old be er then, Billy, bwoy, Billy?
 Twice zix, twice zeb'm, twice twenty an' 'leb'm,
 Eet er be a young thing to take 'er vrom 'er mammy.

Chorus.

RICHARD SHORT'S HISTORY,

DID 'e ivver yer tell o' wan Hurchet Short's 'istory?
 Cüz if thee 'asn't, I'll tell it thee now.
 He wer a feller both tallish an' dapper,
 An' he wer a feller that vollied the plough.
 But zune he got tired o' this sort o' live, he did,
 Zo hired 'izzel out to the Sign o' the Crown;
 Vall'd in love wi' a maid, tried to make her he's wive, he did,
 Vurry well knaw'd to the vokes of our town.

Chorus—Fol-de-rol, lol-de-rol, lol-de-rol, la-di-dee,
 Fol-de-rol-lol-de-rol, la-di-di-dee.

Now this Kitty Lang er was tallish an' dapper,
 An' zo 'er Dick wer a good-lookin' lad.
 But er huff 'm an' cuff 'm an' call'd 'n a snapper,
 An' told 'n down-right that er wadd'n to be had.
 Vor er loved another wan taller an' bigger,
 An' e come vrom Lunnon an' wadd'n no clown;
 He's name wiz Jan Vry, he wer a grave-digger, min!
 Vurry well knaw'd to the vokes of our town.

Chorus—Fol-de-rol, etc.

Now wen this Kitty Lang he's wive did reyfüse to be,
 Poor Dicky, he lost all he's comfort an' 'ope ;
 Did'n veel nort at all like wat he used to,
 Cüd 'a 'ang'd 'izzel up to a fine bit o' rope.
 Zo he strakied aroun' whiles in love he did falter,
 But divvel a rope cüd he vind out aroun',
 Zo he catch'd up a hay-bean, an' med 'n a halter, min !
 Vurry well knaw'd to the vokes of our town.

Chorus—Fol-de-rol, etc.

Zo he 'ang'd 'izzel up to a tree in the medder, min,
 Veelin' all auver he didn' knaw 'ow ;
 Vor he's neck wiz all twisted, he's veet cüd'n tredda, wen
 Up come by chance Farmer Giles's ole cow ;
 Now the cow zmill'd the hay, catch'd 'old to the hay-bean,
 Haul'd out a gurt mouthe-vul which let Dicky down ;
 He vall'd tap he's veet an' away he did rin vast,
 An' was nivver more zeed by the vokes of our town.

Chorus—Fol-de-rol, etc.

"WEN SHALL US GIT MARRIED, JAN?"

Wen shall us git married, Jan ?
 Married, Jan, married, Jan ?
 Wen shall us git married, Jan ?
 O Janny, my own true loved one ?

A Vriday or Zatturday nüne-day,
 Nüne-day, nüne-day.
 A Vriday or Zatturday nüne-day,
 I'm sure that's züne anuff !

Oh, cüd'n us git married avore, Jan ?
 Avore, Jan, avore, Jan ?
 Cüd'n us git married avore, Jan ?
 O Janny, my own true loved one ?

Wat's want to git married tomorrer vor ?
 'Morrer vor, 'morrer vor ?
 Wat's want to git married tomorrer vor ?
 I'm sure the girl's go' mazed !

Who shall us ax to the weddin', Jan ?
 Weddin', Jan, weddin', Jan ?
 Who shall us ax to the weddin', Jan ?
 O Janny, my own true loved one ?

Let's ax th' ole Faither an' Mauther,
 Mauther, Mauther.
 Let's ax th' ole Faither an' Mauther
 I'm sure they 'm güde anuff !

Oh, cüd'n us ax zomebody better, Jan ?
Better, Jan, better, Jan ?
Cüd'n us ax zomebody better, Jan ?
O Janny, my own true loved one ?

Wat's want King an' Quane vor ?
Quane vor, Quane vor ?
Wat's want King an' Quane vor ?
I'm sure the girl's go' mazed !

Wat shall us wear to the weddin', Jan ?
Weddin', Jan, weddin', Jan ?
Wat shall us wear to the weddin', Jan ?
O Janny, my own true loved one ?

Wear th' ole wit 'at an' apurn,
Apurn, apurn.
Wear th' ole wit 'at an' apurn,
I'm sure they 'm güde anuff !

Oh, cüd'n us wear zumfin' better, Jan ?
Better, Jan, better, Jan ?
Cüd'n us wear zumfin' better, Jan ?
O Janny, my own true loved one ?

Wat's want silks an' satins vor ?
Satins vor, satins vor ?
Wat's want silks an' satins vor ?
I'm sure the girl's go' mazed !

Wat about the ring, Jan ?
The ring, Jan, the ring, Jan ?
Wat about the ring, Jan ?
O Janny, my own true loved one ?

Let's buy a penny brassen one,
Brassen one, brassen one.
Let's buy a penny brassen one,
I'm sure that's güde anuff !

Oh, cüd'n us buy zumfin' better, Jan ?
Better, Jan, better, Jan ?
Cüd'n us buy zumfin' better, Jan ?
O Janny, my own true loved one ?

Wat's want a zilver or gold one vor ?
Gold one vor, gold one vor ?
Wat's want a zilver or gold one vor ?
I'm sure the girl's go' mazed !

Wat shall us 'ave vor brexis, Jan ?
Brexis, Jan, brexis, Jan ?
Wat shall us 'ave vor brexis, Jan ?
O Janny, my own true loved one ?

Let's 'ave risty bacon an' bains then,
 Bains then, bains then.
 Let's 'ave risty bacon an' bains then,
 I'm sure that's güde anuff!

Oh, cüd'n us 'ave zumfin' better, Jan?
 Better, Jan, better, Jan?
 Cüd'n us 'ave zumfin' better, Jan?
 O Janny, my own true loved one?

Wat's want duck an' green pays vor?
 Pays vor, pays vor?
 Wat's want duck an' green pays vor?
 I'm sure the girl's go' mazed!

Wull, us shan't git married at all then!
 At all then, at all then.
 Us shan't git married at all then!
 Zo I wish 'e all güde-day.

APPENDIX II.

The following is a list of modern West-country songs, which may be of interest to West-country readers. It does not profess to be exhaustive, but merely contains those songs, written during the last ten or fifteen years, with which the writer is acquainted.

In arranging this list, I have, for obvious reasons, not attempted any classification according to merit, some being very good, some fairly good, and others indifferent. But for the sake of convenience I have arranged them under five main headings.

(1) WESSEX GENERALLY.

- The Westernland.* Words by F. C. Smale. Music by G. H. Stone. (Published by Turner & Phillips, Plymouth.)
Little Grey Home in the West. Words by D. Eardley-Wilmot. Music by Hermann Löhr. (Chappell & Co., London.)
My Dear Soul: a Wessex Love Song. Words by May Byron. Music by Wilfred Sanderson. (Boosey & Co., London.)
Sink, Red Sun. Words by Stephen Coleridge. Music by Teresa del Riego. (Chappell & Co., London.)

(2) DEVONSHIRE.

- Devon to Me!* Words by John Galsworthy. Music by Clifford Courtenay. (Ascherberg & Co., London.)
Glorious Devon! Words by Harold Boulton. Music by Edward German. (Boosey & Co., London.)
Down in Devon. Words and music by B. Mallett. (Weekes & Co.)
Red Devon by the Sea. Words by Lina Jephson. Music by Robert Coningsby Clarke. (Chappell & Co., London.)

- Lads o' Devon.* Words by P. J. O'Reilly. Music by Raymond Loughborough. (Boosey & Co., London.)
- Devon, O Devon!* Words by H. Newbolt. Music by C. Villiers Stanford. (Boosey & Co., London.)
- Dear County in the West.* Words by Edith Warren. Music by G. H. Stone. (Turner & Phillips, Plymouth.)
- Sweet Dales of Devon.* Words by Stephen Coleridge. Music by Teresa del Riego. (Chappell & Co., London.)
- Songs of the Devon Moors.* Four songs published in one volume.
- No. 1. "The Moors of Devon."
 „ 2. "A Moorland Lament."
 „ 3. "Lovely Devon Rose."
 „ 4. "Cumley Down."
- Words by Edward Teschemacher. Music by Herbert Oliver. (J. H. Larway, London.)
- Fair Devon.* Words and music by Rev. H. S.-J. E. Wrenford, Clannaborough, Bow, North Devon.
- River of Dart.* Words by Clifton Bingham. Music by Edith Cooke. (Chappell & Co., London.)
- A Little Green Lane.* Words by Florence Gertrude Attenborough. Music by A. von Ahn Carse. (Leonard & Co., London.)
- Clovelly.* Words and music by H. Verne. (J. T. White, Barnstaple.)
- Watersmeet.* Words and music by H. Verne. (J. T. White, Barnstaple.)
- Dear Old Ilfracombe.* Words and music by H. Verne. (J. T. White, Barnstaple.)
- Down Away at Appledore.* Words by F. E. Weatherly. Music by Clifford Courtenay. (Ascherberg & Co., London.)
- The Land Between the Seas.* Words and music by Robert Eden. (Elkin & Co.)
- Drake's Drum.* Words by Henry Newbolt. Music by C. Villiers Stanford. (Boosey & Co., London.)
- Drake's Drum.* Words by Henry Newbolt. Music by Walter W. Hedgcock. (J. B. Cramer & Co., London.)
- Drake.* Words by Henry Newbolt. Music by Charles G. Mortimer. (Swan & Co., London.)
- Drake goes West.* Words by P. J. O'Reilly. Music by Wilfred Sanderson. (Boosey & Co., London.)
- Young Tom o' Devon.* Words by Harold Simpson. Music by Kennedy Russell. (Chappell & Co., London.)
- The Devonshire Miller.* Words by Edward Teschemacher. Music by Noel Johnson. (Ricordi & Co., London.)
- Wonderful Wiseman o' Tawton.* Words by Music by Kennedy Russell. (Chappell & Co., London.)
- Goin' a-Courtin'.* "In the Old Devonshire Way." Words by F. E. Weatherly. Music by J. L. Molloy. (Boosey & Co., London.)
- Parson Endacott.* A Devonshire Song. Words by Walter E. Grogan. Music by T. R. Hine-Haycock. (Boosey & Co., London.)
- Down 'Ome by Kirton Town.* Devonshire song. Words by F. C. Smale. Music by G. H. Stone. (Turner & Phillips, Plymouth.)
- Tavvystock Goozey Vair.* Words and music by C. John Trythall. (J. H. Larway, London.)
- "Stonecracker Jan."* Words by F. E. Weatherly. Music by Eric Coates. (Boosey & Co., London.)
- Jack Briton.* Words by . Music by W. H. Squire. (Boosey & Co., London.)
- The Farmer's Pride.* Words and music by Kennedy Russell. (Chappell & Co., London.)

- Old Farmer John.* Words and music by Kennedy Russell. (Chappell & Co., London.)
A Short Cut. Words by P. J. O'Reilly. Music by H. Hoten. (Boosey & Co., London.)
Little Shepherdess of Devon. Words by John P. Harrington. Music by Alec Hemley. (Star Music Publishing Co.)
Cider Song. Words by Leedham Stanley. Music by Willy Scott. (Aplin & Barrett Ltd., Yeovil and London.)

(3) SOMERSET.

- Up from Somerset.* Words by F. E. Weatherly. Music by Wilfred Sanderson. (Boosey & Co., London.)
Sue of Somerset. A Country Ditty. Words by Harold Simpson. Music by H. Lyall Phillips. (Ascherberg & Co., London.)
Heigho! A Zummerzet Ditty. Words by P. J. O'Reilly. Music by Robert Coverley. (Ascherberg & Co., London.)
Zummerzetshire. An Old Song. Words by George Parker. Music arranged by Ernest Newton. (Novello & Co., London.)
Richard of Taunton Dean. Traditional.

(4) CORNWALL.

- In a Cornish Kitchen.* Words and music by Frederic Dale. (J. H. Larway, London.)
How Be 'ee, me Deear? The Cornish greeting. Words by Bernard Moore. Music by Frederic Dale. (J. H. Larway, London.)
I'm Thinkin'. Cornish song. Words and music by Frederic Dale. (J. H. Larway, London.)

(5) HUMOROUS SONGS WRITTEN IN THE WEST COUNTRY DIALECT.

- Varmer Giles.* Words by Gilbert Wells. Music by T. F. Robson. (Francis, Day, & Hunter, London.)
Jolly Garge. Words by J. Mills. Music by George Arthurs. (Francis, Day, & Hunter, London.)
The Dumb Wife. Words by "Esculapius." Music by A. Benedict. (E. Donajowski, London.)
The Village Pump. Words and music by Archie Naish. (Reynolds & Co., London.)
How did you Leave the Pigs? Words and music by T. S. Lonsdale. (Reynolds & Co., London.)
I'd never been Coortin' afore. Words by Dan Lipton. Music by George Bastow. (B. Feldman & Co., London.)
Wot vur do 'ee Luv Oi? Words by Albert Chevalier. Music by Alfred H. West. (Reynolds & Co., London.)
'E can't take a Roise out of Oi! Words by Albert Chevalier. Music by Alfred H. West. (Reynolds & Co., London.)
They won't know Oi coom from the Coountry. Words and music by Fred W. Leigh. (Francis, Day, & Hunter, London.)
"Mary Ann, She's after Me!" Words and music by Fred W. Leigh. (Francis, Day, & Hunter.)

Some Recent Devonshire Literature.*

Compiled by H. TAPLEY-SOPER, City Librarian, Exeter.

- Bickersteth, H. L. "Parish Life in Mediæval Tavistock." (Jolliffe, Tavistock, 6d.) (Pamphlet.) 1914.
- Census of England and Wales, 1911. County of Devon. (H.M. Stationery Office, London, 10d.) 1914.
- Chase, Beatrice. "Heart of the Moor." (H. Jenkins, London, 6/-.) 1914.
- Conybeare, Henry Crawford. "Conybeare Wills and Administrations, 1463-1864." 4 parts. (Teignmouth, 1911-14. Privately printed.)
- Cresswell, Beatrix F. "Notes on the Churches of the Deanery of Kenn, Devon." (Commin, Exeter, 7/6.) 1912.
- "Exeter Illustrated." (Official Information Bureau, Exeter.) 1913.
- Fernier, J. Todd. "Master, The: His Life and Teachings." (The Order of the Cross, Paignton.) 1913.
- Floyer, J. K. "Pedigree of the Family of Floyer." (Privately printed.)
- Fursdon, F. R. M. "Story of Amanda." (Simpkin, Marshall, London, 6/-.) 1914.
- Gifford, J. West. "Devon: our County." (Sach, Plymouth.) 1913.
- Gosling, W. G. "Life of Sir Humphrey Gilbert." (Constable, London.) 1911.
- Gould, S. Baring-. "Church Revival." (Methuen, 12/6.) 1914.
- James, Katherine. "Before the Dawn." (Chapman & Hall, London, 6/-.) 1913.
- Halliday, Guy. "Facts and Values: a Study in the Ritschlian Method." (Christophers, 5/-.) 1914.
- Lethbridge, Sir Roper. "Hands Across the Sea. The Devonshire Ancestry and the Early Homes of the Family of John Endecott." (Southwood, Exeter, 2/-) 1914.
- Mawson, Thomas H. "Exeter of the Future." (T. H. Mawson & Sons, London, 2/6.) 1914.
- Mivart, F. St. George. "Report to the Local Government Board on the General Sanitary Circumstances and Administration of the Borough of Dartmouth." (H.M. Stationery Office, London, 4d.) 1914.

- Palmer, Benjamin F. "Diary while a Prisoner on board English Warships at Sea, in the Prison at Melville Island, and at Dartmoor." (Acorn Club, U.S.A., 40/-.) 1914.
- Parr, O. K. "My Heaven in Devon." (Washbourne, London, 1/6.) 1911.
- Phillpotts, Eden. "Judge's Chair." (Murray, London, 6/-) 1914.
- Phillpotts, Eden. "Master of Merripit." (Ward, Lock, London, 6/-.) 1914.
- "Rural Deanery of Kenn." (List of Rural Deans, 1665-1914.) (Pollard, Exeter, 8d. post free.) 1914.
- Sanders, James. "History of the Siderfin Family of West Somerset." (Southwood, Exeter, 2/6.) 1912.
- Scott, R. F. "Scott's Last Expedition." 2 vols. (Smith Elder, London, 42/- net.) 1914.
- Staerk, Dom Antonio. "Ancient Monuments of Buckfast Abbey." Vols. 1 and 2. (Monastère des Bénédictins, Kainlez-Tournai, 42/- nett.) 1914.
- Staerk, Dom Antonio. Collection de Reproductions Photographiques. Vol. 1, part 1. (Monastère des Bénédictins, Kainlez-Tournai, 50 fr.) 1914.
- Stirling, Mary E. T. "Story of the Exeter Protestant Martyrs." Foreword by H. Lloyd Parry. (Women's Protestant Union, London, 3d.) 1913.
- [Thomas, Nevill.] "Starcross Club, 1772-1913." (Privately printed.)
- Watkin, Hugh R. "History of Totnes Priory and Mediæval Town, Devonshire." Vol. 1. (Torquay, 1914.) (Privately printed, 21/-.)

*Publishers are invited to send to the compiler of this list, copies of new books for notice in future issues of the Year Book.

Affiliated Societies.

BARUMITES IN LONDON.

Founded 1893.

President :

Hon. Secretary : F. GABRIEL, Roborough, 17, Park Avenue South, Crouch End, N.

Object : To promote social gatherings and good-fellowship.

Subscription : 1s. per annum.

Qualification : Connection with Barnstaple or its neighbourhood. Limited to men.

Meetings : Annual dinner in London.

LONDON BIDEFORDIAN SOCIETY.

Founded 1914.

President : S. R. CHOPE, Esq., Mayor of Bideford.

Vice-Presidents : The RIGHT HON. the EARL OF HALSBURY, P.C. ; C. S. CARNEGIE, Esq. ; W. T. CHARLEWOOD, Esq. ; R. PEARSE CHOPE, Esq., B.A. ; W. CROSBIE COLES, Esq. ; T. CUTLAND, Esq. ; CHARLES GARVICE, Esq., F.R.S.L. ; DR. J. HEARD ; REV. T. NEWTON LEEKE ; CAPT. McNEILL MARTIN ; W. F. MOUNTJOY, Esq. ; C. S. PARKER, Esq. ; R. PUDDICOMBE, Esq. ; H. N. G. STUCLEY, Esq., J.P., C.A.

Treasurer : F. J. SANGUINE.

Hon. Secretary : STANLEY J. BOWEN, 22, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.

Objects : To strengthen the bond of friendship and to keep in touch with those from "the Little White Town on the Hill."

Qualification : Persons connected with Bideford and district by birth, marriage, descent, or former residence.

Subscription : Gentlemen, 2s. 6d. per annum ; ladies, 1s. 6d.

Meetings : Annual dinner in London and other social gatherings during the winter months.

Determined not to be outdone by the exiles from other Devon boroughs in London, the "Men of Bideford" decided, at a meeting at Anderton's Hotel on March 19, to form a Society of their own, and to become affiliated to the London Devonian Association. The first function of the new Society took the form of a "Social and Musical Evening" at Anderton's Hotel, at which the chair was taken by the world-famed novelist, Charles Garvice, Esq., who was supported by the Mayor of Bideford (S. R. Chope, Esq.) Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Mr. W. Crosbie Coles, Dr. Heard, Mr. Frank Heywood, and others. Some 180 folk crowded the room—a number far exceeding the expectations of the promoters of the new Society—and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The chairman made a really interesting speech, dwelling on the usefulness of such societies and his affection for Bideford—for many years his adopted home. The Mayor, who was only able to decide at the eleventh hour to be present, also addressed the meeting, and had a most enthusiastic reception. After the interval a vote of thanks to the chairman was proposed by Mr. Wallace. The musical programme was provided by Misses L. Wills (accompanist), Frances Richards (violinist), Daisy Pullen (dialect reciter), Helen Boyle, and Irene Rae, and Messrs. Cameron Dark, J. W. Elliott, A. J. Heard-Norrish, and Aubrey Sanders.

THE EXETER CLUB.

(LONDON AND DISTRICT BRANCH.)

Founded 1880.

President : J. J. HARRIS, Esq.*Vice-President* : H. M. ETHERINGTON, Esq.*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer* : HAROLD D. POWE, 7b, Peterborough Villas, Fulham, S.W.*Assistant Hon. Secretary* : H. P. KELLY.*Press Correspondent* : A. S. ADAMS.*Objects* : To promote friendly and social intercourse; to maintain the status of the Exeter Training College for schoolmasters, and to give opportunities for inter-communication for mutual assistance.*Qualification* : Training at St. Luke's College, Exeter.*Subscription* : 2s. 6d. per annum.*Meetings* : Monthly, in addition to annual dinner and Bohemian concert. In connection with this Club are the old Exonians' Cricket Club, with the same Hon. Secretary, and the Exonian Lodge, No. 3415, the Secretary of which is F. J. Thomson, 31, Angell Road, Brixton, S.W.

THE OLD EXONIAN CLUB.

(LONDON SECTION.)

Founded 1904.

President : MR. JUSTICE BUCKNILL.*Vice-President* : J. H. FISHER, Esq., F.R.C.S.*Hon. Secretary* : A. GOFF, 2, Royal Exchange Avenue, E.C.*Objects* : To renew acquaintance between Old Exonians living in London, and to arrange dinners and other entertainments.*Qualification* : Education at the Exeter School.*Subscription* : 3s. 6d. per annum.*Meetings* : Annual dinner in London, and other gatherings from time to time.

The School Magazine (free to members) is issued each term.

THE OLD OTTREGIANS' SOCIETY.

(" OTTREGIANS IN LONDON.")

Founded 1898.

President : THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD COLERIDGE.*Vice-Presidents* : THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN H. KENNAWAY, Bart., C.B. ;
THE HON. STEPHEN COLERIDGE ; THE HON. GILBERT COLERIDGE ;
THE HON. GEOFFREY DUKE COLERIDGE.*Chairman* : TOM CLARKE.*Vice-Chairman* : JOHN CARNELL.*Assistant Secretary* : J. R. DIGBY.*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer* : SIDNEY H. GODFREY, " Homeville,"
Merton Avenue, Chiswick, W.*Objects* : To renew old acquaintance; to strengthen the bond of friendship; to give advice and assistance to friendless Ottregians; to discuss home topics, and to publish home news.*Qualification* : Natives of the postal district of Ottery St. Mary, and persons who have lived for any length of time in the town.*Subscription* : 2s. 6d. per annum; ladies, 1s. 6d.

Meetings : Once in eight weeks at the Ottregian Room, The Cabin, Strand, W.C., and once a year at Kew Gardens, an annual concert at the Cripplegate Institute Hall, and a special train on Whit-Mondays to Ottery St. Mary.

A Benevolent Fund.

A quarterly journal (free to members), containing news of Ottery St. Mary, and of Ottery people all over the world.

The sixteenth year of the establishment of the Society of Old Ottregians in London finds the Society in a better position, both financially and numerically, than ever before.

Meetings have been held during the past year bi-monthly at The Cabin in the Strand, where prominent Ottregians have spoken on home topics. The attendance at these gatherings has been more numerous than in any past year. The Annual Concert was held at the Cripplegate Institute in January, and was a very great success. The majority of the artists were Ottregian and Devonian. The Annual Whist Drive was held at The cabin in April, when there was a large attendance with a satisfactory result. The annual summer gathering was held at Kew Gardens in July, and was largely attended. Lord Coleridge, the President, has attended several meetings of the society during the year, and has, as usual, keenly interested himself in the doings of the society.

For the eighth year in succession the Society has run special trains to Ottery St. Mary on Whit Monday, and this year just rooo travelled to the old town, and were thus enabled to visit their homes, which many would not have been able to do otherwise.

The society during the past year has shown that it is always delighted to honour worthy Ottregians, and a memorial tablet has been raised in Ottery Church by the members of the society, to the late Thomas John Carnell, who for nearly thirty years was organist, choir-master, school-master, and parish clerk, at Ottery St. Mary. The memorial was unveiled by the President of the Society, Lord Coleridge, at the old Collegiate Church of Ottery on Whit Monday last, in the presence of a great congregation. On that occasion Lord Coleridge gave an address on "Music," and the Vicar spoke on "No Continuing City." A public luncheon was also held at Ottery, attended by Ottregians at home and away.

The Benevolent Fund of the Society has been used to advantage during the year, and there is a balance on the right side.

The official journal of the Society has been published containing complete information of the doings of the Society, and of its members, and also of the doings of Ottery folk in the old Devonian home. This publication is unique, being the only journal of its kind extant. The last issue contained no less than thirty-six pages, brimful of interest to Ottery folk. The present December issue contains articles by Lord Coleridge, Sir John Kennaway, Sir Lewis Denning, the Rev. John Metcalfe, Mr. W. Willis Watson, and others; also photographs of Old Ottregians, including those of Ottery soldiers and sailors at the Front, with accounts of their experiences, and many other features.

The Society has sent a Christmas present to every Ottery soldier and sailor actually serving at the Front in the war. The generosity of the members is highly appreciated.

THREE TOWNS ASSOCIATION.

(PLYMOUTH, STONEHOUSE, AND DEVONPORT) IN LONDON.

Founded 1897.

President : W. H. PAWLEY, Esq.*Vice-Presidents* : WALDORF ASTOR, Esq., M.P.; A. SHIRLEY BENN, Esq., M.P.; Sir CLEMENT KINLOCH-COOKE, M.P.; Sir JOHN JACKSON, M.P.; J. A. HAWKE, Esq., K.C. (Recorder of Plymouth); H. E. DUKE, Esq., K.C., M.P. (Recorder of Devonport); Dr. BLAKE ODGERS, K.C.; The MAYOR OF PLYMOUTH; Sir CHARLES RADFORD, J.P.; G. H. RADFORD, Esq., M.P.; H. H. VIVIAN, Esq., J.P.; A. E. SPENDER, Esq., J.P.; P. H. PRIDHAM WIPPELL, Esq., J.P.; W. J. McCORMACK, Esq., J.P.; Rev. A. J. WALDRON; W. FOWELL, Esq.; FRANK I. LYONS, Esq.; W. T. MADGE, Esq.*Hon. Treasurer* : W. M. BIRCHAM.*Hon. Recreation Secretary* : F. C. WARREN.*Hon. General Secretary* : F. C. GURRY, 93, Peterborough Rd, Fulham, S.W.*Object* : The promotion of social and intellectual intercourse among the members and associates.*Qualification* : Connection with the Three Towns by birth or residence.*Subscription* : Gentlemen 3s. 6d. per annum, ladies 1s. per annum.*Meetings* : Annual dinner, children's party, dances, smokers, whist drives, Bohemian concerts, summer outing.

The Association is affiliated with St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, Ludgate Circus, and most of the functions take place at the Institute.

The past season has been a very successful one in many respects. The membership of the Association is larger than it has ever been, a large increase having been made during the last twelve months.

The meetings generally have been well attended and thoroughly enjoyable. A new feature in last year's programme was the excursion to the Three Towns at Whitsuntide. Members were entertained by the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, the Mayors of Plymouth and Devonport, and Mr. Alderman Winnicott; and the summer outing of 1914 will not easily be forgotten by those who took part in it.

On account of the conditions arising from the war, the Annual Dinner, usually held in December, has been deferred this year. Other functions will be carried on as usual for the present.

THE TIVERTONIAN ASSOCIATION.

Founded 1909.

President : HON. W. LIONEL C. WALROND, M.P.*Vice-Presidents* : SIR GEORGE KEKEWICH, K.C.B.; SIR ROBERT NEWMAN, Bart., D.L., J.P.; COLONEL E. T. CLIFFORD, VD; SIR IAN M. HEATHCOAT AMORY, Bart., J.P.; REV. W. P. BESLEY, M.A.; REV. S. J. CHILDS-CLARKE, M.A.; G. E. COCKRAM, Esq.; JOHN COLES, Esq., J.P.; J. A. ECCLES, Esq.; F. CHUBB-FINCH, Esq.; THOS. H. FORD, Esq., J.P.; E. V. HUXTABLE, Esq.; The Mayor of Tiverton (A. T. GREGORY, Esq.); LEWIS MACKENZIE, Esq.; H. MUDFORD, Esq., J.P.; G. H. RADFORD, Esq., M.P.; ALLAN RAMSAY, Esq.; E. J. SNELL, Esq.; JOHN THORNE, Esq., J.P.; W. THORNE, Esq., J.P.; F. G. WRIGHT, Esq.*Chairman* : F. SNELL.*Vice-Chairman* : F. A. PERRY.*Hon. Treasurer and Assistant Secretary* : E. T. CLARKE.*Hon. Secretary* : W. PASSMORE, 101, Elspeth Road, Clapham Common, S.W.

Objects : To promote friendly intercourse amongst Tivertonians ; to assist those in need ; and to advise and influence young men starting on a commercial or professional career.

Qualification : Persons connected with the Tiverton Parliamentary Division by birth, descent, marriage, or former residence.

Subscription : Ordinary Members (Ladies or Gentlemen), 2s. per annum ; Hon. Members—Gentlemen, 10s., Ladies, 5s.

Meetings : Concerts, whist drives, dances, and annual dinner during the winter months.

The Association has been affiliated to St. Bride Institute. Membership over 450.

The 1913-14 session opened with a well-attended Concert (free to members), which was presided over by F. Chubb-Finch, Esq., editor of the *Bakers' Record* (a Vice-President of the Association).

The Annual Dinner was held at the King's Hall of the Holborn Restaurant on Oct. 16. In the unavoidable absence of the President. the chair was occupied by His Worship the Mayor of Tiverton (A. T. Gregory, Esq.), who was accompanied by Miss Gregory, M.A., and supported by G. E. Cockram, Esq., and other Vice-Presidents. Following last year's precedent, when the dinner programme contained an epitomized chronological list of important events in the history of Tiverton, this year's gave a list of Tivertonian worthies, and was illustrated with a photo of the Mayor and of St. Peter's Church and the Town Hall. Well-attended Whist Drives were held on Nov. 12 and Jan. 21, and were both greatly enjoyed.

Encouraged by the success of the Annual Dance in former years, it was determined to have two functions of this character during last session, and the attendance and social success of both more than justified the Committee's decision.

A grand Concert was held on March 12, and was presided over by the Rev. Martin Anstey, M.A., B.D. (Vice-President). Reference was made during the evening to the fact that the Chairman's family could trace their connection with Tiverton for eight generations, and that his brother was this year Mayor of Johannesburg. Another Vice-President (S. G. Jarman, Esq.) is this year Mayor of Wrexham, and the late Chairman of Committee (Mr. Councillor Sanders) is Deputy Mayor of East Ham.

At the annual business meeting in April, reference was made to the loss sustained by the Association in the removal from London through ill-health of Mr. F. W. Hesse, a member of the Committee who has worked hard for the Association and was well known as Hon. M.C.

Each Whitsuntide the Association runs a week-end excursion to Tiverton, which is well supported by Tivertonians, who embrace the opportunity of joining in a re-union "at home." The party left Paddington at midnight on Saturday, May 30, and Tiverton was reached early on Sunday morning. On Monday a luncheon was held at the Half Moon Hotel, presided over by His Worship the Mayor, and the party received an enthusiastic send-off from the station by a large concourse of friends, Tiverton being left about 4.30 p.m., and Paddington reached in time to allow members to reach their homes in various parts of London in good time.

The Association has a Benevolent Fund for the relief of Tivertonians in London who may need temporary assistance, the Fund being supported by voluntary contributions of members and friends.

WEST BUCKLAND SCHOOL OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION.

(LONDON BRANCH.)

Founded 1899.

President : ALDERMAN THOMAS PARRY, J.P. (late Chairman of the Monmouthshire County Council).*Vice-Presidents* : G. WILLIAM HILL, Esq., M.D., B.Sc. ; PROF. T. B. ABELL, M.I.N.A.*Chairman* : PROF. T. A. HEARSON, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.N.A., F.C.I.P.A.*Hon. Secretary* : F. H. SHELLEY, 15, Bishopsgate, E.C.*Objects* : To keep Old Boys in touch with the School and with each other ; to promote gatherings among Old Boys for pleasure and sport ; and to further the interests of the School generally.*Qualification* : Education at West Buckland School.*Subscription* : Life membership, half a guinea.*Meetings* : Annual dinner in London, and other social gatherings during the winter months.

The School Magazine (2s. per annum) is issued each term, containing news of Old Boys all over the world.

A feature of the usual winter programme has been the gratifying attendance of the younger "Old Boys."

The informal Smoking Concert, held on Nov. 13 at Sweasey's Restaurant, was presided over by Mr. T. R. Potbury, M.A., and an interesting musical programme was carried through successfully.

At the Annual Dinner, held on Jan. 16, at the Restaurant Frascati, the President of the Association, Mr. Harold H. Hilton, the noted golfer, was in the chair, and a large number of Old Boys and friends of the school were present. The evening passed off most successfully.

At the last "Smoker," on March 18, the evening was passed in the usual happy and informal way. Once again we are indebted to our friends, Messrs. T. Gibson, A. Holmes, and A. Owen Butcher, for their kind help at the various functions in the musical line. For the first time we had the pleasure of hearing a lady artist at our Annual Dinner, in the person of Miss Trilby Small. Needless to say she scored a great success.

SOCIETY OF DEVONIANS IN BRISTOL.

Founded 1891.

President : LIEUT.-COLONEL H. COATES, VD.*Hon. Treasurer* : A. DODGE.*Hon. Secretary* : H. GARLAND, 4, Redland Hill, Redland, Bristol.*Objects* : To promote friendly intercourse amongst Devonians in Bristol by social gatherings, and to assist benevolent or charitable objects, with a special regard to those in which Devonians are interested.*Qualification* : Natives and others connected with Devon.*Subscription* : 5s. per annum ; ladies, 2s. 6d.*Meetings* : Annual dinner, and concerts, etc., from time to time.

The Society possesses a Presidential Badge, each Past-President contributing a link for a chain.

The internal history of the Society during the past twelve months has not, owing chiefly to the outbreak of the war, been of an eventful character. The only social function held in that period was the Annual Dinner, at which the chief guest was Sir F. Carruthers Gould, who, in an eloquent speech on "True Patriotism," made special reference to the worthies of Devon. A pleasing feature of this occasion was the large attendance of ladies, several of whom have now become members of the Society. The Committee have had under consideration the desirability of holding other social gatherings, but in view of the serious crisis through which

the country is passing, it was deemed advisable to defer the decision in this matter until the feeling of the members at the Annual Meeting could be ascertained.

The benevolent objects of the Society have been continued, the Treasurer having during the year afforded relief in thirty-two cases to Devonians in distress. The sum of £5 has also been contributed out of the funds to the Bristol branch of the Red Cross Society. With regard to financial matters, the condition is satisfactory, there being a balance in hand of £52 19s., of which £41 2s. 11d. is appropriated to the Benevolent Fund and £11 16s. 1d. to the General Account.

The Committee have placed on record their appreciation of the long and faithful services rendered to the city of his adoption, and the support given to this Society, by Mr. James Cann, Past President, who has recently retired from the office of Chief Constable of the City of Bristol.

Special attention is called to the fact that the membership of the Society is still small in comparison with the number of Devonians who are resident in Bristol. An earnest appeal is therefore made to all to endeavour to increase the number of members, so that the usefulness of the Society may be extended and the spirit of Devon more widely cultivated.

CARDIFF DEVONSHIRE SOCIETY.

Founded 1906.

President : W. T. SYMONDS, Esq., J.P.

Vice-Presidents : HON. STEPHEN COLERIDGE, SIR HARRY T. EVE,
RT. HON. GEORGE LAMBERT, M.P., SIR ROBERT NEWMAN, Bart.,
JAS. RADLEY, Esq.

Chairman : SIR WM. CROSSMAN.

Hon. Treasurer : A. AKENHEAD.

Hon. Secretaries : E. W. BENJAMIN and JOHN EVANS, 99, St. Mary Street, Cardiff.

Objects : To bring Devonians in Cardiff more closely together, to foster the traditions of the County, and to raise a fund to afford temporary relief to necessitous and deserving Devonians.

Qualification : Birth or descent.

Subscription : 5s. per annum.

Meetings : Annual dinner.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WEST COUNTRYMEN IN FOLKESTONE.

Founded 1913.

President : W. H. ROUTLY, Esq. (Holsworthy).

Vice-Presidents : T. BOUNDY, Esq. (Tiverton); D'ARCY CLAYTON, Esq. (South Molton); W. RANSFORD, Esq. (Clevedon, Som.).

Chairman : MR. ADAMS (Plymouth).

Hon. Treasurer : H. CHAPPLE (Chittlehampton).

Hon. Secretary : C. JEFFERIES (Wellington, Som.), 32 and 33, Bouverie Square, Folkestone.

Objects : Outdoor sports, trips in the country, and cricket matches in the summer; entertainments in the winter.

Qualification : Natives of Devon, Cornwall, or Somerset.

Subscription : Gentlemen, 2s. 6d.; Ladies, 1s.

The Association was formed on the 11th December, 1913, with 15 members. The present membership is about 130. The opening function was held at the Masonic Hall, Folkestone, on the 25th Feb. last, and took the form of a West-Country Tea followed by Concert and Whist Drive. "Jan Stewer" and Mr. Kingdon were present, and greatly delighted

everyone by their contributions to the programme. Another Whist Drive was held on the 15th April, and a Summer Outing to Frittenden Park on 24th June was signalized by a union for the occasion with the Rochester, Chatham, and Gillingham Association; altogether about eighty were present.

The President arranged to give a Garden Party at Newing Green in July, but was obliged to cancel it at the last moment on account of a family bereavement. A Concert was fixed for 9th December in aid of local charities, when "Jan Stewer" was again expected.

LEICESTER AND SOUTH MIDLANDS DEVON AND CORNWALL ASSOCIATION.

Founded 1900.

President : E. G. TARDREW, Esq.

Vice-Presidents : H. BURDETT, Esq., C. J. HOPKINS, Esq., F. C. PULSFORD, Esq., J. TITLEY, sen., Esq.

Hon. Treasurer : W. A. CLARKE.

Joint Hon. Secretaries : F. W. HONEY and J. TITLEY, jun., 26, Lower Hastings Street, Leicester.

Objects : To promote social intercourse between Devonians and Cornishmen resident in the district, and the study and cultivation of the folklore of the two counties.

Qualification : Birth, parentage, or residence for 20 years in Devon or Cornwall.

Subscription : 2s. 6d. per annum.

Meetings : Annual dinner.

DEVONIANS IN LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT.

Founded 1895.

President : HENRY SMITH, Esq. (Dartmouth).

Vice-Presidents : THOMAS BEER, Esq. (Exeter); HENRY CUMING, Esq. (Plymouth); JOHN JONES, Esq. (Plymouth); E. F. STANLEY, Esq. (Dartmouth); CAPT. A. B. TOMS (Plymouth); JOHN R. WATKINS, Esq. (Plymouth).

Hon. Treasurer : JOSEPH FURZE (Tavistock).

Hon. Secretary : G. A. BROOKING, 26, Rosedale Avenue, Great Crosby, Liverpool.

Object : Social intercourse.

Qualification : Birth, parentage on either side, residence, or marriage.

Subscription : 2s. 6d. per annum.

Meetings : Annual dinner and supper, social gatherings, whist drives, children's parties, etc.

After nineteen years the Society still flourishes in the city on the banks of the Mersey. Apathy exists, but enthusiasm is also in evidence, especially among the older members; and enthusiasm will always beat apathy, more especially as the Hon. Secretary is an out-and-out optimist. During 1914 were held four smoking socials, two whist drives, one social for young people, one children's party, and last, but not least, the annual dinner.

PORTSMOUTH DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

President : LIEUT. H. E. LIDIARD, R.N.S.M.

Vice-Presidents : R. K. NINER, Esq., and P. G. D. WINTER, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer : E. G. STEPHENS.

Entertainment Secretary : W. J. DAVIES.

Hon. Secretary : W. G. COLLINS, 82, London Avenue, North End, Portsmouth.

Objects : To bring together Devonians residing in Portsmouth and district, to form a common county bond of friendship, and to assist as far as possible those in need.

Qualifications : Birth, parentage, ten years' residence, or marriage.

Meetings : Annual Dinner, whist drives, dances, concerts, outings, excursions, etc.

The President's Chain of Office, bearing the arms of Devon and Portsmouth, the nucleus of which was the gift of J. Carpenter, Esq. (Tiverton), has a link added to it by the President of each year, bearing his name. The past year has been one in which the Society has, more than ever, been asked by the promoters of local charities to co-operate, and has been able in a great measure to swell the funds of such institutions as the Royal Hospital, Eye and Ear Infirmary, Surgical Aid Society, Evening News Boot Fund, etc., while its own functions, both indoor and outdoor, arranged by the Entertainment Committee, have received record support, showing that the real Devon spirit of hospitality and sociability has been appreciated by its numerous patrons.

The Annual General Meeting in April, instead of the usual formal affair, was a combined business and social meeting, the former portion being held on the balcony of the Mikado Hall; this was followed by a Concert, Whist, and Dancing, and the whole proved most enjoyable, more especially as our worthy president consented to continue in office for another year. A capital summer and winter programme has been arranged, but unfortunately at the moment of writing the grave national crisis has compelled the Entertainment Committee, seeing that many of our officers, committee, and members are called to arms, to cancel for the time being nearly all its regular winter events, but it is hoped that, as soon as circumstances permit, these will be resumed. In this great naval and military centre it is obvious that Devonians connected with the services have gone, many of them, to take their places in defence of their King and country, and officers, committee, and members alike are far removed from scenes of pleasure and gaiety. We must wish that the time may soon come when success shall have crowned their patriotic efforts, and they may be once again in our midst.

Meantime the record of the cricket and boating sections during the past season is a satisfactory one, and augurs well for the coming season.

The membership has been well maintained and the financial position of the society is quite satisfactory.

READING AND DISTRICT DEVON AND CORNISH ASSOCIATION.

Founded 1895.

President : REV. G. F. COLERIDGE, R.D., M.A.

Vice-Presidents : E. BOWDEN, Esq.; J. BUCKNELL, Esq.; H. CHOWN, Esq.; J. ELLIS, Esq.; REV. CANON W. W. FOWLER, M.A., D.Sc.; R. HALL, Esq.; J. HARRIS, Esq.; J. MORSE, Esq.; G. E. B. ROGERS, Esq.; J. H. ROWE, Esq.; H. O. SERPELL, Esq.; G. SHORLAND, Esq.; P. W. TEAGUE, Esq.; W. J. TOYE, Esq., M.A.; and DR. J. HOPKINS WALTERS.

Chairman of Committee : REV. CANON W. W. FOWLER, M.A., D.Sc.

Hon. Treasurer : COUNCILLOR A. I. MAKER.

Hon. Auditor : MR. T. R. KITOW.

Hon. Secretaries : MR. E. S. SMITH, 32, Brisbane Road, Reading; MR. F. H. YELLEN, 47, Market Place, Reading.

Objects : To maintain the interest of members in the old Counties ; to foster the wholesome clannish characteristics of Devonians and Cornishmen ; and to encourage friendly intercourse among members.

Qualification : Birth or descent.

Subscription : 1s. per annum (minimum).

Meetings : Annual dinner, annual river trip, social gatherings, whist drives, dances, etc.

SWANSEA DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

Founded 1894.

President : S. T. DREW, Esq.

Vice-Presidents : S. DANIEL, Esq. ; J. DYER, Esq. ; W. A. FORD, Esq. ; J. B. GILL, Esq. ; T. W. HEWS, Esq. ; W. R. JEFFORD, Esq. ; C. H. NEWCOMBE, Esq. ; C. T. PASSMORE, Esq. ; H. SALTER, Esq.

Chairman : F. G. HOWARD, Esq.

Hon. Auditor : G. H. HARVEY.

Hon. Secretaries : F. LANE and E. R. SERLE, Swansea.

Objects : To promote fraternal feelings, social intercourse and entertainment ; to purchase books on the history of Devon, and to render assistance in case of need.

Qualification : Birth or descent.

Subscription : 1s. per annum.

Meetings : Social gatherings at intervals, summer excursion in August, annual dinner in November.

The Society was founded in 1894, the first president being H. A. Latimer, Esq., M.D., J.P. The membership in that year was 197, but since that time there has been a steady increase, and our membership roll to-day numbers something over 300. Various forms of social and educational meetings have been held, including lectures, concerts, teas, annual dinner in November, and annual excursions, generally to our native county, which, on a clear day, can be seen on our south-western horizon. The benevolent side of our Society has been maintained, and help has been rendered in many instances to Devonians in need of aid. We have a very fine and varied library of Devonian literature, available for home reading, and are subscribers to the Devonshire Association and other similar county publications. The Society has a President's chain and badge of office (provided by subscription), which includes the Arms of all the Devon townships. We ourselves issue an Annual Report, containing the names and addresses of our members, with the name of their birthplace, etc., but through the medium of this London publication we send greetings to Devonians in all parts of the world.

During the current year we attain our majority, and in order to celebrate the occasion we have issued a coming-of-age souvenir, giving the portraits of all past Presidents, and other interesting matters relating to Devonians in Swansea.

DEVONIAN SOCIETY IN CALCUTTA.

Founded 1901.

President : W. H. SPARKES, Esq.

Vice-Presidents : J. COTTLE, Esq. ; DR. H. PEDLER.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer : R. P. ADAMS, 3, Lee Road, Calcutta.

Objects : To promote a common County bond of friendship, and to render aid to Devonians in India.

Qualification : Birth or long residence.

Subscription : Rs. 24 per annum.

Meetings : Annual Dinner and Ball, generally in January. Recreation Club on the Maidan, tennis, croquet, etc.

THE DEVONIAN SOCIETY OF RHODESIA.

Patrons : SIR LEWIS MICHELL, C.V.O. ; R. T. CORYNDON, Esq., C.M.G.

President : DR. J. DYKE ACLAND.

Vice-Presidents : E. BASCH, Esq. ; W. BRIDGMAN, Esq. ; J. W. MAYNE, Esq. ; V. A. NEW, Esq.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer : C. F. OSMOND, P.O. Box 165, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.

Objects : To encourage and promote social intercourse and good fellowship ; to advance the interests of Devonians in Rhodesia, and to co-operate with kindred societies ; and to help Devonians in distress.

Qualification : Birth, parentage, or seven years' residence.

Subscription : 10s. 6d. per annum, or 5 guineas for life membership.

During the past year a happy re-union of Devonians took place at a lunch at the Grand Hotel, when the President, Dr. J. Dyke Acland, was in the chair, and Mr. R. T. Coryndon, C.M.G., Resident Commissioner for Swaziland, and Mr. H. Marshall Hole, who chanced to be in Bulawayo in connection with their duties as members of the Native Reserves Commission, were guests of the Society. Dr. Acland, in proposing the only toast—that of "The Guests"—said it always gave local Devonians the greatest pleasure to welcome fellow-countrymen who were passing through the town, but it often happened that they had no knowledge of such visits. Mr. Coryndon expressed the pleasure it gave him to meet Devonians, and his appreciation of the sense of brotherhood—a sense in which no county was stronger than Devon. Immensely strong ties of family and tradition attached them to their native county, but at the same time their allegiance was no less strong to the country in which they lived. Mr. Hole expressed the view that such societies exercised a potent influence in attracting men to the Colonies, and he congratulated the Society on the strong position it had attained ; Devonians in Rhodesia could claim to belong to the best county and the best colony in the world.

Several members have left for active service, including the President, who was first married in Somersetshire to a daughter of a past President, Mr. C. Corner. All are trying to do their share in this part of the Empire to help the dear Motherland through the present crisis, and the majority of Devonians who have not already left are training hard in case the call should come to them, when they will be found prepared to uphold the tradition of their county.

THE MONTREAL DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

Founded 1914.

President : PROF. C. E. MOYSE (Torquay), LL.D., Vice-Principal of McGill University.

Vice-Presidents : W. H. BLACKALLER, Esq. (Crediton) ; W. HUBBER, Esq. (Crediton) ; C. W. PARKIN, Esq. (Barnstaple).

Treasurer : G. HARRISON, sen. (Kingsbridge).

Assistant Secretary : — WARREN (Torquay).

Secretary : H. C. STUART (Devonport), 779, St. Urbain Street, Montreal, Canada.

Committee : MESSRS. BROWNING (Devonport), DEVENISH (Exeter), HARRIS (Ilfracombe), HEMS (Exeter), LIVERMORE (Woodbury), PIPER (Plymouth).

The inaugural meeting was held at the St. George's Society Hall, 5, Mansfield Street, on Oct. 7, when about thirty ardent Devonians were present. Officers were elected, and a badge, based on the Exeter coat of arms, was submitted by one of the members and approved. The membership is now about forty, but it is hoped to get many more.

DEVONIAN SOCIETY OF OTTAWA.

Founded 1912.

President : LIEUT.-COL. S. MAYNARD ROGERS.

Vice-Presidents : COMMANDER P. C. W. HOWE, R.N. ; HON. W. H. HOYLE, M.P. ; HON. F. D. MONK, M.P. ; REV. G. P. WOOLLCOMBE.

Chairman : W. E. HOOPER, Esq.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer : A. J. MUDGE, 505, Cooper Street, Ottawa, Ont.

Objects : To promote a spirit of fraternity amongst Devonians in Ottawa and district, by means of social intercourse ; to foster a continued love of the County ; and to advance and protect the interests of Devonians generally.

Qualification : Birth, descent, marriage.

Subscription : One dollar per annum.

Meetings : The third Monday in each month at Moreland Hall, Corner Fourth Avenue and Bank Street.

THE TORONTO DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

Founded 1907.

President : C. LEE HUTCHINGS, Esq.

Vice-President : J. H. HAYDEN, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer : W. WHITE.

Assistant Secretary : F. M'LEAN.

Hon. Secretary : W. SKELTON, 101, Leslie Street, Toronto, E.

Objects : To renew old acquaintances and to form new ones with those who hold a common interest ; to foster a knowledge of the traditions, literature, folklore, etc., of Devonshire ; and to promote the spirit of fraternity among Devonians in Canada.

Qualification : Birth or descent.

Subscription : One dollar per annum.

Meetings : The second and fourth Thursdays of each month, in the Sons of England Hall, Richmond Street East, the meetings to be alternately of a business and social character.

VICTORIA DEVONIANS, B.C.

Founded 1912.

President : HON. EDGAR DEWDNEY.

Chairman : HENRY MARTYN, Esq. (Devonport).

Vice-Chairmen : ALAN DUMBLETON, Esq. ; JOSEPH H. LIST, Esq. (Barnstaple).

Recorder : H. PIKE (Torquay).

Hon. Auditor : W. CURTIS SAMPSON (South Molton).

Joint Hon. Secretaries and Treasurers : FRED. J. HENSON (Tiverton), S. HENSON (Tiverton), P.O. Box 1208, Victoria, B.C.

Objects : (1) To promote friendly intercourse amongst Devonians residing in Victoria and district, by means of meetings and special re-unions, and by keeping in communication with Devonians at home and elsewhere. (2) To foster a knowledge of the history, folklore, literature, music, arts and antiquities of the county of Devon. (3) To carry out from time to time approved schemes for the benefit of Devonians residing at home and in Victoria and district.

Qualifications : Birth, descent, marriage, or residence of more than five years in Devon.

The Society has nearly 200 names on its books, and every indication of growing considerably larger. The Executive Committee consists of the following: A. Blackmore (Devonport), V. Cummings (Plymouth), B. B. Davis (Plymouth), D. Fowler (Stonehouse), R. O. Lamb (Devonport), J. H. List (Barnstaple), J. Lock (Barnstaple), L. O. Meehan, G. Moore (Devonport), H. Pike (Torquay), W. G. Stone (Devonport), W. E. Tickle (Tavistock).

We held our second Annual Banquet on February 26th last, when over 100 sat down to a most enjoyable repast. The dinner, speeches, and songs all fully accomplished their intentions of recalling happy days spent in dear old Devon and cementing the members closer together in the bonds of friendship for each other and home.

During the winter season the Society meets twice each month, once for business purposes and on the other occasion for a concert, whist drive, or some other form of social evening. During the summer various picnics in the open were arranged and thoroughly appreciated. Once during the winter a united whist drive and dance was held, with all the other old country societies, and this was so much enjoyed that it is hoped to repeat it once or twice this coming winter.

A silver cup was presented by our Society to the Royal Victoria Yacht Club for races for local dinghies, and was much appreciated by them.

Our Society, in conjunction with the other old-country societies (which represent votes of several thousands), has made its voice heard in the political world too. Representations were made to all the candidates for civic honours on the question of employment of alien labour, and we are pleased to announce that only those who were in favour of employment of British labour, whenever possible, on all civic works were returned to office. United, we are enabled to accomplish much in this manner.

NEW ZEALAND DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

Founded 1912.

President : W. U. TIMEWELL, Esq.

Vice-Presidents : MISS HEATH ; D. TEED, Esq.

Chairman : B. REEVES, Esq.

Committee : MRS. BRENDON, MRS. TOZER, MESSRS. BRENDON, CRANCH, W. W. GLIDDON-RICHARDSON, and TOZER.

Hon. Treasurer : C. NEWLAND.

Hon. Secretary (pro tem.) : ROBT TOZER, "Moirville," Wynyard Street, Auckland, N.Z.

Devonian Societies not Affiliated.

(With Names and Addresses of Secretaries.)

(A) AT HOME.

- BATH AND DISTRICT DEVONIAN SOCIETY.—H. Penny, "Devonia," Charlcombe, Bath.
- BEXHILL AND DISTRICT WEST-COUNTRY ASSOCIATION.—F. B. Temple, Bexhill.
- BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND DEVONIAN SOCIETY.—T. W. Hussey, 21 First Avenue, Selly Park, Birmingham.
- BOURNEMOUTH AND DISTRICT WEST-COUNTRY ASSOCIATION.—E. S. Rosevear, 100, Alma Road, Bournemouth.
- WEST-COUNTRY ASSOCIATION, EASTBOURNE.—W. Percy Glanfield and E. Akery, Albemarle Hotel, Eastbourne.
- THE ASSOCIATION OF WEST-COUNTRYMEN IN HAMPSHIRE.—F. A. Grant, 37, Padwell Road, The Avenue, Southampton.
- HULL DEVONIAN SOCIETY.—F. C. Wood.
- DEVONIAN SOCIETY IN MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT.—J. A. Bustard, 4, Mauldeth Road, Withington, Manchester.
- DEVON AND CORNWALL SOCIETY, NEWPORT (MON.) AND DISTRICT.—J. Cowling, 3, Annesley Road, Maindee, Newport (Mon.).
- NORTHAMPTONSHIRE WEST-COUNTRY ASSOCIATION.—W. Chaffe, Northampton.
- REIGATE AND REDHILL AND DISTRICT DEVON AND CORNWALL ASSOCIATION.—Henry Libby, "Cromer," Ringwood Avenue, Redhill.
- ROCHESTER, CHATHAM, GILLINGHAM, AND DISTRICT DEVON AND CORNWALL ASSOCIATION.—W. J. Manicom.
- DEVON, CORNWALL, AND WEST-COUNTRY ASSOCIATION FOR THE COUNTY OF SURREY.—W. J. Davis, Lulworth, Guildford.
- SOCIETY OF WEST-COUNTRYMEN IN WEST KENT (Tunbridge Wells, Tonbridge and District).—O. B. Geake, 48, Dudley Road, Tunbridge Wells.
- DEVONIANS IN WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—T. J. Kerslake, Alexandra Parade, Weston-super-Mare.
- WEYMOUTH AND DISTRICT DEVONIAN SOCIETY.—T. C. Loosmore, Weymouth.
- DEVONIANS IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—W. Ormsby Rymer, 33a, Holyrood Street, Newport, I.W.
- DEVONIANS AND CORNISHMEN IN WORCESTERSHIRE.—W. J. Pearce and C. D. Willis, *Berrow's Worcester Journal* Office, Worcester.

(B) ABROAD.

- WEST OF ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF CAPE TOWN.—A. F. Steer, P.O. Box 1169, Cape Town.
- WEST OF ENGLAND ASSOCIATION IN EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—E. G. Rendell, 236, Jasper Avenue, W., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
- HONG-KONG DEVONIAN SOCIETY.—P. Jacks, Hong-Kong.
- DEVON, CORNWALL, AND SOMERSET SOCIETY OF MANITOBA.—F. C. Stone, 386, Kennedy Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
- CORNWALL AND DEVON ASSOCIATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—James Jenkin, St. Day, Wilberforce Avenue, Rose Bay, Sydney, N.S.W.

Learned and Scientific Societies in Devonshire.

(Compiled by H. TAPLEY-SOPER, City Librarian, Exeter.)

Architectural Society of Plymouth. E. C. Adams, Secretary, The Athenæum, George Street, Plymouth.

Bradninch Literary and Debating Society. P. Warren, Secretary, Bradninch.

Dartmouth Technical and Scientific Society. S. G. Hearn, Hon. Secretary, 5, Victoria Terrace, Dartmouth.

Devon and Cornwall Record Society. H. Tapley-Soper, F.R.Hist.S., Hon. Secretary and General Editor, Royal Albert Memorial University College, Museum, and Public Library, Exeter.

Devon and Exeter Architectural Society (in alliance with the Royal Institute of British Architects). Allan R. Pinn, A.R.I.B.A., Hon. Secretary, 5, Bedford Circus, Exeter, and C. Cheverton, Hon. Secretary Three Towns Branch, 64, Chapel Street, Devonport.

Devon and Exeter Law Association. T. W. Burch, Hon. Secretary, Palace Gate, Exeter.

Devon and Exeter Medico-Chirurgical Society. R. V. Solly, M.D., Secretary, 40, West Southernhay, Exeter.

Devon Philosophical Society. Miss L. Wheaton, Secretary, 19, Bedford Circus, Exeter.

Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art. Maxwell Adams, Hon. Secretary, c/o Messrs. W. Brendon & Son, Ltd., Plymouth.

Exeter Camera Club. H. Tanner, Hon. Secretary, Barnfield House, Exeter.

Exeter Chess Club. W. H. Gundry, Hon. Secretary, Barnfield House, Exeter.

Exeter Diocesan Architectural and Archæological Society. Rev. Charles Sherwin, The Rectory, Clyst Hydon, Devon.

Exeter Law Library Society. J. Radcliffe, Hon. Secretary, 8, The Close, Exeter.

Exeter Literary Society. W. Rackwood Cocks, Hon. Secretary, Barnfield House, Exeter.

Exeter Oratorio Society (Founded 1846). Gilbert H. Stephens, Hon. Secretary, 2, Bedford Circus, Exeter.

Exeter Pictorial Record Society. F. R. Rowley and H. Tapley-Soper, Hon. Secretaries, Royal Albert Memorial University College, Museum, and Public Library, Exeter.

Gallia: French Literary Society. The Secretary, University College, Exeter.

Germania: German Literary Society. Miss Margaret Bailey, Secretary, University College, Exeter.

Incorporated Law Society (Plymouth). R. B. Johns and B. H. Whiteford, Joint Hon. Secretaries, 5, Princess Square, Plymouth.

Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom Laboratory. Edgar J. Allen, D.Sc., Hon. Secretary and Director of the Plymouth Laboratory, Citadel Hill, Plymouth.

Plymouth Institution and Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society. Henry Penrose Prance and W. C. Wade, Hon. Secretaries, The Athenæum, George Street, Plymouth.

Plymouth Medical Society. R. Jaques, Hon. Secretary, Dr. A. B. Soltau, Hon. Librarian, Athenæum Chambers, George Street, Plymouth.

Plymouth Photographic Society. Charles F. Ford, Hon. Secretary; The Athenæum, George Street, Plymouth.

Teign Naturalists' Field Club. J. S. Amery, Secretary, Druid, Ashburton, Devon.

Torquay Medical Society. H. K. Lacey, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Secretary, "Melita," Torquay.

Torquay Natural History Society. Major E. V. Elwes, Hon. Secretary, Babbacombe Road, Torquay.

University College Field Club and Natural History Society. Miss E. H. Aviolet, Hon. Secretary, University College, Exeter.

Libraries in Devonshire.

Barnstaple.

Athenæum Library ; 24,000 volumes (large local collection of books and manuscripts, including the Borough Records, the Oliver, Harding, and Incledon MSS., the Doddridge Library, and the Sharland Bequest). Thomas Wainwright, Secretary and Librarian.

Bideford.

Bideford Public Library ; 6,100 volumes. E. B. L. Brayley, Librarian.

Clovelly.

Village Library ; 500 volumes. Mrs. Hamlyn, Hon. Librarian.

Devonport.

Free Public Library, Duke Street ; 25,278 volumes. William D. Rutter, Librarian.

Exeter.

The Royal Albert Memorial University College, Museum, and Public Library ; 60,000 volumes and manuscripts (large local collection, including the collections of the late James Davidson, Esq., of Axminster ; P. O. Hutchinson, Esq., of Sidmouth ; Edward Fisher, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., of Newton Abbot ; and J. Brooking-Rowe, Esq., F.S.A., of Plympton). H. Tapley-Soper, F.L.A., F.R.Hist.S., Librarian.

The Devon and Exeter Institution ; 40,000 volumes. J. Coombes, Librarian.

The Cathedral Library ; 30,000 volumes and many manuscripts. The Rev. E. T. Foweraker, Librarian.

The City Muniment Room, The Guildhall (collection of manuscript Records). H. Lloyd Parry, B.A., B.Sc., Town Clerk.

The Exeter Law Library ; 4,000 volumes. John Radcliffe, Hon. Secretary.

The Medical Library, Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, East Southernhay.

Moretonhampstead.

Bowring Library ; 2,400 volumes. Rev. R. Blake, Hon. Librarian.

Newton Abbot.

Newton Abbot Public Library ; 10,000 volumes. Wm. Madern, F.L.A., Librarian.

Plymouth.

Plymouth Public Library ; 60,000 volumes (large local collection). W. H. K. Wright, F.L.A., F.R.Hist.S., Librarian.

Plymouth Proprietary and Cottonian Library ; 30,000 to 40,000 volumes. J. L. C. Woodley, Librarian.

Plymouth Institution and Natural History Society ; 6,000 volumes. C. W. Bracken, B.A., F.E.S., Hon. Librarian.

St. Giles-in-the-Wood, Torrington.

St. Giles' Library ; 300 volumes. S. J. Daniels, Hon. Librarian.

Swimbridge.

Village Library ; 750 to 800 volumes. W. Shelley, Librarian.

Tavistock.

Tavistock Library, Abbey Buildings ; 15,000 volumes. John Quick, Librarian.

Torquay.

Torquay Public Library ; 12,000 volumes. Joseph Jones, F.L.A., Librarian.

Totnes.

South Devon Library, 12, High Street ; 4,000 volumes. Samuel Veasey, Librarian.

Yealmpton, Plymouth.

Yealmpton Institute Library ; 450 volumes.

Rules of the London Devonian Association.

1. **Name.**—The name of the Society shall be “THE LONDON DEVONIAN ASSOCIATION.”
2. **Objects.**—The objects of the Society shall be :—
 - (a) To encourage the spirit of local patriotism—“that righteous and God-given feeling which is the root of all true patriotism, valour, civilization”—the spirit that animated the great Devonian heroes who defeated the Spanish Armada and laid the foundations of the British Empire.
 - (b) To form a central organization in London to promote Devonian interests, and to keep Devonians throughout the world in communication with their fellows at home and abroad.
 - (c) To promote friendly intercourse amongst Devonians residing in London and district, by means of meetings and social re-unions.
 - (d) To foster a knowledge of the History, Folklore, Literature, Music, Art, and Antiquities of the County.
 - (e) To carry out from time to time approved schemes for the benefit of Devonians residing in London or elsewhere.
3. **Constitution.**—The Society shall consist of Life and Ordinary Members and Associates.*
4. **Qualification.**—Any person residing in London or district who is connected with the County of Devon by birth, descent, marriage, or former residence, shall be eligible for membership, but such person shall be nominated by a Member and the nomination submitted to the Committee, who shall at their first Meeting after receipt of the nomination by the Hon. Secretary, decide by vote as to the acceptance or otherwise of the nomination.
5. **Subscription.**—The annual subscription to the Society shall be 5/- for gentlemen, and 2/6 for ladies and those under 21 years of age. Members of other recognized Devonian

* All Devonians (whether by birth, descent, marriage, or residence) not at present residing in London or district are eligible as Associates. The subscription is 2/6 per annum, or two guineas for life, and each Associate receives a copy of the *Year Book*.

Associations in London shall be admitted as Members on the nomination of their representatives on the Committee at an annual subscription of 2/6. The subscription for Life Membership shall be two guineas for gentlemen and one guinea for ladies. Subscriptions will be payable on election and each subsequent 30th September. The name of any Member whose subscription is in arrear for six months may be removed from the list of Members at the discretion of the Committee.

6. **Officers.**—The Officers of the Society shall be a President, Chairman, Hon. Secretary, Hon. Subscription Secretary, and Hon. Treasurer, all of whom shall be elected at the Annual Meeting.
7. **Management.**—The management of the Society shall be vested in a Committee, consisting of the President, Chairman, Hon. Secretary, Hon. Subscription Secretary, Hon. Treasurer, and fifteen other Members, and a representative elected by each of the other Devonian Associations in London, such representatives to be Members of the Society.
8. **Meetings of Committee.**—The Committee shall meet at least once a quarter. Seven to form a quorum.
9. **Chairman of Committee.**—The Committee at their first Meeting after the Annual Meeting shall elect a Chairman and a Deputy-Chairman from Members of the Association.
10. **Power of Committee.**—The Committee shall be empowered to decide all matters not dealt with in these rules, subject to an appeal to a General Meeting.
11. **Auditors.**—Two Members, who are not Members of the Committee, shall be elected at each Annual Meeting to audit the Accounts of the Society.
12. **Annual General Meeting.**—The Annual General Meeting shall be held in the month of October, when all Officers, five Members of the Committee, and Auditors shall retire, but be eligible for re-election. The business of the Annual General Meeting shall be the election of Officers, five Committee men, and two Auditors; presentation of Annual Report and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th September; and any other business, due notice of which has been given to the Hon. Secretary, according to the Rules.

13. **Special General Meeting.**—A Special General Meeting shall be summoned by the Hon. Secretary within fourteen days by a resolution of the Committee, or within twenty-one days of the receipt of a requisition signed by 30 Members of the Society, such requisition to state definitely the business to be considered.
14. **Notice of Meeting.**—Seven days' notice shall be given of all General Meetings of the Society, the date of postmark to be taken as the date of circular.
15. **Alteration of Rules.**—No alteration or addition to these Rules shall be made except at the Annual Meeting (when due notice of such alteration or addition must have been sent to the Hon. Secretary on or before 23rd September) or at a Special General Meeting. A copy of the proposed alteration or addition shall be sent to Members with notice of Meeting.

The Association is affiliated to the Conference of English County Societies in London, whose headquarters are at Cannon-Street Hotel, E.C.

Oak shields, with the arms of the Association painted in proper colours, may be obtained from F. C. Southwood, 96, Regent Street, W. Price, with motto, 6s., without motto, 4s. 6d.

Badges, with the arms in enamel and gilt, price 4s. 3d., or brooches, price 3s. 3d., may be obtained from W. J. Carroll, 33, Walbrook, E.C. Gold brooches, price 25s.

A few copies of the DEVONIAN YEAR BOOKS for 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, and 1914, remain in stock. Price 2s. 6d., by post 2s. 9d. Application should be made to the Hon. Secretary, JOHN W. SHAWYER, ST. BRIDE INSTITUTE, LUDGATE CIRCUS, E.C.

List of Members and Associates.

An asterisk (*) indicates Life Member.

A double dagger (‡) indicates Associate.

- *Abell, Prof. T. B. (Exmouth), M.I.N.A., Ashleigh, Greenbank Drive, Liverpool.
- ‡Abell, Prof. Westcott Stile (Exmouth), M.I.N.A., 11, Wedderburn Road, Hampstead, N.W. *Committee.*
- Acland, Captain J. W. (Columb-John), 25, Colville Square, W.
- Acland, Theodore Dyke (Columb-John), M.D., 19, Bryanston Square, W. *Vice-President.*
- Adams, A. A. (Werrington), C.A., Frankfield, Stanhope Road, Hornsey Lane, N.
- ‡Adams, Maxwell (Wolborough), c/o Messrs. W. Brendon & Son, Ltd., Plymouth.
- ‡Adams, R. P. (*Calcutta Soc.*).
- ‡Adams, — (Plymouth), 3, George Lane, Folkestone. (*Folkestone Assoc.*)
- ‡Amery, J. S. (Ashburton), "Druid," Ashburton, Devon.
- ‡Andrews, Mrs. (Tiverton), 855, Fulham Road, S.W.
- Andrews, Mrs. Lilian (Plymouth), 3, Old Cavendish Street, Oxford St., W.
- ‡Anning, W. (Starcross), J.P., Hatherleigh, Newport, Mon.
- ‡Ashton, S. H. (Bealord), Blaney, King William's Town, South Africa.
- Astor, W. Waldorf (Plymouth), M.P., Cliveden, Taplow. *Vice-President.*
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- Bailey, Mrs. (Lynton), 29, Elmfield Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.
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- Barker, Norman Burdwood (Plymouth), 150, Murchison Road, Leyton, E.
- Barnes, R. Stewart (Yealmpton), 53, Moorgate Street, E.C.
- Barnes, Mrs. (Yealmpton), 53, Moorgate Street, E.C.
- Bastin, T. W. (Paignton), Messrs. Bastin, Merryfield, and Cracknell, Great Castle Street, W.
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- Belsey, Herbert H. (Barnstaple), 32, South Eaton Place, S.W.
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- Bidgood, Mrs., 8, Hornsey Lane Gardens, Highgate, N.
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 ‡Browning, Walter, Buyford, Morchard Bishop, North Devon.
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 Cann, Miss M. (Morchard Bishop), 54, Alconbury Road, Upper Clapton, N.E.
 Carnell, John (Ottery St. Mary), 83, Phillimore Mews, High Street, Kensington.

- Carroll, C. (Torquay), 48, Manor Road, Stoke Newington, N.
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- †Carter, Miss Ellen G. (Hartland), Hartland, North Devon.
- Carter, Mrs. Lilian (Exeter), 86, St. James's Road, Barnsbury, N.
- Caunter, L. G. (Exeter), Eversholt Lodge, New Barnet.
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- Champion, W. (Shaldon), 8, Holmewood Gardens, Brixton Hill, S.W.
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- Chettleburgh, Mrs. (Plympton), 38, Redcliffe Gardens, W.
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- †Chope, J. A. (Hartland), Rothas, Morayshire.
- †Chope, Engineer-Captain W. D., R.N. (Hartland), 23, Rutland Park, Sheffield.
- *Chope, R. Pearse (Hartland), B.A., Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C. *Deputy-Chairman*.
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- Churchward, Miss M. (Torquay), 409, Oxford Street, W.
- Churston, Rt. Hon. Lord (Brixham), C.V.O., Lupton, Brixham. *Vice-President*.
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- Clarke, John (Honiton), 45, Marloes Road, Kensington, W.
- Clarke, Miss E. E. (descent), 41, Church Road, Brixton, S.W.
- Clarke, T. (Ottery St. Mary), 41, Church Road, Brixton, S.W.
- †Clayton, D'Arcy (Southmolton), 3, Beachborough Villas, Folkestone. (*Folkestone Assoc.*)
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- *Clifford of Chudleigh, Rt. Hon. Lord (Ugbrooke), VD, A.D.C., Ugbrooke Park, Chudleigh. *Vice-President*.
- Coad, R. Lawson (Ilfracombe), 27 and 28, Old Jewry, E.C.
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- Cole, Mrs. N. (Salcombe), 46, Melgund Road, Highbury, N.
- Cole, S. J. (Hartland), M.R.C.S., Hampden Residential Club, Phoenix Street, N.W.
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